deployability of its forces which are inadequate at this time.

The NATO Summit drew the right conclusion and agreed the DCI and the European allies did the same when they decided in Cologne that the EU has to improve defense. My next lesson learnt is that there is a totally unacceptable imbalance of military capabilities between the US and its allies, notably the Europeans. With no corrective action taken as a matter of urgency there will be increasing difficulties to ensure interoperability of allied forces and operational security could be compromised. Moreover, it cannot be tolerated that one ally has to carry on an average some 70%, in some areas to 95% of the burden. This imbalance needs to be redressed and therefore ESDI which is after all an attempt to improve European efforts within NATO deserves the full support of the US and should be used to encourage those allies who are reluctant to implement to live up to their commitments.

What conclusions can be drawn? (1) The integrated Command Structure worked well. What needs to be improved are procedures to achieve unity of command to be exercised by NATO there where parallel existing national and NATO command arrangements are unavoidable. (2) There is a need to think through how crisis management can be improved. Simulation technics may be a helpful tool to be considered. (3) There is an urgent need to close the two gaps which exist today between the US and the European/Canadian allies. The technological gap in the field of C 41 and the capability gap caused by the lack of investment in modern equipment. The DCI is designed to provide some remedy. It should be speedily implemented and the European/Canadian allies should be strongly encouraged to take appropriate action. (4) There is a need to study how NATO can perform better in the field of Information Operations to include better information of the public both in NATO countries and in the adversary's country. (5) Most importantly, it can and it should be said that Operation Allied Force was a success since it contributed substantially to achieve the political aims set by the Washington Summit.

It would be desirable that NATO stated simultaneously that the Alliance will act again should the necessity arise. To do so could help to deter potential opponents and could possibly restrain the one or the other ruler in this world to seek protection against intervention through increased efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

I would be remiss did I not close by commending the commanders from SACEUR down the chain of command, our forces in the theatre and those back home who supported them so splendidly. They all performed extremely well and you have every reason to be proud of them and your great nation's contribution.

Allow me to close by saying that I was proud to serve this unique Alliance as the Chairman of the Military Committee in such a crucial time and I felt privileged to serve with a man whose superb contribution was crucial for our common success, Javier Solana. This brings me to my final point which we should never forget: It was the cohesion of our 19 nations which brought about success.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Chair.

HONORING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I congratulate my colleague for his remarks on the bankruptcy bill.

I think one thing—while it is not necessarily appropriate to recognize on the bankruptcy bill—we should recognize is the inability of our Federal Government to honor the sanctity of contractual commitments. I can think offhand of the agreement that was made by the Federal Government some two decades ago to take the high-level nuclear waste by the year 1998. The ratepayers paid something in the area of $15 billion into that fund for the Federal Government to meet its contractual obligation. The pending lawsuits are somewhere between $40 billion and $80 billion. Obviously, the Federal Government doesn't set a very good example.

This is not necessarily apropos to bankruptcy, but it is apropos to the theory that we pay our bills, that we honor the sanctity of our contracts. The old saying is, ''Charity begins at home.'' The Government should set the example.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for approximately 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Chair.

TRADE AND FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, with the recent passage of a Senate Finance Committee trade package aimed at liberalizing trade with African and Caribbean countries, and providing Trade Adjustment Assistance for American workers who need help transitioning into different jobs, I thought it an appropriate time to come to the floor of the Senate to discuss the insidious propaganda campaign the Clinton Administration is orchestrating over the phoney charges of ''isolationism'' he has leveled at Congress.

In some ways, I am reluctant to get into this name-calling argument. As I told my six children as they faced the normal school yard taunts, you shouldn't dignify the name caller with a response. Something like the old adage, ''Sticks and stones will break my bones, but names will never hurt me.''

The difference between Washington and the school yard, however, is that it seems that if you repeat a lie long enough, and in enough places, the media will parrot it out to the country and around the world as if it were true. And that is very, very serious for two reasons.

First, it distorts the political process and deceives the American public. More importantly, it sends a false and dangerous signal to the enemies of America that their dream of disengaging America from world leadership may, in fact, be happening. Nothing could be further from the truth, but when the President of the United States, and his flunkies, says it, terrorists around the world applaud.

Certainly there are Republicans, Democrats, Reform Party members and independents who proudly wear the isolationist label, but to try and smear Congress with that label is reprehensible.

So I want to look at what actions the Clinton Administration calls isolationist, and to separate fact from fiction.

Two weeks ago, National Security Advisor Sandy Berger gave a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations decrying as ''isolationist'' and ''defeatist'' such actions as the Senate's refusal to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (''CTBT'') and, as Mr. Berger characterized it, a Congress ''reluctant to support the Climate Change Treaty.''

Mr. President, it should not even pass the straight face test to label Senators such as RICHARD LUGAR and CHUCK HAGEL, among others, as isolationists just because we voted against a treaty that we did not think would preserve our national security in the years and decades ahead.

Would Sandy Berger have the audacity to call former Secretary of State and Nobel Peace Prize Winner Henry Kissinger an isolationist because he was ''not persuaded that the proposed treaty would inhibit nuclear proliferation'' and therefore recommended voting against the treaty?

Does Berger's isolationist tag also apply to six former Secretaries of Defense—James Schlesinger, Dick Cheney, Frank Carlucci, Caspar Weinberger, Donald Rumsfeld and Melvin Laird because they wrote the Senate leadership and stated:

> We believe . . . a permanent, zero-yield Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty incompatible with the Nation's international commitments and vital security interests and believe it does not deserve the Senate's advice and consent.

Mr. President, the Senate rejected a flawed treaty; the fault lies not with so-called isolationists in Congress, but with the appeasers and former ''nuclear freeze'' people who are now in the Clinton Administration and negotiated this treaty which was not in America's national security interest.

As to the Climate Change Treaty, Congress is not reluctant to consider the Treaty. In fact, we have been asking this President to send the Treaty up, but he refuses. And he refuses because 95 Senators expressed the strong sense of the Senate that the Kyoto protocol contain commitments from developing countries to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Of course, this has not happened. This is not an