

Bill published over 400 papers on pharmacy education, continuing professional education, health planning, and consumer health education, and edited or coedited 15 books. In 1985, he received the American Pharmaceutical Association's Joseph P. Remington Medal, pharmaceutical science's most prestigious award.

But as distinguished a scientist as he was, Bill was an even better human being.

As one of his colleagues from the University of Wisconsin noted, Bill was a good friend to everyone. Marge Sutinen, the woman he planned to marry this July, said that Bill was one of the most charitable men in the community, and indeed, his charity and friendship had no limits.

I had known Bill for years when I asked him to be the first senior intern in my Senate office, and he kindly consented. Though he did spend time advising me on health care issues—a subject on which he had considerable expertise—as many Members understand, working in a Senate office, especially as an intern, does not always involve the most glamorous of work. Bill, a nationally recognized scientist and emeritus professor at the University of Wisconsin pitched in on every task, cheerily helping out younger staffers and interns with any and all office chores.

Bill loved art, and was an avid supporter of the arts. He loved to travel, and I understand he was planning to travel to Sweden and Great Britain later this year. He was active in Friendship Force, a group that combined his altruism and desire for fellowship with that enthusiasm for travel.

He enjoyed being out with people, and especially loved to go dancing. He found pleasure in the cloths he wore—often proudly sporting a new tie or shirt around the office to the delight of the rest of us.

Bill's obvious pleasure in these and other things was contagious. It was simply not possible to be in the same room and not be infected by his enthusiasm.

Bill suffered more than his share of personal tragedy, including the death of his wife Liesl, killed by a drunk driver in 1986. But throughout that and other tragedies, Bill said that it was important to celebrate life every day.

He did just that.

No one did a better job of living than Bill Blockstein. I shall miss him a great deal.●

RETIREMENT OF DR. MORGAN R. REES

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to an outstanding civil servant. On February 28, 1995, Dr. Morgan R. Rees, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning, Policy and Legislation at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works, retired after a long and distinguished career of Federal service.

Dr. Rees joined the Army Corps of Engineers in 1969 as a Civil Engineering Project Manager in the New England Division. From 1973 to 1981, he served as the Chief of the Regulatory Branch in the New England Division. In 1981, Dr. Rees became the Chief of the Regulatory and Policy Section, Civil Works Directorate, Office of the Chief of Engineers. The following year, he was named Assistant for Regulatory Programs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works. Dr. Rees was promoted again in 1986 to the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning, Policy and Legislation.

Mr. President, as many in the Senate are aware, Dr. Rees played a major role for the Army in the passage of the landmark Water Resources Development Act of 1986. I have worked with him on the passage of each Water Resources Development Act since then. Dr. Rees' career record reflects the professionalism and dedication found at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

I want to commend him for his many valued contributions to the Army, the Congress of the United States, and the Nation. On behalf of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, I want to wish him the very best in his future endeavors.●

PREVENTIVE ACTION IN BURUNDI

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, in the past few months, political violence between Hutu rebels and the Tutsi-dominated military has intensified in the small Central African nation of Burundi.

Extremist Tutsi gangs, seeking to destabilize the Hutu government, have been carrying out dead city operations, where residents are ordered to remain at home or shut down business, or risk violent attacks. Grenades are exploding in crowded city centers, including one which recently blew up a bus, and another which killed many civilians in a schoolyard. Scores of civilians have been murdered, and a Hutu provincial Governor, Fidele Muzezi, was assassinated on January 26. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees says that over 60,000 people have fled to Tanzania, including 30,000 last week alone.

These are tragedies in any context. In Burundi, they bear eerie resemblances to what happened in neighboring Rwanda in April of last year, which of course exploded in the bloodiest genocide ever recorded, in real time, on television. Given the close ties between the tribes in both countries, events in Rwanda influence happenings in Burundi.

Like Rwanda, Burundi's population is roughly 85-percent Hutu and 15-percent Tutsi. Like Rwanda, there is a long history of Hutu-Tutsi violence. Like Rwanda, the parties in Burundi have been pursuing peace through a power-sharing arrangement and democratic means. In Burundi, the agreement brought elections in which a Hutu was chosen President, but the

Tutsis continued to dominate the military.

Already violence has erupted once since the peace process began when, in October 1993, President Melchior Ndadaye was assassinated by Tutsis, and in retribution by both sides, up to 50,000 people were slaughtered. Almost 10,000 more people have died in ethnic violence since then. The current cycle of violence further threatens the peace plan. For example, the Tutsi opposition party has called for the coup d'etat of the Government. This recent spate of violence is a result of extremist Tutsis, with little or no popular support, trying to seize power from Hutus, which they cannot get through democratic means.

For months, observers have been warning that Burundi will go the route of Rwanda if order and justice are not restored. Pierre Buyoya, the former Tutsi military ruler who initiated the democratization programs in Burundi, in fact, states in the Washington Post on February 6 that "Things are worse in Burundi than they were in Rwanda in April." Scholars have documented that historically, violence in Rwanda has foreshadowed violence in Burundi, and vice-versa.

A major reason this violence is so frightening is that many of the individuals responsible for the assassination of President Ndadaye and the subsequent killings have never been prosecuted. This impunity only reinforces the use of violence as a legitimate political tool, and could effectively help extremists achieve their goals.

In an effort to help contain this mounting chaos and to build democracy in Burundi, the United States should request the U.N. Security Council to establish a judicial commission of experts. This commission would assist the Burundi Government to investigate President Ndadaye's assassination and the mass murders in 1993. Legal officers, investigators, and judges from countries with legal systems similar to Burundi's, such as Mali, could work in this commission. A strengthened Burundi judicial system would demonstrate that there is no impunity for such heinous political crimes. International assistance is needed to do it.

I want to applaud the administration for its high-level attention to this problem. I commend President Clinton's personal plea on the Voice of America to the people of Burundi, urging them to "say no to violence and extremism" and work toward peace. I am also pleased that National Security Adviser Tony Lake and Secretary of State Warren Christopher have publicly expressed their concerns about Burundi and called for diplomatic intervention. These are calls which carry significant weight in Burundi, and if successful, will have contributed to prevention of a potentially horrible conflict. I want to make sure that they will get public credit for their efforts.