

the Secretary in the form of donations shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit into the Account.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Account to carry out this Act \$8,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2003, to remain available until expended, of which not less than 50 percent of the amounts made available for each fiscal year shall be expended for projects carried out outside the United States.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE
PRESIDING OFFICER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 12131, the Chair appoint the following Members of the Senate to the President's Export Council: CONRAD BURNS of Montana; JOHN ASHCROFT of Missouri; MIKE ENZI of Wyoming; MAX BAUCUS of Montana; TIM JOHNSON of South Dakota.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE
DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces the appointment of the following Senators on behalf of the Democratic Leader: Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105, adopted April 13, 1989, as amended by Public Law 105-275, adopted October 21, 1998, and further amended by S. Res. 75 adopted March 25, 1999, I hereby appoint the following Senators to serve as members of the Senate National Security Working Group: ROBERT C. BYRD of West Virginia (Minority Co-Chairman); CARL LEVIN of Michigan (Minority Co-Chairman); JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr. of Delaware (Minority Co-Chairman); EDWARD M. KENNEDY of Massachusetts; J. ROBERT KERREY of Nebraska; DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN of New York; PAUL S. SAR-BANES of Maryland; JOHN F. KERRY of Massachusetts; and RICHARD J. DURBIN of Illinois.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL
14, 1999

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 14. I further ask that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 1 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each with the following exceptions: Senator KERRY of Massachusetts, 30 minutes; Senator BROWNECK, 20 minutes; Senator BAYH, 10 minutes; Senators DOMENICI and WELLSTONE in control of a total of 15 minutes; Senator LEAHY, 15 minutes; and Senator CLELAND, 15 minutes.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, it will be the leader's intention following morning business to begin consideration of S. 767, the uniformed services tax filing fairness bill. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene on Wednesday at 11:30 a.m. and begin a period of morning business until 1 p.m.

Following morning business, the Senate will begin consideration of S. 767, a bill introduced by Senator COVERDELL and others regarding tax filing extensions for certain members of the uniformed services. Following passage of that bill, it will be the leader's intention to begin consideration of the budget resolution conference report. There are 10 hours for debate on the conference report, but it is hoped that a significant portion of that time will be yielded back.

Members should, therefore, expect rollcall votes throughout Wednesday's session of the Senate in relation to the Coverdell bill or any other legislative or executive items cleared for action.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COCHRAN. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator DODD.

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

I thank the distinguished Senator for his patience and his forbearance.

The Senator from Connecticut.

TRIP TO MACEDONIA AND NATO
HEADQUARTERS IN BRUSSELS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, during the recent spring recess, I took the opportunity to travel to Brussels, Belgium, to meet with NATO officials about the situation in Kosovo. Last week, I traveled to Macedonia in order to make a firsthand assessment of the refugee problem confronting that small nation.

While in Brussels, I received an assessment of the ongoing military campaign against Yugoslav military and security forces and strategic installations from Gen. Wesley Clark, commander of our NATO forces. I also discussed NATO's objectives with respect to Kosovo and the more than 600,000 Kosovars now displaced with NATO Secretary General Javier Solana, NATO ambassadors, and NATO military officials.

I found that NATO ambassadors were unified in their resolve to stand up to Slobodan Milosevic. They expressed a willingness to carry on the air campaign for as long as it might take to degrade Serbian military and security forces.

Let me also say how deeply impressed I was with Gen. Wesley Clark, the supreme allied commander of NATO forces, our ambassador to NATO

and their staffs. I urge colleagues who have the opportunity to go to Brussels and meet with these NATO officials to do so. At the end of next week, there will be a gathering of the NATO nations' leaders here in Washington to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the most important strategic alliance of the 20th century. I hope that my colleagues will take advantage of the opportunity created by that historic gathering to speak with as many of these ambassadors and NATO staff and personnel as possible about the situation in Kosovo.

After these meetings in Brussels, I traveled to Macedonia on a military aircraft that was bringing urgently needed supplies to the refugee camps. It was a long flight from Ramstein Air Force Base in Germany to Macedonia, and I was deeply impressed by the young crew and their hard work. Before I left Ramstein Air Force Base, General Brady and his staff gave me an excellent briefing on how they are helping to relieve the suffering of the men, women and children displaced from their homes in Kosovo.

In Macedonia, I met with United States Ambassador Chris Hill and his staff. Let me reiterate to our colleagues here how fortunate we are to have someone of Chris Hill's talents and abilities representing us in Macedonia, particularly at a time such as this. He is a career foreign service officer, has spent time in the Balkans, knows the region well and is handling a very difficult and tense situation with a great deal of energy, vision and creativity.

While I was in Macedonia, I also met with U.S. military personnel who are a part of a unit called Able Sentry. A brigadier general and his staff briefed me on their operations. Before hostilities broke out, Able Sentry was intended as the base facility for a peace-keeping force in Kosovo. Now, these American service men and women are leading NATO's efforts to help the refugees on the ground.

I also spent some time with the enlisted personnel who make up the unit to which three young servicemen, Sergeants Ramirez and Stone and Specialist Steven Gonzales were assigned before their illegal capture by Serbian forces.

I wish all of our colleagues could have joined me in that small room last Saturday to hear these young American servicemen talk with great pride about the work of their colleagues Ramirez, Stone, and Gonzales. Ramirez, Stone and Gonzales were professionals doing a commendable job. When they were captured, they were not close to the Serbian border where they would have placed themselves and their units in any jeopardy. When I spoke with this unit of highly competent individuals just three days ago, they were deeply worried that Members of Congress in Washington would misunderstand the role that they were engaged

in and the professionalism with which they were conducting their responsibilities. I assured them that my colleagues here, regardless of party, had a deep respect for the job they were doing and admire them immensely. And, like them, I pray for the safe return of their three comrades.

The service men and women I met with are committed to getting the job done, Mr. President. They know why they are there. They understand the seriousness and importance of this issue and are conducting their jobs with a high degree of professionalism.

I wanted to take a moment here on the floor to express my confidence in them and speak their names on the floor of the Senate, as I assured them I would. I urge my colleagues to do likewise and express their support for the hard and commendable job our men and women in uniform are doing.

Mr. President, the efforts of all of these men and women in Macedonia today are focused on alleviating the suffering of the thousands of people who have been forced from their homes by Slobodan Milosevic's reign of ethnic cleansing. I fear that I am not capable of fully describing the scene at the refugee camps. For a generation of us who were born at the end of World War II, the sites of a concentration camp or of the thousands of homeless people in Europe at the end of World War II rest securely in the domain of documentary films and Hollywood depictions.

Most of us in this Chamber have not had occasion to encounter firsthand the kinds of scenes that our fathers and grandfathers witnessed. Senators THURMOND and HOLLINGS of South Carolina, Senator INOUYE, Senator CHAFEE, Senator LAUTENBERG, and others who were veterans of World War II can also speak of personal recollections of those days.

In the past few days, however, the images from documentary films half a century old became a reality for me. I was profoundly struck by the sight of 45,000 people gathered together in makeshift huts or tents in an area only slightly larger than half of the Mall here in Washington. They were lining up for food, water, medicine and other basic necessities, and using open trenches as latrines. Mr. President, it was a sight to which TV film footage, television broadcasts, news descriptions—despite their talent and ability—cannot really do justice. It was a truly compelling sight.

I was deeply impressed with the work being done by the British military forces in this particular camp. It was stunning to learn that in less than 36 hours they had constructed and put up 4,000 tents to accommodate the 45,000 refugees that have poured into this particular part of Macedonia. There is another camp nearby in Brazda with some 12,000 people in it. I am told by the distinguished Ambassador from Macedonia that some 16,000 other Kosovars are living in the homes of people in Macedonia. In total, there are

some 120,000 Kosovars in that one small country, geographically the size of Vermont, with only 2 million people. To put it into perspective for Americans, this is equivalent to 5 million people arriving on our shores to seek asylum in a 72 hour period. This influx of refugees represents a tremendous disruption in the economic life of Macedonia as it has in Albania.

Mr. President, as I spent 4 hours or so wandering through the refugee camp walking by rows and rows of families huddled in tents or standing in lines to receive food and water, I noticed on every single tent a homemade sign written on cardboard with ballpoint pen or lipstick or whatever else that family could use. These signs would give a person's name and which town they had live in followed by: If you see or run into my mother, my father, my sister, my brother, or my child who is lost and separated, please tell them where I am. People wander by reading the signs, trying to find members of their own families. Teenagers are caring for small children who have been separated from their parents.

As people cross the border they tell the stories of being brutalized by the Serbian military and police forces in Kosovo. These stories of what they had to endure, how they were evicted from their homes, and separated from their families, Mr. President, are haunting and shocking.

I have seen a lot of hardship in my years. I was a Peace Corps volunteer in Latin America during the 1960s. I lived in countries where there is a great deal of poverty and suffering. I have been to Haiti many times. I have traveled throughout Central and Latin America over the years. But never, Mr. President, have I seen anything quite like the scene that I saw in this camp.

At times, however, there are moments amongst the despair of the present which speak to the potential optimism of the future. In the camp I visited is a field hospital operated by the Israeli military. Since the refugees began arriving, the Israeli doctors and nurses have delivered 6 babies. I pray, Mr. President, that these 6 infants will not know the horrors of ethnic-cleansing and hatred their parents have fled. Rather, may they grow up in the spirit of understanding and respect for each other which drives these Jewish doctors to care for mostly Muslim refugees.

If there is any doubt in anyone's mind about whether or not we were trying to do the right thing as a nation and as a group of nations under the alliance of NATO, I promise my colleagues that had they been with me last Saturday, seen what I saw, and talked to the people that I talked to, there would be absolutely no disagreement in this Chamber about whether or not the United States and NATO were taking the right course of action. Our efforts to restore these people to their rightful home, bring an end to this conflict, and thus save the lives of thou-

sands and prevent the spread of this conflict throughout the Balkans area are most assuredly the right thing to do.

I can only hope that Slobodan Milosevic will hear from this Chamber, from this Congress, and from NATO's member nations in the coming days a unanimous voice of determination to rid Kosovo of his brutal forces and stop to worst ethnic cleansing Europe has seen in decades. Furthermore, we must clearly state that we will not second guess the decisions of this administration, including President Clinton, Secretary of Defense Cohen and General Shelton, of our leaders in NATO, and of our colleagues in the diplomatic wing of NATO.

Mr. President, I think it is critically important that we demonstrate at this juncture as much bipartisan support as we can for NATO's military campaign in Yugoslavia. Once President Milosevic understands that the United States and other NATO countries are resolute in their common determination to continue a military campaign against Serbian targets until NATO's conditions have been met, I am convinced he will back down.

We must also be prepared to make clear that President Clinton has available all necessary means to carry out our mission against Serbian military and security forces. The Governments of Macedonia and Albania, together with international private relief organizations, have been confronted with a sea of refugees and are ill equipped to cope with this problem. International relief efforts to provide food, clothing, shelter, and medicines to the still-growing refugee community must continue—and on an expedited basis, I might add.

The United Nations, and specifically the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, must dramatically step up their efforts to respond to the refugee crisis in Albania and Macedonia.

It is also important to say a few words about the Governments of Albania and Macedonia. These are both poor countries that have been confronted with a situation even a wealthy nation like the United States would find difficult to cope with. While there have been some bumps along the road, I would like the Governments and the peoples of Macedonia and Albania to know that we in the United States appreciate deeply what they are trying to do to assist the Kosovar refugees and we recognize that they need substantial economic assistance to help them cope with this situation.

Macedonia and Albania should receive, in my view, bilateral and multilateral economic assistance including IMF assistance, debt relief in the form of debt forgiveness, trade assistance, in order to address war-related economic dislocation in both countries.

The hundred or so refugees with whom I spoke made it clear that they want to return to their home in Kosovo rather than be relocated throughout

the globe. They also expressed deep appreciation of the international community, and specifically the United States, in endeavoring to accomplish certain goals on their behalf. It does not go unnoticed by them that the United States, once again, is standing up for those who have been treated as poorly as these people have. It is in our heritage. It is part of our collective ethic in this Nation to try to help, try to do what is right rather than to be silent and stand by while outrages are perpetrated against innocent people.

I believe that what the United States and NATO are doing reversed the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing and is a just cause that deserves the support of the Congress and the American people.

I pledge to do all I can to support this effort. Particularly, I want to support our President, our military, and NATO as they endeavor to achieve this worthy goal. I hope before this week is out that we might find some common ideas through some collective work here to express some issues on which we can all agree. There are differences of opinion on various aspects of this crisis, but I happen to believe we share a great deal in common on this issue.

I am confident that, under the leadership of the majority leader, TRENT LOTT, and the Democratic leader, TOM

DASCHLE, the chairmen and ranking members of the Armed Services Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, and the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, as well as the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee and other interested Members of this body, we can find some common language and common ideas to send a clear, strong signal this week of how much we appreciate the efforts of our service men and women, of the front-line states, and of the international relief organizations. We must assure them that they do not stand alone and that we are going to do everything we can to ease the pressures and burdens that these poor refugees are facing. I am confident that we will speak with a common voice when we express our determination not to let Slobodan Milosevic's genocidal behavior stand.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The Senate, under the previous order, will stand adjourned until 11:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 14, 1999.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:21 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, April 14, 1999, at 11:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 13, 1999:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ROBERT J. EINHORN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (NON-PROLIFERATION). (NEW POSITION)

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LESLIE F. KENNE

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate April 13, 1999:

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR PROMOTION IN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE TO THE CLASS INDICATED:

CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR:

RICHARD LEWIS BALTIMORE, III, OF NEW YORK