

She was a special young woman who, along with her husband, made up one of the most successful and respected teams Wyoming has ever known.

In 1954 Lorna became the First Lady of Wyoming after helping her husband become Wyoming's Governor. There in Cheyenne her reputation only grew as a caring compassionate person who put so much of her time and spirit into the youth of Wyoming.

Milward Simpson and his dear wife gave their unique talents and thoughtful style to Washington in 1962 when Milward served Wyoming until 1966 as a Member of this body. During her time here Lorna was named by the Senate to be the representative of the Women of the United States to the Organization of American States. In addition, she worked tirelessly to refurbish and extend the use of the Senate Chapel.

Their sons, Pete and AL, have gone on to great things. Pete Simpson as the University of Wyoming's vice president for development and alumni and university relations, AL SIMPSON, like his father, of course, as one of the most respected Members of this body.

As a wife, mother, First Lady, adviser, grandmother, and great-grandmother Lorna Simpson touched countless lives and helped so many people. Her accomplishments, the people she touched could never really be fully listed.

Susan and I join so many in grieving the passage of a lady who was truly the very best of Wyoming.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

SECOND READING OF A BILL—S.
290

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 290), relating to the treatment of Social Security under any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I object to further consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Maine is recognized.

Mr. COHEN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. COHEN pertaining to the introduction of S. 294 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. MURKOWSKI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I ask how much time remains for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business continues until the hour of 2 o'clock. The Senator is being recognized for up to 10 minutes.

UNITED STATES-NORTH KOREA
FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I intend to make a brief statement on the status of the joint United States-North Korea agreed framework covering nuclear issues.

I had the pleasure of visiting North Korea, along with Senator SIMON, who is here on the floor today. As a consequence of that particular visit, the framework agreement has been an issue of great concern to me and an issue worthy of congressional scrutiny.

There have been a number of hearings on the agreed framework. The Intelligence Committee, the Energy Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, and the Armed Services Committee have addressed this subject. I had an opportunity to speak before the Armed Services Committee just the other day. I want to commend that committee for its important role in reviewing the agreement, because there are some 37,000 American troops on the demilitarized zone in South Korea. They are certainly exposed to harm should any conflict arise on the Korean Peninsula.

It is interesting to note that under Armed Services Committee oversight, the Department of Defense has seen fit to fund the purchase of approximately 50,000 tons of oil. The first shipment called for under the agreed framework.

Now, Mr. President, I would like to briefly raise three specific areas of concern about the framework agreement. The first is the fate of 8,177 Americans still unaccounted for in North Korea following the Korean war north of the 38th parallel. I find it interesting to reflect on that staggering figure, when we recognize that currently today in Vietnam, we have somewhat less than 1,700 unaccounted for.

We have an obligation, Mr. President, to get the answers. How do we get the answers? Well, it is certainly a matter of access. The North Koreans must allow the United States access, including joint recovery teams that proved so successful in Vietnam. In fact, in North Korea, unlike Vietnam, we know the precise location of over 2,000 grave sites and prisoner-of-war camps. We simply cannot get in.

During our visit to Pyongyang, Senator SIMON and I delivered a letter to President Kim Jong Il. The letter was given to the Foreign Minister and he assured us it had been delivered to President Kim Jong Il.

At the conclusion of my remarks, I will ask unanimous consent that a copy of that letter be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, to my knowledge we have received no answer to the letter delivered to President Kim Jong Il.

I call on the North Korean leadership to respond favorably to our request for joint recovery teams and further cooperation. It is fair to say that the few remains repatriated thus far have not been well handled. Moreover, there appears to be a profit motive associated with those remains. We have had unof-

ficial indications that the DPRK wants up to \$30,000 U.S. per remain. This is an outrageous sum compared to the \$2,000 figure used for reimbursement in Vietnam.

It is inconceivable to me, Mr. President, that as to the lack of cooperation in fullest possible accounting for those Americans lost in the Korean conflict, there has not been a demand by the administration in the framework agreement that this matter be addressed. I think this is the highest requirement of Government—fullest possible accounting of those who gave so much for our freedoms. Why has it not been included if the framework agreement? Moreover, the administration has not yet seen fit to respond to the inquiries that this Senator has made in that regard.

I would also like to call this body's attention to the comparison between Vietnam and North Korea. The administration has moved faster in 3 months with North Korea than in the last 3 years with Vietnam toward diplomatic and trade relation, despite the fact that Vietnam has taken many good-faith steps by providing cooperation, including joint recovery teams.

One other interesting comparison, not related to the MIA issue, is the fact that we have agreed to provide the North Koreans with light-water. Yet, we are prohibited from selling that same technology to China.

The second issue I want to talk about is the lack of dialog between North and South Korea. One of the requirements of the framework agreement is that there be a dialog. Without a meaningful dialog between the North and South, it will be impossible to implement the agreed framework. Based on administration representations, we anticipate that South Korea and Japan will pick up substantial costs associated with the delivery of the light-water reactors—at least \$4 billion. We also anticipate other countries to cover the delivery of a significant amount of oil, approximately 500,000 tons per year over a period of years.

I do not believe that South Korea can make such a commitment to the North without a political dialog. But at this point, there is no such dialog. The North is still demanding an apology from President Kim Young-sam for the alleged insensitivity on the death of Kim Il-song, and yet the North continues with propaganda against the South.

Mr. President, section three of the framework agreement between the United States and North Korean requires that the North Koreans will engage in a North-South dialog and that the North Koreans will consistently take steps to implement the North-South declaration on the demilitarization of the Korean Peninsula.

I am gratified that references to North-South issues were included in the agreed framework, but I am concerned that the references do not have