

world into recession. If we were to pass this non-WTO compliant legislation, the likely result is that other countries will respond by limiting our products from their markets. The resulting trade wars could affect millions of workers and lead to economic and political turmoil. While some view such a result as extreme, we all should remember that the Smoot-Hawley tariff legislation started a similar series of trade wars in the early 1930s that directly corresponded to the rise of Hitler and the origins of World War II.

Some would urge us to pass this legislation with the hopes that it will emasculate the WTO. I can only tell you how much I regret this short-sighted view. The United States, more than any other country, created today's trading system based on the principles of free trade. It was developed after witnessing how the trade wars of the 1930s led to the worldwide calamity of World War II. The United States has pursued a trade policy based on open markets for more than 50 years under both Republican and Democratic leadership. We should not allow misguided politics to destroy all of the gains that we fought so hard to achieve, precisely when we are reaping the benefits of these policies.

Instead, the United States, which has the strongest economy in the world, should try to use its leverage to continue to open markets. We should open the November WTO Ministerial as the champions of competition and open markets, not hiding behind a wall of quotas and tariffs. We in Congress should do our part to ensure that the United States remains in its position of world leadership. Instead of debating this ill-advised quota bill, we should be passing fast track authority for the President. The President needs this authority to continue to make agreements to knock down foreign barriers to American goods. Additionally, we should pass legislation to grant NAFTA parity to our Caribbean allies and to give trade incentives to help Africa grow and prosper. My hope is that after we reject this current legislation, we can start debating real progress in trade policy and how we can eliminate barriers to foreign goods to ensure that our citizens continue to prosper into the 21st Century.

In conclusion, I congratulate my colleagues who voted against cloture on the motion to proceed to this legislation. We will now begin the next global century not hiding behind barriers, but continuing the fight for open markets and prosperity.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I would like to take a few brief moments to comment on the cloture vote that just occurred regarding H.R. 975, the Steel Import Limitation bill.

As has been noted by several of my colleagues this afternoon, this was a difficult vote. There exist compelling

interests on both sides of the steel quota issue that were only touched upon earlier. Without question, this legislation is critically important to those men and women involved in the steel industry who have suffered financially due to alleged steel dumping practices. At the same time, this bill could also have a profound effect on this country's trade policy and countless other American industries' relationships with our foreign trading partners.

Understanding that these are cursory assessments of the deeper substance of this bill, I present them simply to underscore the need to discuss the bill at greater length, to emphasize the importance of allowing Senators the opportunity to articulate their specific concerns and positions on this legislation. This was not a vote on final passage or a vote to support this bill in its current form. Rather, it was a vote to move forward and fully consider this legislation and amendments to it. Regardless of one's opinion on the impact of this legislation, it deserved the chance to be considered and debated completely and fairly.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA'S COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. As the Senate moves toward consideration of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000, I want to note the significant efforts being made by the Government of Bolivia in its counternarcotics program. Since taking office in August, 1997, the government of Hugo Banzer has reduced Bolivia's cocaine production potential by a remarkable 40 percent. This is historic progress, which I hope will be emulated by other nations in the region. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter I received from the Vice President of Bolivia, Mr. Jorge Quiroga Ramirez, which discusses the Bolivian Government's plans and seeks continued American assistance in its counternarcotics efforts.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESIDENCIA DEL CONGRESO NACIONAL,
VICEPRESIDENCIA-DE LA
REPUBLICA,

La Paz, May 24, 1999.

Hon. TRENT LOTT,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to ask your help in addressing Bolivia's counter-narcotics needs in the coming Fiscal Year. As you are aware the government of President Banzer has embarked on an ambitious program (the Dignity Plan) to end our country's involvement in the illegal drug trade by the time we leave office in 2002. To date, the Dignity Plan has produced impressive results. In just twenty—one months we have successfully eradicated close to 40% of coca crops that go into making cocaine, and we are on target to meet our goal of a drug-free Bolivia by 2002. Our success thus far has been achieved through a

combination of national political will and assistance from the international donor community.

We are at a critical juncture in the development of the Dignity Plan. Having gained broad based domestic support for our policies, we now have to show our people that we can provide more legitimate commercial ventures as alternatives to coca in order to keep them from returning to coca planting in the future. It would be a profound tragedy for Bolivia and for the consumer nations if, after scud successful eradication, we were unable to hold the progress gained. The Bolivian people are willing to leave the illegal narcotics circuit if we can show them that feasible commercial alternatives exist. Where we have accomplished this, re-planting rates are at historical lows and our system of community-based compensation (as opposed to individual compensation) provides the best incentives for keeping our farmers in legitimate agricultural enterprises.

Proud as we are of our record, we know that the most difficult work lies ahead. We must maintain historic levels of eradication while dramatically enhancing our Alternative Development efforts to ensure that this eradication holds. For these reasons we are turning to the international donor community, and especially to the United States. I must be candid in stating, however, that the levels of counter-narcotics and alternative development funding which have recently been proposed for Bolivia, will fall well short of our needs.

In February of this year I visited Washington to present a comprehensive budget for the last years of our Dignity Plan. This figure of \$384 million from the United States (coupled with our own contributions and those from Europe) across four years represents our best estimates of what will be required to move our country out of the international narcotics circuit. As a former Finance Minister I understand and respect the need for fiscal discipline and I know that the United States Congress is struggling with its own budget priorities for the coming years. I would point out, however, that we have a once-in-a generation opportunity to completely win a battle, in Bolivia, in the worldwide war against drugs. If we fail to meet this challenge it may take us decades to arrive at this point again as the credibility of counter narcotics programs will suffer.

I would like to again ask your help and support in locating the resources needed for complete funding of the Dignity Plan request. With the proper levels of assistance we can soon celebrate with the United States the day when my country is out of the drug circuit entirely and Bolivian based cocaine no longer plagues the streets of our countries. The war on drugs needs its first victory. With your help Bolivia can be that victory.

Thank you for your support and consideration.

Sincerely,

JORGE F. QUIROGA R.,
Vicepresident of the Republic of Bolivia,
President of the National Congress.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL CHARLES KRULAK

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize the outstanding service to our nation of General Charles Krulak, Commandant of the Marine Corps who is about to retire. General Krulak is completing 35

years of active service in the Marine Corps since he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1964. During his service, the General obtained a Masters Degree in Labor Relations from George Washington University. He is also a graduate of the Amphibious Warfare School, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the prestigious National War College.

General Krulak's illustrious career included command of a platoon and two rifle companies during two tours of duty in the Vietnam conflict. He has been a battalion commander, Commanding General of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade, and the Assistant Division Commander of the 2nd Marine Division located at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He later was assigned duties as the Commanding General of the 6th Marine Expeditionary Group and Commanding General of the 2nd Force Service Support Group. He served as the Commanding General of this Force Service Support Group during Operation Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf. In addition to these command assignments, General Krulak's professional career has included a wide variety of other command and staff assignments including a tour of duty in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the White House.

In June 1989, General Krulak received his first star and, three years later, he

was promoted to Major General and assigned to the Marine Corps Combat Development Command at Quantico, Virginia. One year later, he was promoted to Lieutenant General. This was followed by a transfer to Hawaii and assignment as Commander, Marine Forces Pacific. It was in this role that I became personally acquainted with this Marine's remarkably high degree of professionalism. Four years ago, General Krulak became the 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps, during which he led our Marines admirably and set a high degree of professionalism not only in basic training, but also throughout the entire Marine Corps. He established, demanded and obtained a high degree of moral conduct from his Marines as a direct result of his exemplary leadership. However, the General's positive attributes do not stop there. He has demonstrated a remarkable ability to visualize and plan for the weapons, equipment, doctrine, tactics, and techniques the Marine Corps will be using for decades ahead.

It is an honor for me to recognize the high quality of leadership this General has given our Marines these past four years. Our nation has been fortunate in having him as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

I know the members of the Senate will join me in paying tribute to General Krulak and wishing him and his

lovely wife, Zandi well in their retirement. We will sorely miss them.

In addition to expressing our fond farewell to General Krulak, I want to take this opportunity to welcome the 32nd Commandant of the Marine Corps, General James L. Jones. General Jones is no stranger to the U.S. Senate. He served here in the U.S. Marine Corps Liaison office from August 1979 until July 1984. I am confident General Jones will serve our nation as Commandant in a comparable manner as his predecessor. Welcome aboard General Jones.

CHANGES TO THE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee to reflect an amount provided for arrearages for international organizations, international peacekeeping, and multilateral development banks.

I hereby submit revisions to the 2000 Senate Appropriations Committee allocations, pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current Allocation:		
General purpose discretionary	533,652,000,000	543,958,000,000
Violent crime reduction fund	4,500,000,000	5,554,000,000
Highways		24,574,000,000
Mass transit		4,117,000,000
Mandatory	321,502,000,000	304,297,000,000
Total	859,654,000,000	882,509,000,000
Adjustments:		
General purpose discretionary	+319,000,000	+9,000,000
Violent crime reduction fund		
Highways		
Mass transit		
Mandatory		
Total	+319,000,000	+9,000,000
Revised Allocation:		
General purpose discretionary	533,971,000,000	543,967,000,000
Violent crime reduction fund	4,500,000,000	5,554,000,000
Highways		24,574,000,000
Mass transit		4,117,000,000
Mandatory	321,502,000,000	304,297,000,000
Total	859,973,000,000	882,509,000,000

I hereby submit revisions to the 2000 budget aggregates, pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Deficit
Current Allocation: Budget Resolution	1,428,601,000,000	1,415,340,000,000	-7,258,000,000
Adjustments: Arrearages	+319,000,000	+9,000,000	-9,000,000
Revised Allocation: Budget Resolution	1,428,920,000,000	1,415,349,000,000	-7,267,000,000

KOSOVO

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, today I rise to speak about a resolution related to Kosovo which was brought before the Senate late last Thursday evening and adopted by unanimous consent.

This concurrent resolution commends the President and the Armed Forces for the "success" of Operation

Allied Force. I had reservations in supporting this resolution, but ultimately decided to do so because it provided an opportunity to honor the men and women in uniform who put their lives on the line for this dangerous cause.

However, to term this operation a success, either now or in the foreseeable future, is an unconscionable

stretch of the truth, at best. This mission represented a complete failure of the Clinton administration's foreign policy. This resolution also implies that the book has been closed on Kosovo, and peace will reign in the Balkans. I do not think it is necessary to remind the Senate of the bloody and tumultuous history of the region, or