

In countless communities in Kansas and Nebraska, the name and the memory of Brook Berringer will live on for years and years to come.

Mr. President, I know I speak for all Senators, particularly my colleague Senator KASSEBAUM and my two colleagues from Nebraska, Senator EXON and Senator KERREY, in extending our sympathies to the families and friends of Brook Berringer and Tobey Lake.

#### TRIBUTE TO VICE ADM. JOHN BULKELEY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is with deep sorrow I note the passing of Vice Adm. John Bulkeley. Friday morning a memorial service was held at Memorial Chapel at Fort Myer to honor Admiral Bulkeley, and I think it only appropriate that the Senate takes a few minutes to honor this true American hero.

Admiral Bulkeley had a long and distinguished military career. However, he is best remembered for his service during World War II. In August 1941, then-Lieutenant Bulkeley assumed command of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3, which participated in one of the most spectacular events of the Philippine campaign.

Lieutenant Bulkeley helped break through Japanese lines to transport Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff from Corregidor and Bataan to Mindanao. From there MacArthur flew to Australia, where he assumed command of the Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Shortly thereafter, Lieutenant Bulkeley returned to Negros Island and located and transported the President and Vice President of the Philippine Islands through the Japanese lines to Mindanao to be flown to Australia.

For his service in defense of the Philippines, Admiral Bulkeley was awarded the Medal of Honor. The citation read in part:

For extraordinary heroism, distinguished service and conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty, as Commander of Motor Torpedo Board Squadron Three, in Philippine waters during the period December 7, 1941 to April 10, 1942. The remarkable achievement of Lieutenant Bulkeley's Command in damaging or destroying a notable number of Japanese enemy planes, surface combatant and merchant ships, and in dispersing landing parties and land based enemy forces during the four months and eight days of operations without benefits of repairs, overhaul or maintenance facilities for his squadron, is believed to be without precedent in this type of warfare. His dynamic forcefulness and daring in offensive action, his brilliantly planned and skillfully executed attacks, supplemented by an outstanding leader of men and a gallant and intrepid seaman. These qualities coupled with a complete disregard for his own personal safety reflect great credit upon himself and the Naval Service.

Admiral Bulkeley's service did not end there. He went on to further distinguish himself in the European theater. In 1944, while in command of 110 mine sweepers and escorting motor torpedo boats, he spearheaded the invasion of

Normandy by sweeping the Baie de LaSeine assault area prior to the arrival of the assault force. In July he conducted an operation which successfully deceived the Germans into believing that the main landings for the invasion of Southern France would come in the Baie del Ciotat. Consequently, Admiral Bulkeley engaged in a running gunfight with two German corvettes, both of which were eventually sunk.

Admiral Bulkeley also served with distinction in the Korean conflict, during which he commanded a destroyer division. Later he commanded the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Finally, in June 1967, Admiral Bulkeley reported to Washington, where he headed the Board of Inspection and Survey, a position he held for an unprecedented 21 years.

So I think it is fair to say Admiral Bulkeley's life was marked by courage, dedication, and sacrifice. He is a man who loved his country and served it with distinction. We would all do well to emulate Admiral Bulkeley, a true American hero who will be greatly missed.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that we are in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are. The minority leader controls 90 minutes.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Presiding Officer.

#### SENATE DELEGATION VISIT TO THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to touch on a couple of matters this morning. The first relates to the opportunity that I had during the recent recess to travel to the former Yugoslavia. I was fortunate enough to travel with two colleagues who, in the past, have indicated a great deal of interest in Bosnia and other countries of the former Yugoslavia, the distinguished Senator from Nevada, Senator REID, and the senior Senator from Utah, Senator HATCH.

Our purpose was really threefold: First, to assess the progress of the Dayton accords; second, to examine, as carefully as we could, the role of the United States military and our Foreign Service personnel in the implementation of those accords; and third, to assess the longer term issues of democratization and privatization as they are developing in the former republics of Yugoslavia.

It was with a great deal of sadness that we left on the very day that the Secretary of Commerce lost his life in a plane crash near Dubrovnik. He and I were supposed to have attended a reception the following evening in Zagreb, Croatia.

I was extraordinarily saddened and disturbed by the early reports that we were given regarding his accident. There has been no one more dedicated to the causes of economic development in troubled countries than the Secretary of Commerce. There has been no one who has carried the message of new opportunities for U.S. business all over the world more diligently than Secretary Brown.

Last week, I addressed my thoughts with regard to the many extraordinary accomplishments of Secretary Brown. I will not do so again this morning except to say that his loss will be mourned and his effort will, again, be realized for what it was: a major achievement in peace, a major achievement in creating new-found opportunities for U.S. businesses abroad, and a major opportunity for countries to continue to find new ways to work and to conduct business with the United States.

His peace effort, on behalf of this country and the people of the former Yugoslavia, was deeply appreciated. And I must say, every place we went, it was the first issue to be raised with me by governmental leaders and others who mourned his loss and recognized his contribution. They expressed the hope that his effort would continue, that through other people and in other ways, the extraordinary accomplishments of the Secretary of Commerce would be continued.

So, while our trip began on a very sad and somber note, our entire delegation chose to continue with it, in part, to show the people of Bosnia and the entire region that the United States remains committed to the peace and development effort for which Ron Brown gave his life.

The Dayton accord has meant a lot of things to a lot of countries and a lot of people, but I think it is fair to say that today in the former Yugoslavia there exists what is termed a "cold peace." We see a lot of opportunity for those who have confronted one another politically and militarily to find peaceful solutions, and there has been progress in that regard. But there is a long, long way to go.

As we traveled to all of the countries that comprise the former Yugoslavia—Bosnia, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia—as well as Albania and Hungary, we could see the tremendous success that has been generated, in part by the courageous new leadership in each of these countries.

There can be no better success story thus far in this area than what we witnessed in Slovenia: a dynamic private sector working daily and weekly to become more a part of the West; economic success very evident as we

walked the streets; political success, very evident as we listened to the debate.

Slovenia may be the first and the strongest, but there are others, too.

We were extremely pleased at the progress we saw in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the only country of the former Yugoslavia to make a completely peaceful transition to independence. Without a doubt, their peaceful existence today can be tied directly to a decision made initially by former President George Bush—and later carried out by President Bill Clinton—to send a meager 200 troops along the Macedonian border. There are now 550 U.S. troops stationed there.

Were it not for those troops, there is no doubt, in my mind at least, that Macedonia, too, could have been engaged in war. Those troops singlehandedly stopped the conflict that we see so prevalent in so many other areas of the former Yugoslavia. We owe a great debt of gratitude to those brave people who still today patrol the Macedonian border in 10 remote locations for 21 days at a time, patrolling, watching, observing with great diligence the activity along the Macedonian border.

The visibility of American peacekeepers in Bosnia and at the Macedonian border—the knowledge that they are there—has served as a very strong warning to all countries in the region that we will not tolerate—we will not tolerate—the conflict that we have seen elsewhere. Because of that presence—I must say, only because of the U.S. presence—we see peace today.

In terms of successful transitions toward democracy, much can also be said for Albania, frankly. The work there under President Berisha has been extraordinarily impressive. I must say, of all countries I have ever visited, none has needed democracy and privatization more. Under the Communist regime, the construction of more than 600,000 concrete and steel bunkers is evident regardless of where you are. They are ubiquitous reminders of the paranoia of the past, demonstrated through virtually every aspect of public policy in that country.

It is clear the Albanians have suffered a great deal. My generation, those people who were born after the war, feeling the full brunt of Communist rule, a totalitarian dictatorship, could not possibly have imagined what freedom could now entail. But it is freedom they are now enjoying. It is democracy they are now growing. It is free enterprise they are now pursuing. We applaud them in their efforts and find remarkable progress in the very short time that they have had the opportunity to pursue that freedom, to pursue that new future.

Perhaps our travels to Slovenia, Albania, and the other republics of the former Yugoslavia made our visit to Bosnia all the more tragic. Bosnia is a beautiful country, with mountains and idyllic scenes of winding streams through small villages of burnt orange

tile roofs. The idyllic areas and the extraordinary beauty make all the more tragic the scene there now.

In all my travels, and having seen all the pictures we are provided on television and in the newspapers and magazines and books, there is no way one could be prepared for the incredible scene that one witnesses as soon as you get off the airplane in Sarajevo. The devastation cannot be fully appreciated unless you see it with your own eyes. There is no building untouched. Most buildings are virtually blown away, roads completely destroyed, bridges out, buildings without windows, houses without roofs, rubble in virtually every direction.

Not only is there devastation, but there is danger. We are told there are more than 3 million landmines planted throughout that country. Almost daily people become victims of these mines. Limbs blown away, lives destroyed, given up because those mines continue to be so dangerous.

Unfortunately, it is hard to describe what this conflict has been all about. It is not over political philosophy. It is not over economic determinism. It is over ethnic differences and ultranationalism, fanned in the flames of rhetoric by leaders outside Bosnia.

Admira Ismic and Bosko Brekic were two people who felt the full brunt of this ultranationalism and this war between ethnic groups. They lived outside of Sarajevo, both 25 years old. They grew up together, fell in love as high school sweethearts and decided to go to college together in Sarajevo. They were chemistry students, very good students.

In 1992, as they became increasingly concerned with the thousands and thousands of weapons raining in on Sarajevo, they, like many others, asked for safe passage out of that war-torn city. They had been given assurances from both sides that they would be given safe passage. They packed their meager belongings as college students, put them on their backs, and began walking down a road and across a bridge. They were only about halfway across the bridge when Bosko was shot in the back. It was not long after that—moments—that Admira was shot, too. They both fell in the middle of that bridge, embracing one another; and there they died.

They were left there in the sun on that bridge for 8 days, according to Associated Press reports. Finally, during the middle of the night, because both sides continued to argue as to who was at fault, they were buried right next to the bridge, and there they lay for 3 years.

During the week we were there, Admira's and Bosko's bodies were exhumed and moved to another cemetery in Sarajevo.

Cemeteries carry a special significance in Bosnia. You see them everywhere. Soccer fields are now cemeteries; city parks are now the sites of thousands and thousands of additional

graves. Admira's and Bosko's grave will be among them. They were buried together during the week we were there. Her father expressed both sadness and exhilaration. Sadness that life could be taken from two such young, promising students who could give so much to their country, but exhilaration that, after 3 long years, in peace he could bury them in a permanent location.

He said, "I was worried that I, too, would be killed prior to the time I could accomplish this task." Admira and Bosko's story is but one of thousands and thousands of stories just like that. The number of people buried in mass graves now is estimated to be over 300,000—tens of thousands of people amassed together, their families robbed of even the opportunity to mourn for them individually. They are mourned, but not forgotten.

Mr. President, now there is peace. There is no more war. The shooting has ended. People are crossing that bridge freely. Life is coming back to the city. One day, in my view, Bosnia and all the other countries that once comprised Yugoslavia can flourish. They can flourish, like Slovenia, like Macedonia. There is no doubt in my mind that with proper political leadership, with the opportunity to continue to experience some stability, indeed, there is a possibility that all of these countries could experience democracy.

So, I have four observations in closing, having had the opportunity to travel through this war-torn, yet extraordinarily beautiful area. The first is that this President, this administration, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, and so many others who personally made the contribution to achieve meaningful peace in Dayton deserve a great deal of credit. It was courageous. Everyone recognizes how many times others have tried and failed, but this worked. This worked, in my view, because the United States put its moral, military, and diplomatic strength behind it.

We would have failed had the United States not been willing to commit its credibility, its resources, and its talent to the task in spite of the political risks involved. This administration ought to be given our gratitude and the credit it deserves for showing the kind of leadership required at times like this.

Second, let me say that we have never been better served by anybody than we are now being served by our U.S. military and Foreign Service personnel. Adm. Leighton Smith, Gen. Bill Nash, our Ambassadors, those who are attempting in what has to be some of the worst circumstances any of our personnel have faced in post-cold-war periods anywhere deserve our thanks.

We have not been served better. We were told that in Sarajevo for many months Foreign Service personnel were not only required to work in what were clearly unacceptable circumstances, but they were required to live there, to

eat there, to sleep there, to exist there for month after month after month without even the opportunity to leave the Embassy. And yet they did so, demonstrating all the professionalism that we could probably expect, even as they watched this Congress shut the Government down, and as they attempted to explain to those Bosnian nationals who were working for the United States Government, in particular, why we could not pay them. They worked anyway. They carried on their mission as best they could.

So it was with our U.S. military. In mud that had to have been 10 inches deep, in tents and in buildings on top of a hill, they tried as best they could to establish a presence from which to carry on their operations. Soldiers told us that one night, after having just constructed their tents and established their infrastructure in this base, 80-mile-per-hour winds blew it down, blew down equipment, blew down tents, blew down virtually everything that was standing. So, again, the next morning, with the determination we have come to expect from the U.S. military, they put it all back, determined to carry out the mission as only the U.S. military can.

As we traveled all through Bosnia and all the former Republics of Yugoslavia, the one thing we were told over and over again is that while it may be a 32-country mission, the fact is one country made the difference, one country made it happen, one country made it all possible. One country had the credibility, the stature, the power to bring peace to this region. That one country is well represented by our military and Foreign Service personnel.

My third observation is that we must applaud the people of the former Yugoslavia, especially those in Bosnia, for their resiliency, their determination to find peace, tranquility, stability, economic vitality, and, yes, a political opportunity to achieve the same level of democracy as others in the region. That determination could not have been more evident.

I thought it was a poignant metaphor to be standing on a hill in Sarajevo overlooking two soccer fields. One soccer field was filled with crosses, thousands and thousands of crosses marking the graves of casualties of the war. The other soccer field was filled with mud and young boys playing soccer, mud on every inch of their bodies, determined to play, recognizing that in the field just next to them lay their former friends and relatives, brothers and sisters.

It is that determination, that willingness to survive it all, to confront it all, that we found in great abundance throughout the country. Certainly, we applaud the people in all of these Republics, in all of these countries, struggling to achieve democracy, for their determination and their ability to accomplish what they know they can.

Finally, Mr. President, we ask frequently as we traveled through each

country, "Tell us why a skeptical South Dakotan or a skeptical American ought to agree that our presence there is in our best interest. How would you tell him or her that our troops, our personnel ought to be there, and what is it about the American interests that would convince a skeptical American that they should stay, at least through the end of this year?"

I think the answer, as given on so many occasions in such eloquent fashion, simply came down to this: "Only you can make it happen. Only you can ensure that the progress you are seeing continues." A Slovenian perhaps said it best when he looked me in the eye as we were discussing this, and he said, "Let me tell you very honestly, in the short-term there is nothing in it for you—nothing. But in the long term, you who espouse democracy, who have enjoyed it for 200 years, have the opportunity to see people who have lived for generations under tyranny, under dictatorship, under communism, now breathe freely under democracy. We, the small, struggling republics, could be like you."

"What is that worth? How much is that worth to you?"

He said, "New little countries are like children: They fight sometimes, often unnecessarily. They need a firm hand. They need guidance. They need somebody to watch over them as they struggle to grow. And you—well, you are like a big brother. You are the only one we've got. You can turn away or you can stay. It's up to you."

Mr. President, let us hope these democracies—these children—continue to grow. Let us hope that the people of these wonderful little countries continue to experience democracy and free enterprise. Let us hope that as they do, we have the courage and the dedication and the opportunity to make little, weak democracies strong ones. That is what this is all about.

Let me say it again, were it not for the courage and the commitment of this administration, our military, and Foreign Service personnel, little countries would have no reason to dream, would have no opportunity to experience what we in this great country experience each and every morning when we wake up.

Mr. President, I see the distinguished Senator from Washington waiting to speak. I had another statement, but I will wait until she has concluded before I make that statement. I yield the floor.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, let me congratulate my colleague, the minority leader, for an excellent statement. I hope that all of our colleagues take time to read it. Certainly, we do stop and question our role in the world often on this floor, and I think the words that Senator DASCHLE just gave to us are words that we all should heed. I appreciate his statement.

# IN OPPOSITION TO RIDERS ATTACHED TO THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, today is Earth Day. It is a day that many young people and adults across our country take time out to plant a tree, clean up a river or a lakeside, and to make the statement that each of us has a responsibility to pass on a safe, clean, healthy, and secure environment to the generations that come behind us.

Mr. President, today I use Earth Day to voice my concerns with the many riders that are attached to the Interior section I of the omnibus appropriations bill that is currently in conference. These riders, I believe, are not good policies for today or for tomorrow, and they certainly go against the concept that Earth Day was designed to highlight.

Mr. President, I am particularly concerned about three riders that most directly affect my home State of Washington. The riders are the limitations to the interior Columbia basin ecosystem management project, the restricted timber salvage provisions, and the threats to the Lummi Nation.

Mr. President, let me begin with the Columbia basin ecosystem management project. Most people in this Chamber know little about the Columbia basin project. I would like to change that today by explaining briefly what the project is and what its creators hope to accomplish.

This project is a joint planning effort by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to develop a scientifically sound ecosystem-based strategy for managing the forests and the lands of the interior Columbia basin. Its most salient feature is that it is one of the first attempts made in natural resource policy to get ahead of the problem, rather than simply reacting to it. Its original proponents, Senator HATFIELD and former Speaker Foley, had dealt firsthand with the spotted owl controversy and wanted to attack the problems of the inland West differently.

In addition—and this may come as a surprise to my colleagues—almost everyone, from commodity interests to environmental activists, agrees that we have problems with the ecosystems of the inland West. They agree on something. So let us use that consensus to figure out how to manage these damaged or unhealthy lands. We need to develop a plan to ensure sustainable commodity production, healthy fish stocks and wildlife populations, and protection of ecosystems. That is what the Columbia basin project attempts to do.

Unfortunately, some commodity interests are afraid of this project. I don't want to discount their fear, because I know some businesses have been hurt by changing Federal policies and lawsuits. However, the limitations imposed in the Interior appropriations rider will too severely restrict sound