

democratic nation. The constitution also clearly divides power between the executive and legislative branches.

Ukraine has exhibited much economic potential. Working with the International Monetary Fund, Ukraine is making significant gains in halting hyperinflation and securing an efficient and cost-effective source of energy for the country. A partnership has been established with the European Union which will give Ukraine most-favored-nation status and other trade advantages, and opens the possibility of a free trade agreement after 1998. Ukraine's natural resources, its heavy industry, and its innovative and hard-working people promise to transform the country into a successful economic partner in the world marketplace.

Ukraine has now become a nuclear-free state. Ukraine has faithfully followed guidelines for the elimination of nuclear weapons under the START I Treaty and it has ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty. And, in joining the Partnership for Peace Program for NATO membership, Ukraine has positioned itself to become a member of the strongest military alliance in the world.

Ukraine's transition to a democratically-governed, free-market economy has not been without its problems. But these strains are natural. The recent assassination attempt on Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko is troubling. However, we expect that the government of Ukraine will take the necessary steps to see that the rule of law is upheld. Ukraine has shown strong leadership in the face of such turmoil by pledging itself to adhere to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. This should help ensure that whatever problems Ukraine may encounter in the future, it will continue to be an example of respect for civil and human rights in the region.

This year, Ukraine joined the world athletic community by fielding its first Olympic team. It was heartening to see the joy on the faces of Ukraine's athletes as they represented their country in this year's centennial Olympic games. Ukraine's fine athletes graciously represented the Ukrainian people.

The people of Ukraine deserve our admiration and support for the fine work they have done during the past 5 years. I know that the Ukrainian-American community in Michigan is in the front ranks of such support. United States-Ukraine relations are, and will continue to be, an important part of our national interests.

This is an historic time for Ukraine, one in which it is possible to witness its citizens decide for themselves what kind of government and what kind of future they want for their country. I know my Senate colleagues join me in honoring Ukraine on the fifth anniversary of its independence.●

ROGER TORY PETERSON

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of one

of Connecticut's pioneers. Roger Tory Peterson devoted his life to the study of birds. Peterson's "A Field Guide to the Birds," published in 1934, revolutionized the concept of field guides by intricately depicting distinguishable characteristics of thousands of birds. Often referred to as the "birder's bible," this handbook brought the once eccentric hobby of bird watching to the mainstream.

Born 122 years after John James Audubon, Roger Tory Peterson was the definitive expert on birds in this century. Many people believe he began the environmental movement by bringing tens of millions of bird watchers outdoors to study birds. Any avid bird watcher looking for the illusive bird would not dare go out without one of Peterson's guides in their pocket.

A master of detail, Roger photographed, painted, and identified thousands of birds throughout his 60-year career. His descriptions, both in words and drawings, were done with such clarity and precision that the birds came to life on paper. Even today, I continue to marvel at his prints, several of which hang in my home in Connecticut.

A world renown artist, naturalist, and environmentalist, Peterson believed that any serious study of natural history would lead people to care about and protect the environment. This philosophy is the backbone of the legacy he leaves behind. The Roger Tory Peterson Institute of Natural History in Jamestown, NY, is dedicated to educating the public and teaching young and old alike about natural history. This center and the guidebooks used by millions of hikers everyday will continue to promote environmental awareness for years to come.

The people of Connecticut were proud to have Dr. Peterson reside in Old Lyme for over 40 years. My parents were honored to know him as a neighbor and friend. We will all miss his work and remember him fondly.●

COACH DON CASEY

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise today concerning one of the most beloved sports figures in Boston, Mr. Don Casey, assistant coach of the Boston Celtics. Coach, as he is known to the thousands whose lives he has touched, is leaving the Celtics to take on new challenges with the New Jersey Nets.

Since arriving in Boston, Coach has had an inspiring influence on the fans of the Boston Celtics. Through various charitable endeavors, Coach has affected the lives of thousands of people across the Nation. Most recently, Coach was selected to the Committee of Friends of the Secret Service, an organization dedicated to raising funds for the surviving family members of those Federal agents killed in the tragic Oklahoma City bombing. Even the White House has recognized Coach Casey's contributions to the world of sports by selecting him to serve on the

President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Coach Casey has a long and storied career shaping the minds of basketball players of all ages and talent levels. At the age of 20, Coach landed his first coaching post at Bishop Eustace High in Pennsauken, NJ. He led his team to two State championships and was selected South Jersey Coach of the Year at age 24. Many of the players he coached at Bishop Eustace went on to successful college careers. Soon after achieving remarkable success at the high school level, Coach started his own impressive college career by being appointed to the head coach slot at Temple University. He led the Owls to several postseason tournament berths, including an NIT Championship over Boston College in 1966. Coach participated in the first NCAA college basketball game played outside of the United States when his Owls traveled to Tokyo, Japan, to take on the UCLA Bruins.

Coach broke into the National Basketball Association in 1982 as an assistant coach with the Chicago Bulls. The next year, he move to the Los Angeles Clippers in the same post. In 1984, Coach became head coach for an Italian league team. He returned to the NBA and the Los Angeles Clippers as an assistant coach, and in 1989 he was promoted to the head coach slot. He soon traveled to Boston where he has been the assistant coach for six seasons.

As Coach prepares to leave the city of Boston, his friends prepare for everyday life without him. Many joggers will be left to find new running mates, the Boston Celtics' employees will be listening for, but not hearing, the familiar vibrant, bellowing voice that shakes the hallways every morning with warm greetings, and the wait staff at his favorite restaurant, Ciao Bella on Newbury Street, will miss the energetic presence that so often electrified the ambience there.

Coach Casey is leaving our beloved Boston Celtics to start a new chapter in his basketball story. The players, the fans, and the staff of the New Jersey Nets are lucky to get him. I wish him the best of luck and the greatest success with his new team, unless, of course, the Nets ever meet the Celtics in the playoffs.●

MOVEMENT TO BAN JUNK GUNS GAINS STRENGTH

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, earlier this year I introduced legislation with Senators JOHN CHAFEE and BILL BRADLEY to prohibit the manufacture and sale of junk guns—or as they have also been called, saturday night specials. These cheap, poorly constructed, easily concealable firearms pose such a great threat to public safety that their sale and manufacture should be prohibited.

Nearly 20 years ago, Congress prohibited the importation of junk guns, but allowed their domestic manufacture to soar virtually unchecked. Today, 8 of the 10 firearms most frequently traced at crime scenes are junk guns that cannot legally be imported. My view is that if a gun represents such a threat to public safety that it should not be imported, its domestic manufacture should also be restricted. A firearm's point of origin should be irrelevant.

Since the introduction of my legislation, a strong grassroots movement has developed to help get these weapons off the streets. Thousands of volunteers have worked to educate local, State, and Federal elected officials about the issues. The emerging coalition against junk guns includes law enforcement officials, physicians, children's advocates, and religious organizations. More than two dozen California police chiefs, including those from California's largest cities, have endorsed my legislation.

The movement to get these junk guns off the streets is clearly gaining steam. Many of California's largest cities, such as San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose, have enacted local ordinances prohibiting the sale of junk guns. Two weeks ago, the mayors of more than a dozen cities from California's East Bay pledged to push for local junk gun prohibitions in each of their jurisdictions, creating the one of the largest junk-gun-free zones in the country.

I am dedicated to working hard on this issue in the 104th Congress and beyond. We will get these killer guns off our streets. When Senators return to their States over the August recess, I encourage them to discuss this issue with their constituents. I believe they will find that citizens do not support the current junk gun double standard, allowing poor quality weapons to be produced domestically, but not imported. ●

JAPAN CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to speak about an item that is not in the news right now. But that could have significance for United States construction companies and for United States-Japan trade relations. It has come to my attention that the Japanese Government is building a new airport near Nagoya, Japan called the Chubu International Airport. This multibillion-dollar project will be that country's largest public works effort for the next decade. The first flights are planned for the year 2005.

As many of my colleagues are already aware, American construction companies must be included in any list of our most competitive international industries. These companies have particular expertise in building large airports, having constructed the international airports in Hong Kong and Seoul, Korea, among others. Curiously, only in Japan have they been unsuccessful.

This is not for lack of trying. American construction, architecture, and design engineering firms have been trying to participate in the Japanese market for over a decade, with limited success. I have taken to the Senate floor many times to complain about how United States companies were blocked from participating in any meaningful way in the construction of the Kansai International Airport, despite numerous promises from the Japanese Government to allow their participation.

But Mr. President, my purpose here is not to recount the sorry tale of closed construction markets in Japan. I will just note that we have gone through years of negotiations to try to open Japan's construction market and break their corrupt dango system. In 1994, in the face of United States sanctions under title VII, Japan agreed to adopt an action plan to eliminate the numerous barriers to foreign participation in their public works market.

And I must say, Mr. President, that the first two reviews of the action plan have been very disappointing. In fiscal year 1995, foreign firms won only one construction project, out of a total of 613 let out for bid, and one design project, out of 20. The dedicated commerce officials monitoring Japan's performance indicate that United States companies still face unsatisfactory restrictions on the size and scope of joint-venture consortia that can bid on major procurement projects and still face discriminatory prequalification criteria.

But you don't get anywhere crying over lost opportunities, so today I instead want to use my remarks to point out to the Japanese Government that the Chubu project presents an opportunity for the Government to demonstrate its openness to foreign participation. And, it gives Japan the opportunity to enjoy a world class international airport.

In order to make this happen, the procurement agency for Chubu should immediately move to adopt open and competitive bidding procedures as called for under the United States-Japan bilateral understandings.

Mr. President, I will be watching very closely and I fully expect United States firms to be given equal opportunity to participate, commensurate with their ability.

I understand that our Commerce Department officials will travel to Japan again in September for further consultations, and I hope that they will receive positive news on the Chubu project. ●

BOSNIA POLICY

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the deployment to Bosnia of the International Force [IFOR] has passed its midway mark and I would like to review with my colleagues what I believe has been accomplished to date, the many questions yet unanswered by the Administration, as well as the dangerous pitfalls I see on the road ahead.

Mr. President, I was one of those who voted against the deployment of U.S.

troops to Bosnia, to take part in the NATO-led effort to enforce the military provisions of the Dayton Accord. I was skeptical then, and remain so today, of Administration assertions that U.S. strategic interests in Central Europe or in the "future of NATO" justified this costly investment of troops and resources abroad. I took with a grain of salt Administration promises that U.S. troops would be out of Bosnia in a year's time and Administration assurances that it would work to level the military playing field between Serbs and Muslims.

I maintained then—I reiterate today—that it is the Congress—the Congress—which had to authorize the deployment, after thorough consultation with the Administration. From all reports coming out of Bosnia, we are now paying the piper for moving without the careful deliberation and consideration of pros and cons that a real policy debate would have engendered. If the Administration had truly consulted with the Congress—and not simply presented us with a fait accompli—we might have been able to anticipate many of the problems now facing IFOR and its parallel civilian institutions. I recognize that the issues and problems are complex and I do not mean to suggest that I or the Senate would have all or even some of the answers.

But I did pose a number of questions to the Administration during last year's all-too-brief hearings on the deployment and in the subsequent cursory debate on the Senate floor, in an attempt to focus priorities and anticipate problems. But as you know, the decision had already been made to move forward and the Congress sidelined, a sad fact I blamed as much on our timidity as the Administration's circumvention of constitutional process.

I recognize, Mr. President, that the Dayton Accord and the IFOR deployment to enforce its provision has not been without some real benefit. We can all be grateful that people are no longer dying en masse in Bosnia; U.S. and other IFOR troops are to be applauded for having largely succeeded in enforcing the military aspects of the agreement.

The head of the Defense Intelligence Agency [DIA], Lt.Gen. Patrick Hughes, testified earlier this year that he expected that the parties would continue generally to comply with the military aspects of the Dayton Accord and with IFOR directives. Hughes "did not expect" U.S. or allied forces to face organized military resistance; any "modest" threat remained limited to mines and sporadic low-level violence, such as terrorism. NATO commander Joulwan recently confirmed that many of the peacekeeping tasks delegated to IFOR have been completed, including overseeing the transfer of territory, the demobilization of troops and the storage of heavy weapons.

But there are disturbing signs, Mr. President, that the progress is transitory and perhaps even an illusion.