

tighten its belt. General Tuna has cut back to running at 75% capacity; other canneries are running at just half-time. And if there isn't any work, there isn't any pay. Mr. Teng is beginning to worry about the consequences of the trade war.

"We need development before there is peace," he says. "Let's give these rebels the chance to come down out of the hills. Maybe they can become millionaires too."

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President today marks the 60th anniversary of the first day of a battle that is regarded as the turning point of the war in the Pacific and that many historians list as one of the two or three most significant naval battles in recorded history. I am speaking, of course, about June 4, 1942, the beginning of the 3-day naval engagement known as the Battle of Midway.

At 10:25 a.m. a Japanese armada including four carriers was steaming east toward Midway Island, 1,150 miles west of Pearl Harbor in the Central Pacific. Its objectives: Invade the strategically situated atoll, seize the U.S. base and airstrip, and (if possible) destroy what remained of our Pacific fleet after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor the preceding December.

At 10:30 a.m. three of the four Japanese carriers and their aircraft were a flaming shambles. Moments before, Japanese fighter cover had swatted down torpedo bomber squadrons from the U.S. carriers *Enterprise*, *Hornet*, and *Yorktown*, the final, fatal mission for 35 of 41 American planes and 68 of 82 pilots and gunners. But their courageous attack had drawn the fighters down to deck level, leaving the skies nearly empty for the 37 U.S. dive bombers who then appeared and, in five fateful minutes, changed the course of history. By nightfall, the fourth Japanese carrier, too, was a blazing wreck, a fitting coda to a day that reversed forever the military fortunes of Imperial Japan.

"So ended," wrote Churchill, "the battle of June 4, rightly regarded as the turning point of the war in the Pacific." "The annals of war at sea," he intoned, "present no more intense, heart-shaking shock" than Midway and its precursor in the Coral Sea, battles where "the bravery and self-devotion of the American airmen and sailors and the nerve and skill of their leaders was the foundation of all."

Few today pause to remember Midway, now six decades past. And I call the Senate's attention to this for it was indeed a turning point in a war that to that point had few bright spots, and which launched us on the road to eventual victory.

I'd also like to call attention to one American who's nerve and skill were paramount in leading American forces to this pivotal victory which saw the demise of the four carriers that had attacked Pearl Harbor six months earlier. Raymond Ames Spruance was an unlikely figure, a little-known, soft-spoken, publicity-averse 56-year-old

Rear Admiral from Indiana. Yet it is doubtful that any other American in uniform contributed more than this quiet Hoosier to our World War II triumph—a foundation for every blessing of peace and prosperity we now enjoy.

When I was 13, I heard Admiral Spruance speak. He was visiting Shortridge High School in Indianapolis, his alma mater and soon to be mine. Only years later did I really understand how important he had been to achieving victory in the Pacific and subsequent victories, including 1945's hard-fought invasion of Iwo Jima. It was Spruance who made the crucial decision at Midway to launch all available aircraft, which led to devastation of the enemy carriers. He then preserved the victory, instinctively resisting Japanese attempts during the next two days to lure the American fleet into a trap.

Throughout Spruance's 45-year Navy career, he maintained the unassuming attitude that downplayed his own role at Midway. And, unlike some of his contemporaries, Spruance avoided self-promotion. One consequence was that he forwent levels of recognition accorded others.

As you may be aware, near the end of the war, Congress authorized four five-star positions each in the Army and Navy. The new Generals of the Army were George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower and Henry "Hap" Arnold. The first three five-star Admirals were Chester Nimitz, Ernest King, and William Daniel Leahy. But an internal battle raged for months over whether the fourth Fleet Admiral would be the colorful William "Bull" Halsey (who was ultimately selected) or his less flamboyant colleague, the victor at Midway. Later, when Congress authorized another five-star post for the "GI General," Omar Bradley, it overlooked creating a fifth Navy five-star opening, which unquestionably would have gone to Bradley's ocean-going counterpart, Raymond Spruance.

Among all the War's combat admirals "there was no one to equal Spruance," wrote famed Navy historian Samuel Morison. "He envied no man, regarded no one as rival, won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and went ahead in his quiet way winning victories for his country."

As some of you know, I introduced legislation to correct this oversight. Some of you have joined me in sponsoring S. 508, and I encourage my other colleagues to do the same because what we choose to honor says a great deal about who we are. Like many of the veterans of the Battle of Midway, Raymond Spruance's humility and character stand in contrast to much of what our political and popular culture "honors" today. Much of what our political and popular culture "honors" today, with celebrity and fortune and swarms of media attention, is the foolish and flighty, the sensational and self-indulgent. Too often, the pursuits made possible by freedom are unworthy

of the sacrifices that preserved freedom itself.

No one lived the values of freedom and service more fully or nobly, and with less thought of personal fame, than Raymond Spruance. On any list of the great Allied military leaders of World War II, his character and his contributions stand in the very first rank. It is fitting and proper for us now to award him rank commensurate with his character and contributions.

When complimented on Midway years after the War, Spruance said, "There were a hundred Spruances in the Navy. They just happened to pick me for the job." Herman Wouk's masterful "War And Remembrance" has the best rejoinder, which the author puts in the mouth of a fictional wartime adversary: "In fact, there was only one Spruance and luck gave him, at a fateful hour, to America."

In June 1942, all of America drew strength from the victory at Midway. Today, the nation and the Naval service celebrate that victory and we continue to draw strength from the brave contributions of the men who nobly fought 60 years ago and those who there made the ultimate sacrifice as they turned the tide of a very perilous war.

SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS OF THE SPOKANE RESERVATION GRAND COULEE DAM EQUITABLE COMPENSATION SETTLEMENT ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, on Thursday, May 23, 2002, I, along with my distinguished colleagues Senator MURRAY from Washington State and Senator INOUE from Hawaii, introduced the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Act. In 1994, Congress passed legislation providing the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation with a settlement for the losses the tribe incurred from the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. The legislation we are introducing today will provide a proportional settlement for similar losses experienced by the Spokane Tribe.

The Grand Coulee Dam is an integral part of the Northwest's power scheme. As the largest concrete dam in the world and the world's third largest producer of electricity, the Grand Coulee Dam enables the Bonneville Power Administration, BPA, to fulfill its legal obligation of providing the Northwest with an "adequate, efficient, economical and reliable power supply." My state and all of BPA's customers greatly benefit from the Grand Coulee Dam.

Since the beginning of the project in the early 1930s, Federal officials acknowledged that the tribes affected by the construction of the dam were entitled to compensation for their losses. The Spokane Tribe is now asking Congress to follow through on that promise.

The Colville Tribe already receives an annual payment in perpetuity of approximately \$15 million, plus the one-time payment of \$53 million. The Spokane Tribe lost an area that is 39.4 percent the size of the Colville loss, and although the Spokane Tribe did not settle at the time of the Colvilles in 1994, the Administration and Congress have continued to echo the belief held since the 1930s: that the Spokane Tribe, which was affected by the construction of Grand Coulee along with the Colvilles, is deserving of equitable compensation.

During the Colville Settlement hearing in 1994, Senators MURRAY, INOUE, MCCAIN, and BRADLEY stated repeatedly that, while the United States was not settling with the Spokane Tribe at that time, the United States had the obligation to provide equitable compensation to Spokane Tribe. Just like the Colville Tribe, the Spokane Tribe's lands, fishing economy and culture were significantly impacted.

We are here today because the Spokane Tribe and the Bonneville Power Administration have been unable to reach a settlement that is mutually agreeable to both parties during its negotiations thus far.

I believe that that the United States has a moral obligation to settle with the Spokane Tribe just as it settled with the Colville Tribe. I am eager to see a fair settlement go forward. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, on May 23, 2002, I was pleased to introduce with Senators CANTWELL and INOUE, "The Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Act." This bill will provide compensation to the Spokane Tribe for its contribution to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam. This legislation, S. 2567, is very similar to S. 1525, which Senator INOUE and I introduced in the first session of the 106th Congress.

The Grand Coulee Dam is the largest concrete dam in the world, the largest electricity producer in the United States, and the third largest electricity producer in the world. It provides electricity and water to one of the world's largest irrigation projects, the one million acre Columbia Basin Project. The Grand Coulee is the backbone of the Northwest's Federal power grid and agricultural economy. The Dam has provided and continues to provide tremendous economic benefits to the region.

But for the native peoples of this region, the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam came at a very high price. To the Spokane Tribe, the Dam meant an end to a way of life. The dam flooded the Tribe's reservation on two sides. The Spokane River changed from a free flowing waterway that supported plentiful salmon runs to barren slack water that now erodes the southern lands of the reservation. The benefits that accrued to the nation and the Northwest were made possible by uncompensated

injury to the Native Americans of the Columbia and Spokane Rivers.

In 1994, Congress enacted settlement legislation to compensate the neighboring Confederated Colville Tribes. That legislation provided a one-time payment of \$53 million for past damages and approximately \$15 million annually from the proceeds from the sale of hydropower by the Bonneville Power Administration, (BPA).

The Spokane Tribe settlement legislation would provide a settlement proportional to that provided to the Colville Tribes, which was based on the percentage of lands appropriated from the respective tribes for the dam. This translates into 39.4 percent of the past and future compensation awarded the Colville Tribes. S. 2567 would provide a one-time payment of approximately \$21 million from the General Treasury as compensation for past damages. The bill would provide from BPA about \$10 million to the Tribe to account for payments the Colvilles have received since 1995. In addition, the legislation would direct BPA to allocate approximately \$6 million annually to the Spokanes.

Since the 1970s, Congress and Federal agencies have indicated that both the Colville and Spokane Tribes should be compensated. Since 1994, when an agreement was reached to compensate the Colville Tribes, Congress and Federal agencies have expressed interest in providing fair compensation to the Spokane Tribe, too. This legislation will provide for a long overdue settlement for the Spokane Tribe. I hope my colleagues will support this bill. I also hope the Senate Indian Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on S. 2567 at the Chairman's earliest convenience.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO TIBURON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT FIRE CHIEF ROSEMARY BLISS

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I recognize and pay tribute to Rosemary Bliss, fire chief for Tiburon Fire Protection District in my home county of Marin, CA, as she prepares to retire after 30 years in firefighting.

Chief Bliss is truly a credit to firefighting. When highlighting the career of Chief Rosemary Bliss, the word "first" features prominently. Chief Bliss joined the Tiburon Fire Protection District as fire marshal in 1981. She was the first female fire marshal for Marin County. When she was promoted from fire marshal to fire chief in 1993, she became California's first woman career fire chief. And, notably, in 1973 when she began her career in firefighting, she was the first woman firefighter with the Chataqua Volunteer Fire Department in New York. Chief Bliss set an example from the very beginning of her career that paved the way for many other women in firefighting.

During her time with the Tiburon Fire Protection District, she worked to

ensure the completion of the new fire headquarters on Tiburon Boulevard. Before the new headquarters, the firefighters worked out of an old gas station and an old railroad building. Chief Bliss' dedication and achievements are truly exceptional and worthy of recognition.

I am honored to congratulate and pay tribute to her, and I invite my colleagues to join me in conveying best wishes to Fire Chief Rosemary Bliss as she closes one remarkable chapter of her life and embarks on a new path.●

NORTH KOREA

• Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask that the following article by Robert Cohen, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, regarding the humanitarian crisis in North Korea be printed in the RECORD. This article should have been referenced in my floor statement of May 20, 2002, also on North Korea.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, May 16, 2002]

AID MEANT FOR THE HUNGRY

(By Roberta Cohen)

WASHINGTON.—Hunger still threatens millions in North Korea, and one symptom of the harsh conditions is the desperation of North Korean refugees trying in the past few days to elude Chinese police and seek asylum at American and Japanese consulates in China. As the Bush administration prepares to restart talks with North Korea, food, as well as weapons and troops, should be on the agenda. Despite the tense relationship between the two countries, the United States is the leading donor of food to North Korea, which cannot feed its 22 million people. American negotiators should insist on assurances that this aid is reaching those most in need.

Since 1995, the United States has provided more than \$500 million in food and other commodities to North Korea—up to 350,000 metric tons of food each year. This year this aid is down to 155,000 metric tons because of demands for aid in Afghanistan; other countries are also sending less to North Korea. But American deliveries of food and fuel remain critical to Pyongyang. Sending food aid has helped the United States persuade the North Koreans to engage in talks on military-strategic issues. The aid also shores up the Pyongyang regime, which Washington would rather see improve than collapse, since sudden disintegration could overwhelm South Korea with refugees and create political and economic turmoil. But there is also an overriding humanitarian imperative. More than 2 million North Koreans are reported to have died from starvation and related diseases between 1994 and 1998, and large pockets of hunger and starvation remain. At least 40 percent of children under 5 are malnourished, according to the World Food Program, a United Nations agency.

No one really knows, however, how much donated food is diverted to the North Korean military, police, Communist Party officials, essential workers and those loyal to the regime. The World Food Program argues that food aid is not going to the military because the military has the first cut from national harvests. But the agency has no evidence because there is no independent monitoring of donated food. As the main conduit of American aid, the World Food Program has managed to increase the number of North Korean counties it can visit to 163, but its staff is