

During his career Admiral Hutson also provided counsel and support to senior leaders while serving as the Staff Judge Advocate and Executive Assistant to the Commander, Naval Investigative Command and as Executive Assistant to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

I am sure many of my colleagues remember and appreciate Admiral Hutson's service as a legislative counsel and later as the Director of Legislation in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs. During these assignments, he directly contributed to clear and thorough communication with Congress on the interests of the Navy in a broad range of legislative matters.

Admiral Hutson's dedication to service and superior performance in all assignments appropriately culminated in his appointment as the 36th Judge Advocate General of the Navy. In this role, he provided invaluable legal service to both the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Judge Advocate General's Corps. He fulfilled these duties with great distinction, leaving the Judge Advocate General's Corps strong and well-prepared for the challenges of the 21st century.

It is fitting that following his retirement Admiral Hutson will become the Dean of the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, New Hampshire, where he will continue to lead and mentor future servants of the law.

Mr. President, the Nation, the United States Navy, and the Judge Advocate General's Corps have been made better through the talent and dedication of Rear Admiral John D. Hutson. I know all of my colleagues join me in wishing him and his wife, Paula, fair winds and following seas.●

#### TRIBUTE TO MANUAL HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate students at my alma mater, duPont Manual High School, for their victory in the U.S. Department of Energy's National Science Bowl.

I am proud to share with my colleagues that a team of five students from duPont Manual High School in Louisville, Kentucky, are the champions of the 2000 National Science Bowl. These young scholars worked diligently to reach the competition and through their academic excellence and teamwork, prevailed at the end of a tough, four-day challenge held in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

First, and most importantly, I recognize the students on this year's Manual High School team and commend them for their hard work and determination: Mariah Cummins, Marty Mudd, Matthew Reece, Gabe Wood, and Yan Xuan.

I also applaud and thank their teacher, Skip Zwanzig, who taught these students and provided the leadership which brought them to this year's competition.

The National Science Bowl is a rigorous academic competition among teams of high school students. This year is the 10th anniversary of the program, which has brought more than 60,000 high school mathematics and science students from across the country together in competition since its inception in 1991. The program is designed to encourage students and their teachers to achieve educational excellence in science and math. Competing teams are quizzed on topics in biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, earth science, computer science, and mathematics.

Congratulations, Manual High, on your win and thank you for continuing Louisville's and the State of Kentucky's tradition of excellence in education.●

#### COMMENDING THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE "CELEBRATE THE CENTURY EXPRESS"

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the United States Postal Service for receiving two distinguished awards for its Celebrate the Century Express Educational Train Tour. I would like to thank Mr. Gary A. Thuro, Jr., Manager, Promotions, and Mr. Ernest Cascino, Jr., Project Manager, for bringing the awards to my attention. The United States Postal Service deserves special recognition for receiving the Department of Transportation's Design for Transportation National Award of Merit and the Transportation Marketing & Communications Association's 2000 Award of Excellence.

Both awards were presented in recognition of the United States Postal Service's Celebrate the Century Express Train which is a specially outfitted four-car Amtrak train and traveling postal history exhibition that serves as the "iron ambassador" of the Celebrate the Century commemorative stamp and education program. The train is a rolling history museum, presenting the story of how the mails and rails helped develop our country and, highlighting some of the most significant people, places and events of the 20th century.

Over its 18-month tour from March 1999 to fall 2000, the Celebrate the Century Express will visit dozens of communities across the nation, from the biggest cities to the smallest towns. In 1999, the train traveled over nearly 13,000 miles of track, visiting 36 cities in 18 states and being viewed by more than 150,000 people, including thousands of schoolchildren. The train is expected to make at least 36 stops this year before concluding its two-year run in November 2000.

The Design for Transportation National Awards 2000 honor those facilities and activities that exemplify the highest standards of design and have made an outstanding contribution to the nation's transportation systems

and the people they serve. The United States Postal Service received a Merit Award (which is only given every 5 years) for achieving a high level of design quality for its Celebrate the Century Express. The Postal Service is among 30 winners out of more than 300 entries and is the only recipient to receive an award for any type of vehicle.

The Transportation Marketing & Communications Association's Transportation Communicators Award program, also known as the "Tranny" Awards, recognizes excellence in communications programs in the transportation and logistics industries. The program recognizes individual practitioners who apply solid communications principles and creativity to effectively promote the goals of their organizations. The United States Postal Service received an Award of Excellence in the category of "best practices in special events" and was one of 18 winners out of more than 150 entries.●

#### NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL DAY—THANK YOU ISN'T ENOUGH

● Mr. CARPO. Mr. President, I rise to discuss an innovative program in my home State of Idaho that honors our Nation's law enforcement officers.

As you know, May 15, 2000, was National Law Enforcement Memorial Day. This important day was established to commemorate the brave men and women of law enforcement who lost their lives in the line of duty. Law enforcement personnel risk their lives every day to protect and serve this Nation. According to statistics released by the U.S. Department of Justice, the incidents of violent crime are steadily declining. There is no doubt that this is a direct result of the hard-work and dedication of law enforcement officers across the Nation.

This year, I was pleased to be able to join the Idaho Education Association in sponsoring a state-wide poster contest in conjunction with National Law Enforcement Memorial Day. Using the theme "Thank You Isn't Enough," creative and talented public school students from communities throughout Idaho submitted posters honoring the service and sacrifices of law enforcement. The winning posters, chosen from four different grade ranges, were announced on May 15. The winning entries, which I will have the honor of displaying in my office here in Washington, D.C., were submitted by the following Idaho public school students:

Kindergarten through Second Grade: Jenefer Kramer from Westside Elementary in Idaho Falls.

Third through Fifth Grade: Mirella Toncheva from Washington Elementary in Pocatello.

Sixth through Eighth Grade: Jenni Henscheid from Sandcreek Middle School in Idaho Falls.

Ninth through Twelfth Grade: Cassey Newbold from Alameda Junior High School in Pocatello.

I congratulate these winners and all the students who submitted entries. Thanks also go to the Idaho Education Association for being a partner in this important event. It provided an excellent opportunity to honor Idaho's law enforcement community and educate our students on the importance of law enforcement services. I look forward to sponsoring this contest again in the future.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO), THE BOSNIAN SERBS, AND KOSOVO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 110

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as expanded to address the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 2000, and the emergency declared with respect to the situation in Kosovo is to continue in effect beyond June 9, 2000.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, inter alia, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision

is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the "Resolution"), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated by the parties in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement"). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked those funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances until unblocked in accordance with applicable law.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 30, 2000.

On June 9, 1998, I issued Executive Order 13088, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting New Investment in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Despite months of preparatory consultations and negotiations, representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in March 1999, completely blocked agreement on an internationally backed proposal for a political solution to the Kosovo crisis. Yugoslav forces reinforced positions in the province during the March negotiation and, as negotiations failed, intensified the ethnic cleansing of Albanians from Kosovo. Yugoslav security and paramilitary forces thereby created a humanitarian crisis in which approximately half of Kosovo's population of 2 million had been displaced from the province and an unknown but apparently large portion of the remaining population had

been displaced within Kosovo by mid-April.

On April 30, 1999, I issued Executive Order 13121, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting Trade Transactions Involving the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Executive Order 13121 revises and supplements Executive Order 13088 to expand the blocking regime by revoking an exemption for certain financial transactions provided in Executive Order 13088; to impose a general ban on all U.S. exports and reexports to and imports from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)") or the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro; and to prohibit any transaction or dealing by a U.S. person related to trade with or to the FRY (S&M) or the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro. In addition, Executive Order 13121 directs that special consideration be given to Montenegro and the humanitarian needs of refugees from Kosovo and other civilians within the FRY (S&M) in the implementation of the Order. Finally, Executive Order 13121 also supplements Executive Order 13088 to direct that the commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end-use in the FRY (S&M) be authorized subject to appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or political use by the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

This situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond June 9, 2000.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 25, 2000.

#### REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) AND KOSOVO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 111

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report