

Dr. Lesesne recently celebrated his 25th year as president of Wofford College, a small Methodist-affiliated school, which has become one of the finest small liberal arts schools in the Nation. Its successful evolution is largely due to Dr. Lesesne who first arrived at Wofford 33 years ago as an assistant professor of history. Prior to his post at Wofford, he taught history at Coastal Carolina, part of the University of South Carolina system.

Three years after his arrival at the college, Dr. Lesesne was appointed assistant dean. While in this position, he implemented a visionary interim program during the 1967-68 academic year which continues today. Through this program, students are able to devote themselves to one particular subject for several hours a day for an entire month. The projects range from the study of modern Irish poetry to kayaking down the Rio Grande. The program has contributed to the school's success in turning out well-rounded students with broad interests.

In 1969, Dr. Lesesne was appointed director of development, a position he held for a year before being named dean of the college. After serving as dean from 1970-1972, Dr. Lesesne continued his ascension and was elected president of the college. Today, under his guidance, Wofford continues to break new ground, both locally and nationally.

In 1975, the Wofford Board of Trustees approved full co-education, and the college began admitting women as resident students for the first time in its history. They now comprise approximately 45 percent of the student body. Throughout the Lesesne presidency, Wofford has grown exponentially in its endowments and its campus facilities. Additions include the Campus Life Building, which marked the college's 125th anniversary in 1979, a new residence hall, and the Franklin Olin Building, one of the largest gifts ever made by the prestigious F.W. Olin Foundation. The campus's hospitable setting led the Carolina Panthers to choose Wofford as their summer training camp.

Wofford consistently receives national recognition for its leadership in liberal arts education. It is consistently ranked as one of the "best buys" in liberal arts education and recently, a survey showed it to be the national leader in the percentage of students earning academic credits outside the United States through travel or study abroad programs. Furthermore, its academic excellence is complemented by fiscal responsibility. The Lesesne presidency has an enviable record of balanced budgets, tuition well below the national average for Phi Beta Kappa independent colleges, and overall good management.

Dr. Lesesne's record of distinction does not end with Wofford. In 1991, he was chosen as the Citizen of the Year by the Spartanburg Kiwanis Club and, in subsequent years, has received nu-

merous awards from the local and statewide Chambers of Commerce. Additionally, he serves on many boards representing industry, banking, commerce, and education. He is past Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the first southerner ever to hold the post, and is a former president of the Southern University Conference, and former President of the National Association of Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church. Additionally, Dr. Lesesne is a retired major general in the South Carolina Army National Guard.

Dr. Lesesne's tenure at Wofford, the longest of any college president in the State, exemplifies the virtues of fortitude and loyalty. Under his steady hand, the school sails forward, faithfully serving its pupils and the community. Joe, in the roles of educator and administrator, is a public servant of the highest order. All of us in South Carolina are proud to call him our own.●

#### MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DETERMINATION ON APPLE DUMPING

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I am dismayed by the decision made Monday by the Mexican Government to impose a 101.1 percent tariff on U.S. Red Delicious and Golden Delicious apples effective September 1. This tariff increase has been imposed in response to an antidumping claim filed by Chihuahua apple growers against U.S. growers earlier this year. Ignoring significant evidence to the contrary, the Mexican Government has issued a preliminary determination that U.S. growers are selling apples in Mexico at half their fair price.

The Mexican Government's determination is wrong. U.S. apple growers have not engaged in dumping. It appears that Mexican officials have virtually ignored the documentation submitted by the U.S. apple industry proving that U.S. apple growers are exporting apples at a fair price. The allegations made by Mexico are ludicrous and the tariff increase unjustified.

As many of my colleagues know, my home State of Washington is the Nation's largest apple producer, and Mexico is the largest market for our apples. This drastic tariff increase will devastate the United States apple industry while allowing Mexican growers, with no competition, to charge exceedingly high prices for their apples.

Together with my colleagues from Oregon and Idaho, I call on the administration to take immediate action on this issue. We cannot allow Mexico to undermine the United States apple industry with these unfair, protectionist trade practices.●

#### HONORING VOLUNTEER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, today I rise to honor volunteer law enforce-

ment officers and to give a special note of thanks to those members of the British Special Constables who are now visiting the United States. These constables are volunteer officers who give to their country freely of their time, and sometimes, their lives.

In Michigan, we have over 2,000 such volunteer reserve officers who have made an immeasurably positive impact on the communities they serve. As an American, I am deeply honored by their sacrifice. On behalf of the U.S. Senate, I would like to offer my highest appreciation for the time and talent so generously given by both British and American police reserve officers.

I would also like to recognize the Oakland County Sheriff Reserves for hosting their visit. Thanks is due to the Police Reserve Officer Association of Michigan and the British Special Constables for their efforts in sponsoring the International Reserve Law Officers Conference. This event is a unique opportunity for British and American reservists to exchange ideas and to learn from fellow officers.

I would like to take this opportunity to mention those Constables from Great Britain who are visiting:

Tom Pine, Chief Inspector/Unit Commander, Thames Division—Metropolitan Police.

Brian Lewis, Sergeant, South Wales Police.

Adrian Bates, Inspector, Thames Division—Metropolitan Police.

Mark Balmforth, Police Constable, Metropolitan Police—Area 3.

Harry Waddingham, Special Constable, Thames Division—Metropolitan Police.

Pat Hallisey, Divisional Officer, Metropolitan Police Area 3.

Stuart Winks, Chief Commandant, South Wales Police.

Mark Smith, Special Constable, Thames Division—Metropolitan Police.

John Curley, Special Constable, City of London Police.

Philip Nastri, Divisional Officer, Metropolitan Police Area 3.

Tim Lee, Sub Divisional Officer, Metropolitan Police Area 5.

Windsor Davis, Assistant Chief Commandant, South Wales Police.

Warren Bell, Special Constable, Metropolitan Police Area 3.●

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I want to take this time to speak in morning business. I assume we are in morning business; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

#### BOSNIA

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I want to take this time, along with my

colleague from Kansas, Senator ROBERTS, to talk about an experience that we had in the same place in the world at separate times in the last 2 weeks. We were both in Bosnia. We had different experiences, but the experiences that we had have brought us to the same conclusion. The conclusion is that it is time to go back to the drawing board.

I had the great opportunity—and I did consider it a great opportunity—to walk on the streets of Brcko 1 week before people there started hurling stones at our troops. I said at the time that there is going to be trouble here, that we are trying to put a square peg in a round hole, and it will not work. We have not set the base for what we are trying to do, and it is not going to be able to be done in 9 months, probably not 2 years, probably not 5 years. I think we have to go back to the drawing board.

As I walked on the streets in Brcko, I talked to Serbs, I talked to Muslims. I went into a Serb house. I went into what was the beginning of a Muslim house. We are trying to move Muslim refugees back into a neighborhood where they are supposed to live with Serbs who are there, not 25 feet from each other. Are they talking to each other? Are they helping each other build houses or put the roofs on? Are they talking about what they are going to do to bring their communities together? No, No, they are not, Mr. President. We are talking about putting people who have suffered atrocities in houses 10 feet from each other, and then presumably they are going to try to live together, form a school district together. Mr. President, it is not going to work. It may work 25 or 50 years from now, but it is not going to work now.

The reason I want to talk about this is because our troops are right in the middle of it. Our troops are being put in the position of taking positions between two warring Serb factions. They are trying to keep peace in a place where they have not yet come to terms with the issues. So I am very worried that the President, though I know he is trying to do the right thing, is not stepping back and asking what have we learned from the last year and a half? What have we learned since Dayton? What can we do to give peace a fair chance? And, most important, how can we make sure that our troops are neutral peacekeepers, so they will not be the targets of the wrath of one faction or another? How can we make sure that our troops are keeping to the mission that they were given, without mission creep, and that our policies underlying the troops that are there are sound policies with a reasonable chance of success?

You know, I was struck by the interview given by General Shalikashvili, who is leaving the Joint Chiefs chairmanship this month, when he said two things. He said the troops that are in Bosnia are not the right types of troops

to capture war criminals. It is a different type of training that is necessary for that—those are my words. Second, he talked about the lack of money that we have available right now to make sure that our troops are ready when they are needed to go into a United States security threat. He said we don't even have the money to buy parts, and we are not keeping up with training. I am thinking to myself, we are spending \$3 billion a year in Bosnia on a mission that is ill-defined and a mission that is, I am afraid, creeping into danger, and we are doing it with defense dollars, which is clearly taking from our readiness—\$3 billion a year.

So I want to raise some basic questions. No. 1, can our troops adequately defend themselves? Thank goodness, today Gen. Wes Clark, the new head of NATO military operations, said, "Don't fool with American troops because, if you do, we are going to react with force." Well, thank goodness I want our troops to defend themselves with all the might that they need to make sure that people do not think they can fire at our troops or throw rocks at them because they are on a peacekeeping mission. So, No. 1, can our troops defend themselves?

No. 2, what is the mission? Now, we have been told that the mission is very clear. It is to keep the warring parties apart; it is not to capture war criminals. And, yes, we keep seeing others trying to draw us into capturing war criminals. Now, this does not mean we don't want to capture war criminals. Of course, we would like to see these people brought to justice. But, Mr. President, I have to say that if we are trying to keep peace, I think we have to determine what we are going to do that will keep peace and what we will do that will hurt peace. I think if we are trying to resettle refugees who are not ready to mix yet, that is not going to bring about peace. No. 2, if we are going to expand the mission without coming to Congress to explain exactly what our troops are supposed to be doing with regard to capturing war criminals, then we have a shifting mission and not a clear one. So what exactly is the mission?

Mr. President, last but not least, do we have an underlying policy that gives us a real chance for peace? If we don't, if this is not going to work, let's address it now, let's not wait until 9 months from now when our troops are supposed to withdraw. Let's not say, well, we have tried something for a year and a half and it isn't working, but if we just hang in there, then maybe things will get better, and then when 9 months are up, then the cries will come, "Well, let's keep the troops there."

Mr. President, I want American troops on the ground if there is a U.S. security interest and if there is a chance for success. I don't mind spending our taxpayer dollars if there is a chance for success. But if we are taking from our own military readiness, if we

don't have the spare parts for the equipment that we need for training and readiness, how can we justify spending \$3 billion a year for Dayton accords that I don't think have a chance to succeed?

So I think we need to go back to the drawing board. I think the time has come for us to look at what is the underlying best chance for a peaceful coexistence in Bosnia.

Now, I would like to turn to my friend and colleague from Kansas because he also had the opportunity to visit our troops. I will just say that I am so proud of our troops. They are doing a wonderful job. I had lunch in Tuzla with our troops, and they are committed to doing the job they always do well. They are following orders. But, Mr. President, I think we owe our troops something. We owe them an underlying policy that has a chance to succeed. We owe them a clear mission. Mr. President, we are not giving our troops that clear mission. We are not giving them the underlying policy that will have a chance to succeed. I think we owe them that. I think the time has come for the President to say, step back, let's look at the Dayton accords and let's see if we can do something that will make more sense, not 9 months from now, but tomorrow let's start talking about this so that we will have a better chance to leave in 9 months when we have been promised that we will. But when we leave, let's leave with a chance for success.

Mr. President, I am very pleased that my colleague from Kansas also took the time to go and visit with the troops. I think that we have decided, from our different experiences—we were not there together, we were there at different times. But his experiences were very, very vivid. I think because we have visited with our troops and because we have talked to the people, I think we have a real feel for what can be done and what can't be done.

This was my fourth trip to Bosnia. It is not like I just tooted in there one day a couple of weeks ago. I have been there four times. I have to say that I had great hopes for the Dayton accords, even though I did not want our troops on the ground. I led the fight against it. Nevertheless, once they went, I wanted it to succeed. Of course, we all do. But, Mr. President, what we are doing now is not going to succeed, and I don't want to risk one American life and not one more taxpayer dollar until the underlying policy is a policy that has a chance to succeed.

I yield to my friend and colleague from Kansas, Senator ROBERTS.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Texas for yielding. I especially thank her for obtaining this time to discuss our policy, the American policy on Bosnia, at what I consider a special time, a real crossroads time to determine exactly what that policy is.

The Senator has already pointed out that we were in Bosnia over the recent

break at different times—very close, but at different times. I went as a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee and, as a matter of fact, I received briefings in Prague, Budapest, Bosnia, and London. Most of the concern in regard to those people in charge of our intelligence capability was in regard to Bosnia and, obviously, we spoke with the officials within our embassies, as well as the SFOR command and those of the military.

I came back after visiting Sarajevo, Tazar, our staging base in Hungary, and Tuzla, which is the SFOR command center. I must say that I share many of the concerns with the Senator from Texas. There is progress in Sarajevo. If you land in Sarajevo, you will get a briefing by the embassy that indicates that the 90-percent figures in relation to unemployment have now been reduced to 50; the shops, the markets—the famous market that literally exploded on CNN, really that first great atrocity where American people became aware of the severe problems there, that is back in business. The schools are now operating, and we know that there is income in Sarajevo because the gypsies are back. The areas over the main highway obviously are very heavily mined. That is still a big problem. I arrived I think at a very special time, I would tell my colleague from Texas, because it was just after the President's special emissary, Mr. Richard Holbrooke, had arrived in Bosnia. And I must say that in my personal opinion that up to that point we were drifting in Bosnia, and I think with Mr. Holbrooke's arrival there was a new impetus, if you will.

A week prior to that the British—our allies over there, part of the SFOR command—had arrested and captured and killed one or two of the war criminals. As that happened, the Embassy officials that we visited with indicated that certainly did a lot for our credibility in regard to that area; that up to that point there had been some drift.

So I asked all of our intelligence people, I asked the SFOR command, and I asked our Embassy people: Had the mission changed? Because obviously if we are going to adopt that kind of an aggressive posture in Bosnia; that is, really going after the war criminals to locate and to capture and to prosecute them—that certainly is a different kind of mission that many of us here in the Senate, and I might add in the House, envisioned for our United States troops in Bosnia.

They reiterated the following.

No. 1: The relevancy of the United States in Bosnia is peacekeeping, refugee resettlement, economic restoration, democracy building, and the war criminal issue.

I think the mission has been changed. I think it has been changed substantially. I think we have gone from peacekeeping to peace enforcement. I think we now are disarming, if you will, the police that Mr. Karadzic has around him in Srpska. It is a very

aggressive overt effort. We are now taking over radio and TV stations and apparently giving them back after a fuss is raised by a mob against our NATO troops.

I think we have a timetable. I think this is a must-do situation prior to the elections to be held later on this month in Srpska. I think we have taken sides in that election overtly. I think it is very clear in that regard. And I think we made a decision that before winter comes in that area we must do something about the war criminals. Why? It is pretty easy to point out.

I know that this is a very small replica of persons indicted for war crimes. I have a much larger chart. Time did not permit me to bring it over from the office. These are 79 individuals that are pictured here—10 are in custody now—of the war criminals or the persons indicted for the war crimes. Let me just say, I said 79 and 78. They are indicted by the U.N. International Criminal Tribunal in the Hague for grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Convention, violations of laws, customs of war, and crimes against humanity.

The person I would like to draw to your attention is a young man 34 years old who is still at large. He is only 34 years old. The charges are from about May 7, 1992, to early July 1992. There were hundreds of Muslim and Croat men and women confined at the Luka camp in inhumane conditions under armed guard. These detainees were systematically killed at Luka almost every day during that time. The accused, often assisted by camp guards, entered Luka's main hangar where most of the detainees were kept, selected detainees for interrogation, beat them, and often shot them. They killed them. It goes on here. I would just say simply that the descriptions involved remind you of the Nazi war crimes. I will not go into that.

But obviously if these people are not brought to justice there is no chance for peace in Bosnia. Who is going to do this job? The Senator from Texas has already indicated that it is pretty obvious now that the NATO troops are. That is a clear difference, or a clear policy change, from peacekeeping. I call it peace enforcement.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTS. I am delighted to yield to my colleague.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I am glad the Senator is on this point because in the original mission statement in the Dayton accords there was a provision to capture war criminals, but it was going to be a police force within the Federation. It was going to be a police force made up of all three of the sectors that would go after war criminals, hopefully in a way that would be responsible. That police force has not materialized. As the Senator from Kansas has said, we are substituting our NATO forces for the police force that is the mission in the Dayton accords. That is a change of mission by any way you read it.

Mr. ROBERTS. I appreciate the Senator's comments.

The young man I was talking about is 34 years old, at large now, and 78 other war criminals are at large as well.

As I have indicated, there is no way that you can bring the Dayton accords to their successful completion with these folks at large.

Let me just say this. Everybody there, every intelligence source, every person that you visit with, whether they be Muslim, Croat or Serb, SFOR command, Russians. We visited with the Russians in their compound. They are really doing a very good job working with us and closely cooperating; and obviously the Brits and the Norwegians; 34 nations are involved in this effort.

We have literally planted the flag. We have an outstanding cooperative effort. We have spent \$7 billion in Bosnia. But there are some expenditures too from all those nations involved in the SFOR command. All of these people have indicated very clearly that if we leave, and if we leave, why, the Brits will leave. If we leave, the British will leave.

We both have learned that when we were talking to Embassy officials and members taking part in the inter-parliamentary conference over there in Great Britain, they said, "We were with you in terms of our ground troops. When you leave, we leave." If we leave, if SFOR leaves, or the American presence in SFOR. Let's not really kid ourselves. Within weeks, why, the fighting will break out again. Yet we have in the other body in the House on the defense appropriations bill a cutoff date saying our troops must come home as of June 1998.

Our Secretary of Defense, our former colleague and dear friend, Secretary Cohen, indicated that the troops will be home in June 1998. The President has said the troops will be home in June 1998. But maybe, I don't know. We are a little nebulous on that.

That is where the candor comes in because I think our policy has become very disingenuous. On the one hand we are building up the troop levels from about 8,500 to 12,000. We have changed the mission from peacekeeping to peace enforcement. Yet, we say in June 1998 we can withdraw the troops. That is not possible.

I personally think that once you plant the flag, once you have 34 nations involved, once you have that kind of cooperation, it is going to be very difficult to withdraw. When the Dayton accords fail, that is going to send a message around the world that we don't want to send. Yet the case has not been made to the American public, to this Senate, or to us by the administration, as to how we are going to accomplish that.

Thank goodness the Senator from Texas has arranged this time so we can sort of have a kickoff here in terms of long-term goals and what I consider to

be short-term politics. I think we need a lot of candor.

I have a related concern. In a meeting with about 18 young Kansans, both men and women in uniform, only 2 plan to stay in the service. They have been over there 9 months. They work 13, 14, 15 hours a day. The personnel tempo, the operational tempo—the Senator from Texas, as a former member of the Armed Services Committee, knows, I know, and everybody even connected with the military knows that we have downsized to the point where the operation and personnel tempo in all the countries involved in the peacekeeping operations—we are wearing out our military. It is not working. When you get 16 out of 18 Kansans, some of whom are very dedicated in midcareer, say they are going to leave because of the pressures on them and their families, working overtime, there is a big problem here. That is a related problem that we have not really talked about in relation to the Bosnian situation.

Let me just say in closing that I would like to refer to the remarks by our colleague from Delaware, Senator BIDEN, who has had many trips to Bosnia. I have his remarks here that he made before the Senate as of this morning.

He says that we have reached a crucial point in our policy toward Bosnia. Resolute American action, combined with allied support and local compliance, could turn the corner.

I also add that I agree with Senator BIDEN. I am not sure we can turn the corner. I want to know what is around the corner. And we need candor.

I also say that he lists the goals—to greatly expand the number of refugees returning to their prewar homes.

The Senator from Texas was in Brcko, talked to the people there, and saw the futility of forced relocation.

I was flying in a helicopter with a one-star Army commander, went over a knoll where Moslems used to live—60 of them. We have tried three times to relocate these people. Each time they have been beaten, and the homes have been destroyed. He has indicated that it might not be a very good idea to try for the fourth time.

Senator BIDEN went on to say—and I agree with him—that we can and must ensure that the country's municipal elections in mid-September are held and are free and fair. I hope we can do that. That will be our best hope. But there once again we are having our troops and the NATO troops take part, and are actually taking part in an election. They are election observers, and more than that. He points out that we must and can guarantee free access to the electronic media. We guarantee the TV station. And Mrs. Plavsic, who is one of the candidates and the best candidate, openly now is supported by NATO forces, and our forces. But now we apparently have given that back to Mr. Karadzic and his people. So we are playing sort of a back and forth business in terms of TV.

Senator BIDEN—and I will just sum up here—in his remarks said that it is absolutely essential for an international military force to remain in Bosnia after June 1998 to guarantee that progress will continue. Thank goodness somebody has been candid. Senator BIDEN has indicated that. He says an international force should be there. Everybody in that whole part of the world indicates that if we are not involved in that international force it will not succeed. That is what happened in the beginning.

So I commend Senator BIDEN for his candor. But then he says—I want the Senator from Texas to pay very close attention in regard to his comments as it relates to NATO expansion. He indicates that not only would all that has been accomplished go up in smoke if fighting reignited—i.e., if we leave—but a failure in Bosnia would signal the beginning of the end for NATO which is currently restructuring itself to meet Bosnia-like challenges in the 21st century.

Senator BIDEN, Senator LUGAR, and many others who are involved in the proposal to expand NATO have indicated that the Congress of the United States is not focused on this issue. The American public is not focused on this issue.

Let me say that Senator HUTCHISON has certainly focused on the issue, and that she is able to have 20 Senators sign a letter to the President expressing many concerns over NATO expansion—tough questions that need to be answered.

In Prague I was very privileged to address the Transatlantic Conference in regard to NATO expansion. I guess you could say that I was sort of the skunk at the expansion picnic in that I took the concerns that the Senator has raised. I raised them with the Czech Republic not because of any lack of support or admiration for the emerging nations. But there again we have planted the flag for NATO expansion. Here we have a situation where the Congress of the United States is going to say, "OK, we are going to take our troops, and we are going to bring them home after June 1998. But, on the other hand, we are going to go ahead with NATO expansion. And under article V we are going to be committed to American men and women perhaps risking their lives on Polish soil, Czech soil, and Hungarian soil, not to mention the 24 other countries that would like to become involved if we are going to withdraw the troops in regard to Bosnia. You certainly can't propose an expansion of NATO with article V."

These are the kind of questions that I think we need to raise.

I have gone on much too long here this evening. But I do again want to thank the Senator from Texas for raising these concerns. I have just touched on several concerns. I plan when we have additional time under morning business—or we ought to take the time—to go over all of the concerns

that the Senator from Texas has raised, and some of the concerns that I have raised. It is a time for candor because the clock is ticking.

The election will be held at the end of September to determine the future of Bosnia. I do not want to see the Dayton accords fail. But I can tell you one thing, they are not going to be successful if we simply withdraw the troops by June 1998. Then where are we? If we keep them there, where are we?

I asked one of the Embassy officials in Sarajevo, "When did all of this start?" I think I am right by saying it was in 1384 when the Turks and the Serbs first got involved in a very difficult conflict and a war. It has not been fully settled since, except for the reign of Marshal Tito who ruled the country with an iron fist.

So I thank the Senator from Texas. I thank her for her leadership. I look forward to continuing to work with her as we try to answer some of these very, very difficult questions.

I thank the Senator. I yield the floor. Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kansas for his remarks. I am pleased that he took the time to go over and visit our troops in Bosnia, to find out for himself what the situation was there. He is a distinguished new member of the Armed Services Committee.

I think it is important that all Senators try to go over there because we have a lot at stake. Our troops are on the ground. Up to 12,000 will be there very soon. Their lives are at stake. In addition to that, our taxpayers are footing the bill for \$3 billion a year so far, and they have the right to ask, what are we doing there? What are we doing with the \$3 billion? Are we doing something that will have a chance to succeed? Those are fair questions.

Americans are generous people. They are valiant. They are committed to freedom, and they want everyone in the world to live in freedom. They would risk their lives, as they have in this century, for the freedom of people who live in Europe and other places. They are willing to risk their lives. They are willing to pay from their pocketbooks, from their families the money if a policy has a reasonable chance to succeed.

I am today raising the question, do we have a reasonable chance to succeed with the underlying policy? There is no question that our troops are doing a great job. There is no question that our new commander, Gen. Wes Clark, is absolutely correct when he says, you fool with American troops and you are going to face the consequences. I am glad we have issued the ultimatum because everybody is on fair notice that you can't throw rocks and shoot at American troops and get by with it.

But it is the underlying policy that I question today. I am calling on the President of the United States, with the leadership of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, to step back and look at the policy. Are

we trying to put the American standard of multiethnic, peaceful democracy into a place that is not ready? I think we are. And I think we are risking a lot doing it. So I am asking the President and his Cabinet members to come together and say, let's look again at Dayton. Let's look at whether the time is now for resettling refugees, for forcing people to live in this Federation with a joint Government of Croats and Muslims and Serbs, all of whom have committed, or had committed on them, terrible atrocities. And we are now saying come together, form a government, have a joint presidency, have a joint government, create a school system that will accommodate a Muslim religion and a Catholic religion and come together and bring all of this in the next 9 months.

Let us step back. Let us revisit Dayton. Let us see if we can make a Dayton that has a chance to succeed. I will support leaving our troops on the ground beyond June 1998; I will support the money it takes if we have a policy that has a reasonable chance to succeed, that will bring a peaceful coexistence. And I think the time has come to look at a division where people can come together of like mind and form a government that will serve their purposes where they can invest in infrastructure, where we can help them invest in infrastructure, and they can build their factories and they can have jobs and begin to live in peace with their neighbors who are different from them.

That happens all over Europe. In fact, the lesson of history is that many times people who cannot live together split apart. You can name example after example. And it can be done peacefully. Why not let them come together in their own groups, form their governments, create their livelihoods. In the former Bosnia, there were taxes on the minority ethnic groups. There were restraints on what certain minority ethnics could do. They could not be doctors. They could not be small business people around the corner selling hardware. They could not be lawyers. They could only have certain farming-type jobs.

That is not a recipe for success. Why not look at a division that might work. Let them have their government. Let them have an economy. Let us help them build the sewer lines and the roads and the streets and the airports and the factories so they can pull themselves up. Let them trade with their neighbors. Let that be the beginning of getting along together, whether they are Catholic or whether they are Muslim or whether they are orthodox, and then perhaps eventually, after they have had good relationships for years, they will be able to mix and move in to the other country.

I hope that the President of the United States will not continue to say, well, if we just keep trying, we just stay at it, we will have an infinite commitment of American troops and Amer-

ican dollars along with our European allies, all of whom are also stretched in their budgets, all of whom care about their soldiers and their troops just as we do, all of whom, I believe, would like to see a policy that has a chance for success. They are there on the ground because they, too, are generous people.

So I ask the President of the United States, I ask Madeleine Albright, I ask Bill Cohen, go back to the drawing board. Look at something that might have a chance to work. Do not be in a rut trying to put a round peg in a square hole. It is time to look for a round hole. What we are doing now is not working. Maybe a division will not work either, but let us try something that has a better chance. Let us learn from the experience and let us go forward.

Mr. President, we are going to hear a lot more about this. I hope we will not wait 9 months to determine that this is not going to work. Let us start now. Let us give our troops a chance now. Let us give our taxpayers a chance now. Let us give the people of Bosnia more hope than they are seeing now. Senator ROBERTS talked about the experience of these poor Muslim people trying to move back into their old homes and the Serb factions kept them out, beat them up, finally burned their homes up. Mr. President, that is not a recipe for success.

Let us step back. Let us give peace a chance by looking at something new. And let us do something now rather than frittering away 9 months and not having any better chance than we have today.

Thank you, Mr. President.

On behalf of the leader, I would like to close the Senate.

#### NATIONAL DAY OF RECOGNITION FOR THE HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS OF DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 118, submitted earlier today by Senators HATCH and LEAHY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 118) expressing condolences on the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and designating September 6, 1997 as a "National Day of Recognition for the Humanitarian Efforts of Diana, Princess of Wales."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, all of us have heartfelt grief for the people of Great Britain. That is why the Senate is acting in this resolution, saying this is a woman and a leader who cared so much about AIDS victims, people who did not have the chance in life

that she did. I think she really did show many of us that if we will just reach out a helping hand to those less fortunate, it will make a difference.

The Senate stands today in unanimous agreement that we grieve with the people of Great Britain and we will set aside a day of recognition and one in which all of us will be thinking about her accomplishments, the tragic, senseless death that she suffered, and hope that through her children and the Royal Family and all of the British Government and the people of Great Britain good things will come from the leadership she showed and the compassion she showed for others and that because she lived we will all be better people.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in support of the resolution expressing the Senate's condolences upon the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. I can think of no event in recent times that has moved so many people from different parts of the world and different walks of life as the untimely and tragic death of this remarkable woman. Diana was loved and respected worldwide. She meant different things to different people, but the essence of her universal appeal seems to derive from the fact that, at the height of fame and privilege, Diana never lost the simple, human touch.

To many people, the greatest tragedy of Diana's death is the loss to her two young sons, William and Harry. Diana was a committed and caring mother who did a remarkable job rearing her children under great pressure and intense public scrutiny. Many of us have seen the moving footage of Diana hugging her sons unabashedly, or beaming at the end of an amusement park adventure the three of them had shared. These things may seem simple to people outside the spotlight, but they were quite daring for someone charged with molding the character of the future King of England.

Diana's human touch was daring in other ways, too. She may have single-handedly changed the way people around the world view their fellow human beings suffering from AIDS and leprosy when she simply touched their hands. With a simple, compassionate gesture, the princess showed that we can afford to reach out to the sick.

Despite many bouts with personal adversity, Diana never withdrew into the comforts of her privileged background. Instead, she seemed to relish tackling new challenges, becoming a passionate humanitarian who spent countless hours ministering to the sick, the poor, and the forgotten. Many Americans, including a number of my colleagues, knew her from her charitable work with the homeless and with victims of AIDS, breast cancer, leprosy, and other human afflictions.

Most recently, Princess Diana helped to shed light on the horrors of indiscriminate injury and death caused by the worldwide proliferation of anti-personnel landmines. I have joined my