

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

barred from more than 40, and its visits everywhere are supervised. It cannot make random spot checks or bring its own Korean-language interpreters or visit farmers' markets where it could find out whether its food aid is being sold on the black market. At a Congressional hearing this month, the World Food Program claimed to have a "reasonable degree of assurance" that the food was getting to those who need it. But others at the hearing strongly disagreed. "Anyone who has sat and talked to the North Korean refugees would find it really difficult to believe the assurances of the W.F.P.," Sophie Delaunay, North Korean project representative for Doctors Without Borders, told Congress. In interviews by humanitarian groups and journalists in the past few years, refugees among the 100,000 to 200,000 who fled to China in search of food have said that they never got any donated food in North Korea and that the regime has denied food aid to those whose loyalty it questions.

It is time for the United States to set some standards. America must not be complicit in food distribution that favors some and discriminates against others. In the coming negotiations, the United States should insist upon unrestricted access to all areas of the country where food is delivered. It should require lists of the actual institutions to which food and medicines are going and uncontrolled access for the World Food Program. It should press the North Korean government to allow international aid groups to set up feeding stations of their own that are accessible to all hungry North Koreans. The precarious situation of the North Koreans who have crossed into China should also be on the table. These desperate people foraging for food are treated as illegal immigrants and hunted down. When forcibly returned to North Korea, they may face imprisonment.

North Korea wants economic aid and investment, and it desperately needs machinery, fertilizer and technical assistance to improve its agriculture and reform its inefficient collective farms. Equitable distribution of food aid should be a prime condition for such assistance.●

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMES JOHNSON'S RETIREMENT

● Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, today I recognize James Johnson upon his retirement from DaimlerChrysler and as president of UAW Local 1183 in Newark, Delaware after more than thirty-eight years of dedicated service. Known to friends and colleagues alike as "JJ," he is a man with a kind heart, diverse interests and great abilities. JJ embodies the best of Delaware, the UAW and the America worker.

JJ joined Chrysler as an assembler in 1964 and affiliated with UAW Local 1183. Over time, he began to work his way up through the leadership ranks of his local. By the 1980's, he had been elected a committeeman, and he served as a facilitator for the negotiation of the assembly plant's historic Modern Operating Agreement. His leadership ability apparent, he continued to climb the leadership ladder. Beginning in the early 1990's, his brothers and sisters of Local 1183 elected him as their vice-president three times, a post that he held for eight years. Then, in June of 2001, JJ assumed the post of president of his local, a leadership position that he has held until his retirement.

I have had the privilege of knowing JJ for more than two decades. We first worked together when I was Delaware's state treasurer in 1980 and negotiated the state's loan to Chrysler during the company's darkest hours. Right from the start, JJ impressed me as one who possessed the qualities of a leader. He was interested in doing what was right. He believed in doing things well. He followed the Golden Rule, treating others the way he wanted to be treated. He was adept at hammering out compromises, but when he knew he was right, he was loath to give up. Never boisterous or overbearing, JJ's quiet confidence helped to make him an effective advocate for his members and won the respect of Chrysler's management team at their Newark, Delaware assembly plant. I especially respected his willingness to share the credit when things went right, while assuming the blame when things went wrong.

JJ deserves a good deal of the credit for helping to foster the positive relationship between labor and management that is the hallmark of DaimlerChrysler's Newark assembly plant. The rapport he helped to establish has served to preserve the plant during an era when many other automotive plants were closed due to overcapacity. Under his leadership, an atmosphere of cooperation emerged to replace the atmosphere of confrontation that had earlier existed. Under his watchful eye, quality products were built and productivity was enhanced as labor and management learned to work together towards common goals.

JJ has been a respected colleague for over half of his life, and he remains a trusted friend to many. He takes pride in his work and has made thousands of autoworkers proud to work alongside of him. I thank him for his friendship, congratulate him on a successful first career and wish him and his family only the very best in all that lies ahead for him and for them.●

TRIBUTE TO FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF LEBANON

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise among my colleagues today to duly honor Farmers National Bank of Lebanon, KY. For well over a century, Farmers National Bank has provided the people of Lebanon with quality financial and social services.

Founded in 1890 by T.S. Edelen and a group of local citizens, Farmers National Bank officially opened its doors to the public on April 1, 1890 with a capitalization of \$50,000. In 1914, the bank joined the Federal Reserve System, and in 1917 it purchased the property it had rented on Main Street since its opening morning. During the depression of the 1930s, banks across the Nation and Kentucky were forced to close their doors to their respective communities due to a lack of financial assets. Farmers National Bank of Lebanon stayed financially strong during even the darkest days of the great de-

pression and remained open throughout. Today, led by president Gene Spragens who took over control in 1950 after serving 28 years as bookkeeper for the bank, Farmers National Bank has 26 employees and assets of \$88 million; pretty impressive for a bank which started off with a mere \$50,000.

Besides the financial services it has provided since 1890, Farmers National Bank of Lebanon has also worked extremely hard to promote the performing arts in the local community. Over the years, programs have included pianists, string quartets and even a chorus with an orchestra. Gene Spragens firmly believes that a bank has a responsibility to the people to make a community as prosperous financially and socially as possible. Whether it be a much needed home loan or a aesthetically moving piano recital, Farmers National Bank is working for the people of Lebanon.

In this day and age, locally owned, community oriented businesses are few and far between. For over 100 years now, Farmers National Bank of Lebanon has remained just this. They have been through good times and bad times. They have gone blow-for-blow with the hands of time and survived even the most difficult of circumstances. I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking everyone involved with Farmers National Bank of Lebanon over the last 112 years for their dedicated service to the betterment of the Lebanon community.●

IN HONOR OF DR. NORMAN SAMUELS

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, today I recognize Dr. Norman Samuels, who has served as the Provost of the Newark Campus of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey for the past 20 years. Dr. Samuels is retiring from his position as Provost after 20 years of outstanding service.

Dr. Samuels has been a member of the Rutgers-Newark family since 1967, when he first joined the university as an assistant professor of Political Science. He then proceeded to serve as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the Rutgers Newark College of Arts and Sciences, NCAS, from 1971-76; as Dean of NCAS from 1976-82; and as Provost since 1982.

During his tenure as Provost, Dr. Samuels has directed the development of the Newark campus into a major national research university center with extensive undergraduate, graduate, professional and outreach programs. It has been Dr. Samuels' vision and dedication to create an inspiring new atmosphere in Newark, along with his commitment to establish an imaginative urban educational enterprise that has led to Rutgers-Newark becoming what it is today. As a result of his many fine efforts, Rutgers-Newark is ranked first among national universities in diversity by U.S. News and World Report and has held that title