Force during what was, without question, the most demanding period in its history—a time when it fulfilled a NATO mandate 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, competence 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. His professional life will also include the assumption of Deard of the J.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 give to 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 unprecedented 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 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 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 the 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 arrested 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 burnt.

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 developments in that southern African country. Parliamentary elections, which were supposed to take place this week, are now being canceled. The Movement for Democratic Change and thus threaten the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front’s 20-year hold on power, are being systematized and undermined by a broad campaign of 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 reign of excess and divisiveness 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, American and international 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 politics that enabled President 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