Most recently the United States formed the wretched jumble of its relations with Sudan. As Donald Patterson, the last United States Ambassador to Sudan, wrote, “The Clinton administration’s continuing conflict with Sudan, its support of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism, and the lead it had taken in the United Nations to bring about the adoption of resolutions condemning Sudan put additional strains on U.S.-Sudanese relations.” The damage to relations could have easily been avoided if cooperation would have been used. Instead, the policies were formed in the sole interest of the United States.

This is not the most advantageous way to support democratic reforms of emerging nations. Sudan has Islamic fundamentalists who resist the modernization and liberalization of their country. This is the root cause of the hostility. The country in the mid-1980’s was going through a “transitional” period where a new constitution was established along with a new government. Political fragmentation between the NIF, SPLA, and other ethnic groups led to a lack of cohesive-ness that is necessary for a new government.

This allowed for the strengthening of Islamic fundamentalist ideas and the subsequent loss of broader secular ideals. If the United States had cultivated its relationship with the Sudanese, then the prospects for a true democracy would have had more time to flourish. Both national and regional goals and ideas were compromised because of the United States’ lack of legitimate and meaningful foreign policy directed towards Sudan.

In the future, conflicts will continue to be defined by root causes of religious and social differences, and to reduce the animosity amongst these nations, it is imperative that the United States establish policy with the cooperation as the guiding principle. With globalization, only through cooperation can effective policies be created. The post-Soviet world, specifically for Tajikistan and Sudan, has meant difficulty for the formulation of United States foreign policy. The principle of cooperation was often placed second behind the self-interests of the United States. Future conflicts, similar to Tajikistan and Sudan, and the United States’ help in cooperation in the rendering of both regional security and the promotion of democracy. Only through these goals will the society of the 21st Century attain true and lasting peace.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


**REMEMBERING KOREAN WAR VETERANS**

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this weekend we will commemorate an important day in American history. June 25th, the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War, will provide all Americans the opportunity to pause and remember the men and women who fought and died in the Korean War. The memory of our country should never be forgotten.

Some historians refer to the Korean War as the “forgotten war.” Perhaps the reason the Korean War has receded in our memories is because it was unlike either the war that preceded it or the war that followed it. Rationing brought World War II into every American home. And television brought the Vietnam War into every home with unforgettable images and daily updates.

But Korea was different. Except for those who actually fought there, Korea has receded into the faces of the 19 soldier-statues, which we are honored to have as a permanent part of our democracy’s war memorial. In three years, 54,246 Americans fought and died in Korea. It was the bloodiest armed conflict in which our nation has ever engaged. In three years, 54,246 Americans died. More than 95,000 were wounded. Millions of Koreans were killed during the 15 years of the Vietnam War.

The nobility of their sacrifice is now recorded for all of history in the Korean War Veterans Memorial. As you walk through the memorial and look into the faces of the 19 soldier-statues, you can feel the danger surrounding them. But you can also feel the courage with which our troops confronted that danger. It is a fitting tribute, indeed, to the sacrifices of those who fought and died in Korea.

But there is also another tribute half a world away. And that is democracy in the Republic of South Korea. Over the last five decades, the special relationship we have with these two nations that was forged in war has grown into a genuine partnership. Our two nations are more prosperous, and the world is safer, because of it.

The historic summit in North Korea earlier this month offers new hope for a reduction in tensions and enhanced stability in the region. We can dream of a day when Korea is unified under a democratic government and freedom is allowed to thrive.

As we continue to move forward, however, we pause today to remember how the free world won an important battle in the struggle against communism in South Korea. Let us not forget that it is the responsibility of all those who value freedom to remember that struggle and to honor those who fought it. The enormous sacrifices they made for our country should never be forgotten.

**SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION**

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314 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 amounts provided for continuing disability reviews (CDRs) and adoption assistance.

I hereby submit revisions to the 2001 Senate Appropriations Committee allocations, pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Allocation</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General purpose discretionary</td>
<td>$541,095</td>
<td>$547,279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass transit</td>
<td>25,485</td>
<td>26,379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>566,580</td>
<td>573,658</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
<td>868,882</td>
<td>889,053</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General purpose discretionary</td>
<td>+470</td>
<td>+408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>