

When Jim returned to Willoughby, he resumed his duty as a reporter for the News-Herald until 1959. That year, the News-Herald's owners asked Jim to manage two other papers that they owned, the Parma News and the Brooklyn News. Jim became the one-person operation for both papers for 15 months whereupon he returned to the News-Herald.

By 1967, Jim had worked his way up to become editor of the newspaper. In fact, throughout his tenure with the News-Herald, Jim has held a variety of editorial positions including assistant editor, city editor, managing editor and executive editor.

All throughout his career, Jim has accumulated a number of well-deserved awards, including the Associated Press of Ohio's first place award for commentary in 1982, the first place award for column writing in 1991, and the first place award for editorial commentary just two years ago. Jim has also been named the 1987 Willoughby Chamber of Commerce's Distinguished Citizen of the Year and received the Lake Parks Foundation award in 1994.

I have always said that the measure of a person can be determined by the work he or she does individually, or through the organizations to which he or she belongs, that benefit others. Jim has given of himself to numerous organizations having served as the chairman of the West End-YMCA board of managers and president of the Lake County YMCA. He is also a member of the Willoughby Rotary Club, Willoughby School of Fine Arts, the Lake County Blue Coats, the Willoughby Jaycees and several area chambers of commerce. Jim is also the first person to become an honorary lifetime member of the Lake County Police Chiefs Association and is a member of the Cleveland Foundation Lake-Geauga Fund Committee.

Jim is a true man of integrity, and it is his integrity that has earned him the respect of journalists and politicians across the state. He can be brutally honest, but he is always fair and he is never afraid to tell the truth. It is his character that has allowed him to remain in journalism for five decades.

Throughout his years with the News-Herald, he has worked to put together one of the most competitive papers in northeastern Ohio. Jim provides his readers a broader level of reporting than most regional papers, paying attention not only to local news, but to state and national news as well. Because of his leadership, circulation has grown. In addition, Jim's initiative has allowed for the creation of a forum for candidates—in conjunction with Lakeland Community College—that makes available to the public where candidates stand on particular issues.

While some may think that 50 years in the newspaper business is enough for any person, Jim is not slowing down and is by no means even close to retiring. That's good news, because I would have a very hard time imagining the

News-Herald without Jim. I have enjoyed working with Jim and I look forward to working with him for many more years to come.

Mr. President, Jim Collins has been a real friend to me in all the years that I have known him. He has been an inspiration to me and so many others throughout his life and his career. I congratulate him for his dedication to the citizens of Ohio and for his 50 years of accomplishments in journalism. He has much to be proud of, and I consider myself very lucky to know him. I wish him many more years of success.

Thank you, Mr. President.●

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT J. LURTSEMA

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a lover of music and an institution on Boston radio who recently passed away at age 68. In his long and brilliant career, Robert J. Lurtsema touched vast numbers of people in the Boston area with his "deep organ voice" and his love of classical music. For twenty-nine years, he was host and producer of "Morning Pro Musica" for radio station WGBH in our city, and he was widely loved and admired.

A native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Robert J., as he was known to many, graduated from Boston University School of Journalism. He joined WGBH in 1971 as a weekend host, and after four months became the host and producer of "Morning Pro Musica." In addition to the renown he won through his dedicated listeners, he has composed chamber music, the music for an award-winning documentary film, and the music used in Julia Child's cooking program on PBS.

Robert J.'s passion and devotion to classical music extended well beyond his broadcast responsibilities. He served with distinction as a board member for many New England musical organizations. He will be deeply missed for his dedication to the arts, and long remembered for his extraordinary service to the people of New England.●

DEDICATION OF KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL IN TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, on June 25, 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea with approximately 135,000 troops, and in doing so initiated the Korean War. On June 25, 2000, the citizens of Traverse City, Michigan, will commemorate the 50th Anniversary of this unfortunate event, and will recognize the efforts of the many men and women who served the United States Armed Forces during the Korean War, with the dedication of a Korean War Memorial.

The Korean War is often referred to as our "forgotten war." Fought between World War II and the Vietnam

War, I believe it safely can be said that it never found its proper place among our Nation's history textbooks. This weekend, the 50th Anniversary of the North Korean invasion, provides all of us with an opportunity to take a moment to recognize the men and women who served in the Korean War—nearly six million individuals. Their sacrifices and contributions for the sake of our Nation must never be overlooked or forgotten.

Earlier this year, I was very pleased to co-sponsor Senate Joint Resolution 39, a bicameral resolution that recognizes the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War, and the service by the members of our Armed Forces during that conflict. Today, I am pleased to do my part to ensure that the Korean War ceases to be thought of as our "forgotten war." There is no doubt in my mind—and there should be no doubt in anyone else's—that the men and women who served in Korea, and particularly the 54,260 soldiers who gave their lives in Korea, deserve much better than that.

Local communities can do much to remedy the situation as well. I commend Traverse City, Michigan, for constructing this Korean War memorial, and for taking the opportunity on Sunday, June 25, 2000, to pay tribute to the men and women who served during the Korean War. We must show these men and women that we appreciate their efforts and sacrifices on behalf on our great Nation, and that we thank them for their extraordinary efforts. In doing this, we will illustrate to them that they have not been forgotten; rather, the case is far from this.

Mr. President, the men and women who served our Nation in Korea did so at a time when its very foundation—democracy—was being threatened by the terrible force of communism. On behalf of the entire United States Senate, I congratulate the citizens of Traverse City, Michigan, for recognizing and honoring this service.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by 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 and a treaty which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE 1979 IRANIAN EMERGENCY AND ASSETS BLOCKING—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 116

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) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 2000.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER BLOCKING PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM EXTRACTED FROM NUCLEAR WEAPONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 117

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:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have exercised my authority to declare a national emergency to deal with the threat posed to the United States by the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation in the Russian Federation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material. The United States and the Russian Federation have entered into a series of agreements that provide for the conversion of highly enriched uranium (HEU) extracted from Russian nuclear weapons into low enriched uranium (LEU) for use in commercial nuclear reactors. The Russian Federation recently suspended its performance under these agreements because of concerns that payments due to it under these agreements may be subject to attachment, garnishment, or other judicial process, in the United States. Accordingly, I have issued an Executive Order to address the unusual and extraordinary risk of nuclear proliferation created by this situation.

A major national security goal of the United States is to ensure that fissile material removed from Russian nuclear weapons pursuant to various arms control and disarmament agreements is dedicated to peaceful uses, subject to transparency measures, and protected from diversion to activities of proliferation concern. The United States and the Russian Federation entered into an international agreement in February 1993 to deal with these issues as they relate to the disposition

of HEU extracted from Russian nuclear weapons (the "HEU Agreement"). Under the HEU Agreement, 500 metric tons of HEU will be converted to LEU over a 20-year period. This is the equivalent of 20,000 nuclear warheads.

Additional agreements were put in place to effectuate the HEU Agreement, including agreements and contracts on transparency, on the appointment of executive agents to assist in implementing the agreements, and on the disposition of LEU delivered to the United States (collectively, the "HEU Agreements"). Under the HEU Agreements, the Russian Federation extracts HEU metal from nuclear weapons. That HEU is oxidized and blended down to LEU in the Russian Federation. The resulting LEU is shipped to the United States for fabrication into fuel for commercial reactors. The United States monitors this conversion process through the Department of Energy's Warhead and Fissile Material Transparency Program.

The HEU Agreements provide for the Russian Federation to receive money and uranium hexafluoride in payment for each shipment of LEU converted from the Russian nuclear weapons. The money and uranium hexafluoride are transferred to the Russian Federation executive agent in the United States.

The Russian Federation recently suspended its performance under the HEU Agreements because of concerns over possible attachment, garnishment, or other judicial process with respect to the payments due to it as a result of litigation currently pending against the Russian Federation. In response to this concern, the Minister of Atomic Energy of the Russian Federation, Minister Adamov, notified Secretary Richardson on May 5, 2000, of the decision of the Russian Federation to halt shipment of LEU pending resolution of this problem. This suspension presents an unusual and extraordinary threat to U.S. national security goals due to the risk of nuclear proliferation caused by the accumulation of weapons-usable fissile material in the Russian Federation.

The executive branch and the Congress have previously recognized and continue to recognize the threat posed to the United States national security from the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of weapons-usable fissile material in the Russian Federation. This threat is the basis for significant programs aimed at Cooperative Threat Reduction and at controlling excess fissile material. The HEU Agreements are essential tools to accomplish these overall national security goals. Congress demonstrated support for these agreements when it authorized the purchase of Russian uranium in 1998, Public Law 105-277, and also enacted legislation to enable Russian uranium to be sold in this country pursuant to the USEC Privatization Act, 42 U.S.C. 2297h-10.

Payments made to the Russian Federation pursuant to the HEU Agree-

ments are integral to the operation of this key national security program. Uncertainty surrounding litigation involving these payments could lead to a long-term suspension of the HEU Agreements, which creates the risk of nuclear proliferation. This is an unacceptable threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Accordingly, I have concluded that all property and interests in property of the government of the Russian Federation directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements should be protected from the threat of attachment, garnishment, or other judicial process. I have, therefore, exercised my authority and issued an Executive Order that provides:

—except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to the order, all property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in;

—unless licensed or authorized pursuant to the order, any attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process is null and void with respect to any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to the order; and

—that all heads of departments and agencies of the United States Government shall continue to take all appropriate measures within their authority to further the full implementation of the HEU Agreements.

The effect of this Executive Order is limited to property that is directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements. Such property will be clearly defined by the regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that will be issued pursuant to this Executive Order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued. The order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 22, 2000.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 2000.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:35 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4635. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the