

road to make sure the signs were positioned in exactly the right position so that the headlights of the car would strike that sign just as you came around the corner. He had it all, he did it all, and he taught us very well.

The most important thing that he taught politicians and people in public office in our area was how to be a public servant. He taught us the essential lesson of politics, that public service is good politics and good politics is public service, and that the way to ensure being elected, the way to ensure being successful is always remember where you came from and always remember who you serve.

Russ Bradley was a person who was dedicated to service. He delivered service every single day. I remember talking to him when I was county prosecutor. He would say: Mike, you are worried about this and you are worried about that. The only thing you really have to worry about is giving people service. Give them what they are paying you to do. When anybody comes in here with a problem, you try to help them solve that problem. And even if you cannot solve it, if you try to help them solve the problem, that is what you should be doing.

That is a lesson I certainly have never forgotten.

Russ Bradley was a great investigator. I have been involved and seen an awful lot of people in law enforcement over my now quarter-of-a-century career. I have never seen anyone as good as Russ Bradley at heading up an investigation. The tougher the case, the better he was.

I remember many days going into his office as he assembled his team at 8 o'clock in the morning, his detectives and his road men. You have to keep in mind this was not a huge department. Our county is only 130,000, 135,000. But we would have, unfortunately, our share of murders, our share of very difficult cases. I remember him bringing people together every day, and he orchestrated how his men and women were to go out that day and continue to follow every lead they could come up with.

Russ Bradley knew what all people in law enforcement know. This is not a glamorous job. It is a tough job. It is hard work. It is grunt work, really, and following leads and being lucky if 1 out of 100 turns into anything. And if you are lucky, that 1 out of 100 turns into something else and you can keep trying to unravel the crime and try to put the puzzle together to solve the crime.

He was an expert at what, for want of a better word, I would call the drive-by shooting, the roadside murder where, when the police get there, the sheriff gets there, the only thing they can find is the body. There is just no other evidence at all. I have seen him take cases like that and reconstruct those cases and slowly build them week after week after week and ultimately lead to a conviction of the person who committed the murder.

Russ Bradley was the best I have known at getting a confession, and he managed to operate in the pre-Miranda days and in the post-Miranda days, which is quite an accomplishment. As Russ said, if anyone could get a confession, I could. If I couldn't get them, nobody could. He would laugh with people. He would cry with them. He would pray with them, whatever it took, but he would get that person's confidence and he would ultimately get that person to tell him what the facts were. He was a master at that.

Sheriff Bradley was also a great judge of people. When I would go into a case, the first thing, of course, you do in a case, as a prosecutor, you begin the process of selecting the jury. That is a judgment call of who you want to serve on that jury. I always wanted Russ Bradley right by my side to eyeball that jury and tell me who he thought would be a good juror, who he thought might not be such a good juror. He was able to do this, not only because he knew about everybody in the county or knew their sister or brother or cousin or somebody, but also because he was a consummate judge of human nature. He knew people very well and could size a person up, his or her character, what kind of people they were—he could do that probably better than just about anybody that I know or ever met.

This is a time to recall Sheriff Bradley, though it is not a time to be sad. I do not think anyone who knew Russ Bradley could think of Russ Bradley without smiling. He was someone who was a great practical jokester, someone who loved to laugh, someone who loved to hunt, someone who loved to fish, someone who loved to have a good time.

He was a tremendous coon hunter. I remember many mornings coming in and, as we were about to start a trial at 9 o'clock, in Judge Aultman's court or Judge Weber's court, the sheriff would come rolling in. I would meet him at the courtroom. I would look over and say, "Russ, you been out coon hunting?"

He would say, "Oh, no, just a little bit last night."

Then it would come out from one of his deputies he had been up to 4 a.m., gone home, taken a shower, a little catnap, and was able to come into court raring to go. He was able to do that night after night.

Russ Bradley was once interviewed about his prowess as a coon hunter. He said: "A coon hunter has got to be tough. There's a lot of them who can walk faster than I can, but not many who can walk longer than I can."

Russ Bradley, a great coon hunter, a great fisherman, someone who liked to have a good time as well as someone who was a great politician and a great public servant. I pause at this point to remember my friend, Russ Bradley. There will never be another like him. He is someone who taught me a great deal over the years. He is someone

whom we should honor. It was an honor for me to actually serve with him on a daily basis for 4 years when I was county prosecutor, but it was also, frankly, a lot of fun to serve with him as well. For the rest of my life I will have great memories of him, what kind of person he was and the fun that we had with him, all the time he continued to do an excellent job as our county sheriff.

HAITI

Mr. DEWINE. Madam President, let me at this point turn to another topic, which I believe is very timely. It has to do with a meeting that President Clinton is having tomorrow.

Madam President, President Clinton will be meeting tomorrow with President Preval of Haiti. This is a very important meeting. It is important because Haiti is at a crossroads and the United States needs to provide all the leadership it can to help Haiti choose the right path. In view of this important meeting, I think it is important to review Haiti's situation. I have visited the country of Haiti four times in the last 2 years, most recently just this past month. I have done so to examine the conditions there and to find out about the progress being made by U.S. policies in regard to that country.

Let me begin, if I could, by talking about the economy. The economy is today, as it has been for many years, to put it bluntly, in a shambles. Unemployment—no one knows how high the unemployment is, but it is said to be running at about a 65 percent rate. Privatization has yet to occur, but it is essential. It must occur if Haiti is to recover. While it has not occurred yet, the good news is the Haitian Government has announced a calendar for privatization, something we had not seen before the last several months. There is a calendar, there is a schedule. Everyone from President Preval, through the president of Haiti's central bank, to members of the legislature, all personally assured me that this privatization calendar will be maintained, it will be met. Privatization will, in fact, occur, they tell me, and guaranteed to me, while I was there, that this would happen.

Let me say, for the good of the people of that country, this privatization simply must begin to take place. The people of Haiti have to have jobs. They need hope. They are not going to have jobs, they are not going to have hope unless privatization begins, because it is only with privatization that they will be able to get the economy moving again. It is only by privatization that the climate will be created and the right signals will be sent to the world so the world community will begin to invest in Haiti. Promises will not create jobs. The people of Haiti have been fed on promises for two centuries. Only action will create jobs and only action will start to break this cycle of despair.

This privatization is important for basic economic reasons, but it is also

essential for the preservation of democracy, a goal for which this country risked American lives and has already spent hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars. For democracy to survive in Haiti, people need to see real improvement in the lives of their families, of their children, of their loved ones. Real improvement in their lives will only come with privatization. If democracy is to survive, it is not enough to have elections. People have to have something to eat as well. Elections are just not enough and people know that. The turnout in the recent legislative elections in Haiti was less than 10 percent. I believe we have to view that as a vote of no confidence in the progress being made by the Haitian Government. Clearly Haiti needs to turn it around. They need, if I can use the term—they need some victories. All politicians need victories. The Government of Haiti has to have some victories. They need to take the kind of action that will inspire confidence in their common future, the kind of confidence that is a prerequisite for economic success. The way to do this is to send the right message to the rest of the world. That message is that Haiti is serious about participating in the global economy. Only by doing this, by doing what is necessary to participate in the rising tide of international growth, can Haiti hope to spark a real economic upturn.

The first privatization is scheduled for this July. They first start with cement factories and the flour mills. The schedule further calls for, in November, the Haitian Popular Bank to privatize; in December, the National Port Authority; in January, the airport and the National Bank of Credit; finally, in February, the telephones and in March the electric company. When I was in Haiti last month I stressed to my hosts that they must act on this plan. Frankly, no one in Congress was going to believe what they said or be convinced that they were serious until, actually, some action took place.

I have also spoken to President Clinton about this matter, and I have asked the President, when he meets with President Preval tomorrow, to stress the importance of this privatization, to make sure the President of Haiti understands our very legitimate concern that this privatization really take place.

Madam President, another key area in which Haiti needs to follow through is the investigation of the political murders. Palace security forces are alleged to have killed two prominent opposition politicians, Mr. Fleurival and Reverend Leroy. In response to these murders, the Government of Haiti suspended the chief of palace security, they suspended his deputy and seven Presidential Security Unit guards who were allegedly at the scene.

The Haitian Government needs to send the strongest possible message that this kind of subversion of democracy, murder of political opponents,

will simply not be tolerated. There is a reasonable chance the Leroy case will be solved, but only if there is adequate leadership from the top of the Haitian political system. In my view, this is a test case of the rule of law, one that President Clinton must take up with President Preval at their meeting tomorrow.

In other areas, Haiti is making real and measurable progress. One such area is the civilian police. In my visit to Haiti, I met again with United States police officers who are helping retrain the Haitian police. These are Haitian-born, Creole-speaking United States citizens on leave from their jobs as city police officers in this country. They come from cities such as Boston—I see Senator KENNEDY on the floor. I met with a number of those police officers from Boston. They come from New York. They come from Miami. They are veterans, and they are mentoring these inexperienced, young Haitian police recruits.

Madam President, nobody expected miracles from this training program, but they are making slow but solid progress. This is a program that works. I am glad the State Department has responded positively to my urging that the number of United States advisers be doubled. That has taken place, and we are now up to the number of 49. Frankly, I believe it is in our national interest to again significantly increase the number of these dedicated United States police officers who are serving in Haiti. I met with these advisers during my recent visit. I was gratified by what I saw. They are doing an excellent job and they need our continuing support. These advisers, I believe, are America's signal to the Haitian people that we will help them in the difficult process of building the rule of law in their country.

I, later today, will continue to discuss the situation in Haiti. At that time I intend to talk about the agricultural situation and several other suggestions that I have that I believe will help the situation there.

I believe, in conclusion for now, the meeting the President of the United States is having tomorrow with President Preval is a crucial meeting. I believe Haiti is at a crossroads. I believe it is important for our country to continue to work internally in this country to develop a bipartisan foreign policy in regard to Haiti. But, ultimately, it is abundantly clear that, no matter what we do, the important players are really the Haitian politicians, Haitian Government officials, and the Haitian people. Our message to President Preval and to the Haitian people must simply be this: We can and we will help you, but the destiny of your country really lies in your own hands.

Madam President, I will turn to this later in the day. I also will have the opportunity, later, to discuss the comptime and flextime bill.

I do see my colleague from Massachusetts on the floor, so at this time I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

THE FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I welcome the opportunity to make some brief comments on the measures which are before us here this morning, and that is on the legislation which is, allegedly, the family friendly workplace legislation. I will just take a brief time, but I want, just at the outset, to indicate where we are in terms of working families in this country.

We have made important progress in the last Congress in increasing the minimum wage.

It was not long ago that we made real progress in trying to provide employees who have worked over a long period of time in a plant or a factory with notification when there was going to be a plant closing, so that men and women who worked years, for some a lifetime, in a particular plant would not show up on Monday and find the doors boarded up. In the past, individuals like these were often virtually cast out into the dark without any kind of notification whatsoever. We tried to give, at least for the larger companies that were included in that legislation, notice to the employees so that they would be treated more respectfully and have more time to find a new job. That law has worked very well despite the dire predictions of some in the U.S. Senate.

Then we had the battle on family and medical leave which gives parents who have a sick child the opportunity to take unpaid leave. Every other industrial nation in the world has paid leave under those circumstances, yet it took a lengthy battle in the U.S. Senate to get unpaid leave. We were able to pass it for employers with 50 or more employees. I will come back to that issue in just a few moments. That battle was led by our friend and colleague, Senator DODD of Connecticut. I welcomed the chance to join with him on that. It was a 5-year battle in the Senate. Twelve million Americans have taken advantage of it, the law has worked very well and most Americans wonder why it took us so long.

Those are just three examples of issues, Madam President, which we have fought for on behalf of working men and women. There have been many others. What is so interesting is that in each and every one of those battles, we faced opposition from the National Association of Manufacturers; the Labor Policy Association, which is comprised of many different companies and employers; the National Restaurant Association; and the NFIB. It is very interesting that now on the floor of the U.S. Senate, on legislation that is supposed to protect workers, those four organizations are trying to portray themselves as friends of the worker.