

She was a special young woman who, along with her husband, made up one of the most successful and respected teams Wyoming has ever known.

In 1954 Lorna became the First Lady of Wyoming after helping her husband become Wyoming's Governor. There in Cheyenne her reputation only grew as a caring compassionate person who put so much of her time and spirit into the youth of Wyoming.

Milward Simpson and his dear wife gave their unique talents and thoughtful style to Washington in 1962 when Milward served Wyoming until 1966 as a Member of this body. During her time here Lorna was named by the Senate to be the representative of the Women of the United States to the Organization of American States. In addition, she worked tirelessly to refurbish and extend the use of the Senate Chapel.

Their sons, Pete and AL, have gone on to great things. Pete Simpson as the University of Wyoming's vice president for development and alumni and university relations, AL SIMPSON, like his father, of course, as one of the most respected Members of this body.

As a wife, mother, First Lady, adviser, grandmother, and great-grandmother Lorna Simpson touched countless lives and helped so many people. Her accomplishments, the people she touched could never really be fully listed.

Susan and I join so many in grieving the passage of a lady who was truly the very best of Wyoming.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

SECOND READING OF A BILL—S.
290

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 290), relating to the treatment of Social Security under any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I object to further consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Maine is recognized.

Mr. COHEN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. COHEN pertaining to the introduction of S. 294 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. MURKOWSKI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I ask how much time remains for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business continues until the hour of 2 o'clock. The Senator is being recognized for up to 10 minutes.

UNITED STATES-NORTH KOREA
FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I intend to make a brief statement on the status of the joint United States-North Korea agreed framework covering nuclear issues.

I had the pleasure of visiting North Korea, along with Senator SIMON, who is here on the floor today. As a consequence of that particular visit, the framework agreement has been an issue of great concern to me and an issue worthy of congressional scrutiny.

There have been a number of hearings on the agreed framework. The Intelligence Committee, the Energy Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, and the Armed Services Committee have addressed this subject. I had an opportunity to speak before the Armed Services Committee just the other day. I want to commend that committee for its important role in reviewing the agreement, because there are some 37,000 American troops on the demilitarized zone in South Korea. They are certainly exposed to harm should any conflict arise on the Korean Peninsula.

It is interesting to note that under Armed Services Committee oversight, the Department of Defense has seen fit to fund the purchase of approximately 50,000 tons of oil. The first shipment called for under the agreed framework.

Now, Mr. President, I would like to briefly raise three specific areas of concern about the framework agreement. The first is the fate of 8,177 Americans still unaccounted for in North Korea following the Korean war north of the 38th parallel. I find it interesting to reflect on that staggering figure, when we recognize that currently today in Vietnam, we have somewhat less than 1,700 unaccounted for.

We have an obligation, Mr. President, to get the answers. How do we get the answers? Well, it is certainly a matter of access. The North Koreans must allow the United States access, including joint recovery teams that proved so successful in Vietnam. In fact, in North Korea, unlike Vietnam, we know the precise location of over 2,000 grave sites and prisoner-of-war camps. We simply cannot get in.

During our visit to Pyongyang, Senator SIMON and I delivered a letter to President Kim Jong Il. The letter was given to the Foreign Minister and he assured us it had been delivered to President Kim Jong Il.

At the conclusion of my remarks, I will ask unanimous consent that a copy of that letter be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, to my knowledge we have received no answer to the letter delivered to President Kim Jong Il.

I call on the North Korean leadership to respond favorably to our request for joint recovery teams and further cooperation. It is fair to say that the few remains repatriated thus far have not been well handled. Moreover, there appears to be a profit motive associated with those remains. We have had unof-

ficial indications that the DPRK wants up to \$30,000 U.S. per remain. This is an outrageous sum compared to the \$2,000 figure used for reimbursement in Vietnam.

It is inconceivable to me, Mr. President, that as to the lack of cooperation in fullest possible accounting for those Americans lost in the Korean conflict, there has not been a demand by the administration in the framework agreement that this matter be addressed. I think this is the highest requirement of Government—fullest possible accounting of those who gave so much for our freedoms. Why has it not been included if the framework agreement? Moreover, the administration has not yet seen fit to respond to the inquiries that this Senator has made in that regard.

I would also like to call this body's attention to the comparison between Vietnam and North Korea. The administration has moved faster in 3 months with North Korea than in the last 3 years with Vietnam toward diplomatic and trade relation, despite the fact that Vietnam has taken many good-faith steps by providing cooperation, including joint recovery teams.

One other interesting comparison, not related to the MIA issue, is the fact that we have agreed to provide the North Koreans with light-water. Yet, we are prohibited from selling that same technology to China.

The second issue I want to talk about is the lack of dialog between North and South Korea. One of the requirements of the framework agreement is that there be a dialog. Without a meaningful dialog between the North and South, it will be impossible to implement the agreed framework. Based on administration representations, we anticipate that South Korea and Japan will pick up substantial costs associated with the delivery of the light-water reactors—at least \$4 billion. We also anticipate other countries to cover the delivery of a significant amount of oil, approximately 500,000 tons per year over a period of years.

I do not believe that South Korea can make such a commitment to the North without a political dialog. But at this point, there is no such dialog. The North is still demanding an apology from President Kim Young-sam for the alleged insensitivity on the death of Kim Il-song, and yet the North continues with propaganda against the South.

Mr. President, section three of the framework agreement between the United States and North Korean requires that the North Koreans will engage in a North-South dialog and that the North Koreans will consistently take steps to implement the North-South declaration on the demilitarization of the Korean Peninsula.

I am gratified that references to North-South issues were included in the agreed framework, but I am concerned that the references do not have

specificity. For example, at what point will the United States stop fulfilling its commitments under the agreement framework if there has not been progress in the North-South relations? Just a few days ago, I introduced a resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 4 that calls on the executive branch to take steps to ensure that implementation of the agreed framework is linked to the substantive and rapid progress in the dialog between the North and the South.

I hope this resolution is a step in the right direction.

Finally, Mr. President, I think it is appropriate to comment on one of the administration's defenses of the agreed framework. In response to any criticism of the deal itself, the administration response that it was this agreement or war.

Although I know that this is second-guessing, I maintain we could have negotiated a better deal. The agreed framework is a bad deal because we left out the inspections of the two suspected nuclear waste sites. What does North Korea have to hide? We still do not know. The administration walked up to the line with sanctions because of North Korea's refusal to agree to the IAEA inspections of the two suspected nuclear sites.

But then, if you will recall, President Carter went to North Korea and got Kim Il-song to agree to a freeze, which the Clinton administration apparently felt compelled to accept. We lost leverage with our allies, such as China and Japan, to go ahead with the sanctions at a time when, in my opinion, North Korea was ready to collapse from within. It could not depend on the Soviet Union anymore; it could not depend on the Chinese for subsidized oil. They were totally isolated.

Although I readily agree that the North Koreans were desparate and dangerous, I would like my colleague to reflect on the comparison to the Soviet Union. During the cold war, the Soviets were a documented nuclear threat. The Reagan administration, rather than backing down, chose to bring the Soviet Union to its knees in an arms race.

So today we have an isolated and broke North Korea. Moreover, Mr. President, I believe there is a leadership vacuum after the death of Kim Il-song. So who are we helping?

Perhaps we should wait to see if a moderate regime will come forward rather than giving the current totalitarian regime a new life? I believe we are rewarding North Korea's bad behavior, and it sets an unfortunate precedent.

I have indicated previously that I believe that we are bound by agreements executed by our executive branch, even though it is an agreement that, in my judgment, is a poor agreement because it carries a scent of appeasement. But if the administration has to come back to the Congress to

fund it—if South Korea and Japan do not come forward—then as far as this Senator is concerned, all bets are off for this agreement.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,
December 9, 1994.

His Excellency KIM JONG IL,
Supreme Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

EXCELLENCY: As guests in your country, we are writing to express our hopes concerning the evolving relationship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America. It is our hope that this will lead to the resolution of questions concerning the fate of the 8,177 Americans and thousands of other United Nations personnel still unaccounted for following the conflict of 1950-1953 and believed to be missing north of the 38th parallel.

We recognize that determining the fate of these missing service-members will be difficult, as we have seen in attempting to obtain the fullest possible accounting in other countries. Progress will require constant effort and a sincere commitment to resolve this sensitive issue. In this regard, we encourage the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to agree to joint participation by the United States in the recovery of remains of servicemembers still unaccounted for north of the 38th parallel.

The American people take most seriously the obligation for the fullest possible accounting of those who are still missing in action. As senior members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, we appreciate the opportunity to communicate directly with you and we urge your best efforts and decisive leadership on this important and serious humanitarian matter.

Sincerely,

PAUL SIMON,
U.S. Senator.
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
U.S. Senator.

"MAJOR MOM"—A TRIBUTE TO MAJOR DEBRA BIELY, USMC

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, Congressional fellows are an integral part of our business here on Capitol Hill. They come from throughout the executive branch and bring a wealth of expertise and perspective to their work.

The most recent fellow to serve in my office was not only an outstanding addition to the staff for nearly 2 years, but was rather unique to us in that she was a major in the U.S. Marine Corps. She was also a dedicated mother of two, and became affectionately known among the staff as "Major Mom."

Maj. Debra Biely is a dedicated, intelligent, and extremely articulate professional who quickly became a valued and trusted member of my legislative staff. As a military LA, she worked on the full range of issues relating to national defense and the space program. Her years of experience as a Marine officer, together with her in-depth understanding of the programming and budgeting process, were always evident in

the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of her work.

Major Biely always provided me and my permanent staff with sound, thoughtful analysis of often complex national security issues. She briefed me on such issues as United Nations peacekeeping efforts, the use of Armed Forces in Bosnia, the Marines in Somalia, and the operational control of American forces in international coalitions.

I learned to completely trust her judgment. She often represented me in meetings with constituents, defense contractors, veterans groups, and military program managers. In so doing, Debra was an impressive representative of the Marine Corps to a broad spectrum of people, both within and outside the Government.

She is an excellent writer and researcher. Debra's work during the 1993 Base Closure Commission hearings proved invaluable as she helped prepare me to protect the Nation's only live-agent chemical training facility. She assisted in getting several major programs through the authorization and appropriations processes.

Yes, Maj. Debra Biely is the consummate military professional, and conducted herself as such while serving in my office. But she is also a warm, friendly, and outgoing person, who come to be emulated by the rest of my staff. This "Major Mom" is also thoroughly and completely devoted to her husband and children, and we often marveled at how she could do such a superb job in the office and still devote so much of herself to her family. She was also a tremendous follower of current events, and often was the first to know of major stories in the news. I should add that "Major Mom" only recently completed her master of business administration degree. She truly is one of those modern women who manage to do it all and do all of it well.

Perhaps what we will remember most about Debra's work, and what I personally appreciate the most, is her leadership in the battle to save the International Space Station. She proved to be a committed and tireless worker on this important cause. Her persistent efforts helped pave the way for an overwhelming vote of support for the station in this body. She was recognized by Vice President GORE for her efforts in this regard.

In short, we were fortunate to have Debra on our staff, and, frankly, I wish she could have stayed longer. Her demonstration of loyalty, integrity, and commitment all reflected well on the U.S. Marine Corps, indeed on the entire Armed Forces of our country. Major Biely is a shining example of the quality and professionalism that characterize the ranks of our military personnel today, as well as a significant reminder of the important role that women play in our national defense.