

when Karadzic and Mladic continue to flaunt the terms of the Dayton Agreement. Whether the elections are able to take place in a reasonably free and fair atmosphere still remains to be seen.

In Rwanda the problems are different and no less serious. Two years after that country was destroyed by its then genocidal rulers, its criminal courts are still not functioning. The frustration of the members of its present government cannot be exaggerated. Not the least of their frustrations is what they understandably regard as an unacceptable delay in the International Tribunal becoming operational. Then, there is the unfortunate imbalance by reason of the Rwandan Law recognizing death sentence while the International Tribunal has no such power. Add to this the recent wish of the Rwandese Government wishing to try leading members of the former government in Kigali and the clash between that wish and the Tribunal legitimately exercising its right of primacy and insisting on the leaders being tried in Arusha. Finally, there is the disturbing fact that the Rwanda Tribunal has increasingly become forgotten by the Western media. This may change when the trials are under way.

I hope that I have said sufficient to bring to your attention some of the positive and some of the negative features which have emerged in consequence of the establishment of the two tribunals. Without strong public pressure in a number of countries they would certainly not have come into being. Without continued pressure they will not succeed. It is for that reason, in particular, that I am grateful for this opportunity to bring to your attention some of the important issues relating to the future of the tribunals. Not only are they important for the victims. If they succeed they can also provide a powerful deterrent for the future. Your support for the work of the tribunals and for a permanent international criminal court is of cardinal importance. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO BARBARA SHEFFIELD

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay a special tribute to Ms. Barbara Sheffield. It is a great pleasure to recognize Ms. Sheffield for her many years of loyal service to the General Services Administration [GSA], Heartland Region. Many Missourians have truly benefitted from her life-long dedication as a Federal employee.

Barbara Sheffield joined the GSA on January 23, 1963, as a GS-3 card punch operator with the Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital in Kansas City. Distinguished by her cheerful and efficient demeanor, she was quickly promoted, and eventually moved into a GS-7 position as inventory management specialist for the Veterans' Administration.

In 1976, Ms. Sheffield took a short break from her career, and in December of the same year, she resumed her employment with GSA as a temporary GS-4 clerk typist. Starting over did not deter her, and Ms. Sheffield's commitment to serving others carried her through an ensuing 20 years with GSA. Since 1979, she has worked as a GS-12, Congressional Liaison Specialist, working with congressional clients, setting up disaster field offices and maintaining a host of other special projects.

Ms. Sheffield's inestimable contributions and respected professional experience will be sorely missed when she retires from GSA on January 3, 1997. I wish her the best of luck in all of her future endeavors and continued good health and happiness. ●

#### FRANK M. GRAZIOSO

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Frank M. Grazioso, who has been selected by the Connecticut Grand Lodge Order Sons of Italy of America to be the recipient of the "Good Citizen of the Year Award." Mr. Grazioso will be honored at a ceremony on Sunday, October 20, 1996, in North Haven, CT. I would like to take this time to briefly acknowledge a few of Mr. Grazioso's contributions to the community throughout his career.

Mr. Grazioso has served the community in a number of public offices. He has been a New Haven city alderman, a corporation counsel, and member of the Civil Service Commission, as well as a member of the original board of the Shubert Performing Arts Commission and a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Mr. Grazioso has also chaired many activities in my home State of Connecticut including the Columbus Day celebration and the State of Connecticut Columbus 500th Anniversary. He currently serves as vice-president of the Italian-American Historical Society and has recently been elected general counsel and national officer of the national Italian American Foundation.

Through his work with the Order Sons of Italy in America, Mr. Grazioso has participated in national and international charitable donations and has helped in raising over \$500,000 dollars for academic scholarships annually. Mr. Grazioso has worked closely with the Italian Government on wide range of educational and philanthropic activities. In 1991, Mr. Grazioso was honored by the Italian Government for his relief efforts on behalf of Italian earthquake victims. His work has been consistently outstanding and his commitment to helping his fellow citizens is much appreciated.

I salute Mr. Frank M. Grazioso for his continued dedication to serving his community and I congratulate him on his being named the "Good Citizen of the Year." It is an award obviously well deserved. ●

#### REFORM OF THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I would like to take one last opportunity in this Congress to discuss on the floor of the Senate a matter that is of high priority to me: reform of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. As I have stated many times, FDA reform is critical if the United States is going to continue to be the world leader in the field of medical technology, and I, for one, plan to pick up the mantle that

was dropped in relation to this legislation this year.

And I believe the amendments that I offered that were adopted during consideration of Senator KASSEBAUM's bill by the Labor Committee represent some important principles on which we will need to build a new reform bill in the 105th Congress. One of these amendments dealt with the dissemination of new information relating to health discoveries uncovered by other authoritative Government agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health or the National Academy of Sciences. I believe the American public has the right to be as informed as possible about the nutritional value—or even the scientific potential value—of the food they eat.

Another amendment adopted would allow a system of national uniformity for the regulation, labeling, and marketing of nonprescription drugs. This is an important, pro-consumer provision. It would put an end to the confusing requirements that various States and localities choose to impose on these common products, ensure more efficient interstate commerce of these products, and will not force manufacturers to bear the cost of such mandates which are generally passed on to purchasers. This amendment also contributes to a higher standard of safety by exempting compelling State or local requirements, and creating a mechanism to make truly worthy requirements national.

Mr. President, I was especially pleased to see report language included by the committee acknowledging that other FDA-regulated products, "may also lend themselves to such a comprehensive system." I would hope that the starting point of this provision next year will include cosmetics, prescription drugs, and biologics along with nonprescription products. The value of governing these products by a single, nationwide system is potentially vast. And, Mr. President, I think that discussion of such a comprehensive system for the regulation of food and food additives should be part of the debate.

This provision also dovetails nicely with another amendment that was accepted by the Labor Committee. For example, there is a global trend of international harmonization for products such as cosmetics: The countries in the European Union, Latin American, and various Asian countries are working toward regulatory cooperation. The Labor Committee, recognizing the significance of mutual recognition agreements [MRA] and the ongoing negotiations the U.S. Commerce Department and others are involved in, accepted my amendment urging the continuation and completion of such MRA's.

I am concerned by reports that many times, when the folks negotiating these agreements are very close, it is the FDA that throws a wrench into the works. I hope that the agency will take