

Force during what was, without question, the most demanding period in its history—a time when it fulfilled a NATO mission of peace enforcement in Bosnia-Herzegovina and later, participated in a NATO-led air war, which removed Slobodan Milosevic's Serbian military and police forces from Kosovo.

A consummate professional, General Mike Short's performance of duty during the past thirty-five years of service personify those traits of courage, competency and integrity that we expect from our military officers. His career reflects a deep commitment to our country, to dedicated and selfless service, and to excellence. On behalf of the United States Senate and the people of this great Nation, I commend him for his exemplary service and offer heartfelt appreciation for a job well done. We wish him and his family Godspeed and all the best in their future endeavors.●

RETIREMENT OF JAMES STALDER

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize James Stalder as he retires as Managing Partner from the Pittsburgh office of Pricewaterhouse-Coopers LLP. He initially joined the firm in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania before transferring to the National Headquarters in New York, where he served as Director of Tax Research and Technical Services for the Ohio Valley Area. In 1988, he was appointed Managing partner of the Price Waterhouse office. Since July 1998, Mr. Stalder has been Managing Partner of the PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP office.

Upon retiring, Mr. Stalder will commence a deanship at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. He will assume the position of Dean of the A.J. Palumbo Undergraduate School of Business and the John F. Donahue Graduate School of Business. Judging by Mr. Stalder's proven leadership, it is clear that he will be a great asset to Duquesne.

Mr. Stalder has served as President of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants and as a member of the Council of the American Institute of Public Accountants. He is also a Life Trustee of Carnegie-Mellon University where he has been a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Industrial Administration since 1981. A graduate of The Pennsylvania State University, he also serves as a member of the University's Smeal College of Business Administration Board of Trustees. Moreover, Mr. Stalder was instrumental in the creation of the Pennsylvania Tax Blueprint Project, which is developing micro simulation economic impact models to enable the Governor and legislators in Pennsylvania to measure and intelligently debate alternative tax reform proposals. In addition, Mr. Stalder has served as Chairman of the

Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and in many other leadership roles in similar organizations. I commend Mr. Stalder for his demonstrated service to leadership in these organizations.

Mr. Stalder has received numerous awards for outstanding service to his community. Among these is the Distinguished Public Service Award, the top award presented to an individual by the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants, which "honors CPAs who have truly made a difference through active participation in public service.

Mr. Stalder will be an excellent addition to the administration at Duquesne. Throughout his professional life, he has worked with some of the leading multi-national corporations in the world. He will be able to offer his extensive expertise in tax accounting and related fields, as well as the skills of negotiating and deal making.

James Stalder is a role model not only to the residents of Pittsburgh but to the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I wish him the best as he takes on new challenges.●

THE SITUATION IN ZIMBABWE

● Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, in assessing the situation in Zimbabwe today, permit me to quote a long-time supporter of that country's ruling party in reference to that party: "If I give my name, they might hear and come for me at night." Such is the pervasive level of fear that has permeated Zimbabwe over the past several months and threatens that country with a degree of political instability not seen since white-minority rule gave way to the creation of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The increasingly autocratic regime of Robert Mugabe, threatened by the growth of a viable democratic opposition, is responding the way dictatorial regimes the world over generally do, with violence aimed at subverting the will of the people.

Permit me to quote from the June 3 issue of *The Economist* for a sense of what is going on inside Zimbabwe today:

Intimidation is rampant in the countryside. . . Peasants are told that their votes are not secret and that they will suffer if they do not give them to the ruling party. People suspected of supporting opposition parties have been threatened, beaten and in some cases killed. Rural clinics and hospitals have been ordered to refuse treatment to opposition supporters. Teachers in the countryside have been singled out for attack, dragged from their classrooms and beaten in front of their students. Some female teachers have been stripped naked. More than 260 rural schools have been closed by the violence.

As chairman of the International Republican Institute, which has maintained a presence in Zimbabwe along with its counterpart National Democratic Institute, I am appalled at devel-

opments in that southern African country. Parliamentary elections, widely expected to result in a resounding victory for the opposition Movement for Democratic Change and thus threaten the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front's 20-year hold on power, are being systematically undermined by the kind of campaign violence and intimidation that has been all too common in other countries that resisted the path of democratization. That is unfortunate, for Zimbabwe, like other strife-torn countries of Africa, has the potential to provide its people a far better quality of life than can ever enjoy under one-party rule.

Those parliamentary elections, Mr. President, as with the defeat of the constitutional referendum in February, would have provided ample evidence that the majority of Zimbabweans are tired of corruption, vast unemployment, 60 percent inflation, and the fuel and energy shortages that have become a part of life in a once wealthy nation. The recent decision by the International Republican Institute to withdraw its election observers, however, as well as the United Nation's withdrawal of its election coordinator, should be seen for what it is: a very clear warning sign that President Mugabe has no intention of permitting free and fair elections, and fully intends to continue his campaign of exacerbating ethnic divisions in Zimbabwe for his personal benefit. That President Mugabe refuses to even accredit U.S. Embassy personnel to act as observers is a stinging and unfortunate rebuke to the international community. The recent jailing of an opposition activist with whom I had the privilege of meeting in my office only two months ago not only augurs ill for the future of Zimbabwe, but hurts me deeply for the promise this fine woman showed in that meeting.

The deterioration of the political situation in Zimbabwe is the direct result of the unwillingness of President Mugabe to countenance any level of political opposition that threatens his hold on power. And make no mistake, that some ruling party members have come under attack by the opposition does not place both sides on an equal moral footing. On the contrary, Amnesty International and other foreign observers have been very clear that the government and its supporters are responsible for the violence that has wracked a country that had enjoyed 20 years of peace, flawed though it was by the socialist policies of Mr. Mugabe. The 30 or so deaths and hundreds of injuries that have occurred may, I fear, be only a precursor to greater violence should the Movement for Democratic Change continue to attempt to mount a credible campaign against one-party rule.

Mr. President, some may look at the seizure of white-owned farms by black

squatters openly and vociferously encouraged by President Mugabe, and the murder of some of those farmers, through the prism of the former era of colonial and white-minority rule. That would be a tragic mistake. The deteriorating situation in Zimbabwe is directly tied to President Mugabe's autocratic rule and desperate attempt to hold back the tides of history, which appear to favor democracy. Mugabe's rejection of South African President Thabo Mbeki's efforts at brokering a quasi-reasonable resolution of the land-reform issue was further evidence of his growing penchant for petty tyranny as a substitute for enlightened government.

It is imperative that the United States, the European Community and, most importantly, the Organization of African Unity act forcefully in pressuring Mugabe to reverse his current dictatorial policies and allow for the conduct of free and fair elections. His failure to do so should be widely condemned. What ails Zimbabwe is not racial tension, but the age-old problem of a dictator who fails to read the writing on the walls. As with others before him, he will find, I suspect, that his world will become more and more confined, more and more restrictive and his actions more and more desperate. At a time when Sub-Saharan Africa has become synonymous with civil strife and the international community debates the ongoing wars in Sierra Leone and Congo, while conflict continues in Angola and ethnic violence continues in and around Rwanda and Burundi, Zimbabwe should have been a beacon of political stability and economic development. Instead, it descends into the darkness of tyranny. It is hopefully not too late to reverse the situation there, but the signs are not encouraging.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4578. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 1:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 4387. An act to provide that the School Governance Charter Amendment Act of 2000 shall take effect upon the date such Act is ratified by the voters of the District of Columbia.

The enrolled bill was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. REID:

S. 2749. A bill to establish the California Trail Interpretive Center in Elko, Nevada, to facilitate the interpretation of the history of development and use of trails in the settling of the western portion of the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2750. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior to participate constructively in the implementation of the Las Vegas Wash Wetland Restoration and Lake Mead Water Quality Improvement Project, Nevada; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2751. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Nevada, to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe of Nevada and California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

S. 2752. To amend the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 to enhance congressional oversight to nuclear transfers to North Korea and to prohibit the assumption by the United States Government of liability for nuclear accidents that may occur at nuclear reactors provided to North Korea; read the first time.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 2753. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a prescription drug benefit for the aged and disabled under the medicare program, to enhance the preventative benefits covered under such program, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. Con. Res. 124. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with regard to Iraq's failure to release prisoners of war from Kuwait and nine other nations in violation of international agreements; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REID:

S. 2749. A bill to establish the California Trail Interpretive Center in Elko, Nevada, to facilitate the interpretation of the history of development and use of trails in the setting of the western portion of the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

CALIFORNIA TRAIL INTERPRETIVE ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the California Trail Interpretive Act.

The nineteenth century westward emigration on the California National Historic Trail, which occurred from 1840 until the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, was an important cultural and historical era in the settlement of the West. This influx of settlers contributed to the development of lands in the western United States by Americans and immigrants and to the prevention of colonization of the west coast by Russia and the British Empire. More than 300,000 settlers traveled the California Trail and many documented their amazing experiences in detailed journals. Under the National Trails System Act, the Secretary of Interior may establish interpretation centers to document and celebrate pioneer trails such as the California National Historic Trail. In Nevada, Elko County alone contains over 435 miles of National Historic Trails.

Mr. President, recognition and interpretation of the pioneer experience on the Trail is appropriate in light of Americans' strong interest in understanding our history and heritage. Those who pursue Western Americana, and thousands do, will find physical evidence of the documented hardships facing the original pioneers. One pioneer journal bemoaned the death of an elderly lady traveling west with her family. Her grave and its marker are in evidence in the Beowawe Cemetery near the trail river crossing known as Gravely Ford for those searching for historical confirmation. And, if the present-day explorers choose to walk part of the California Trail, they may do so at this place. To the east of this river crossing is around five miles of undisturbed trail that leads down from what is known as "Emigrant Pass".

This Act authorizes the planning, construction and operation of a visitor center. The cooperative parties include the State of Nevada, the Advisory Board for the National Historic California Emigrant Trails Interpretive Center, Elko County, the City of Elko, and Bureau of Land Management.

This interpretive center will be located near the city of Elko, in northeastern Nevada. The location is the junction of the California Trail and the Hastings Cutoff. The ill-fated Reed-Donner party spent an additional 31 days meandering over the so-called Hastings Cutoff route; precious time wasted that kept them from crossing the deadly Sierra Nevada before winter struck in 1846.