

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND
MANAGEMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 25, 1995, for purposes of conducting a Subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 45, Helium Reform and Deficit Reduction Act of 1995; S. 738, Helium Act of 1995; and S. 898, Helium Disposal Act of 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT
MANAGEMENT AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management and the District of Columbia be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 25, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on S. 946, the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE STATE VISIT OF SOUTH KOREAN
PRESIDENT KIM YOUNG-SAM

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I would like to call my colleagues' attention today to three important milestones in our relationship with the people of Korea which we will commemorate this week: The 45th anniversary of the end of the Korean war, the dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and the state visit of the Republic of Korea's first democratically elected President in 32 years, Kim Young-sam.

Forty-five years ago this June, the North Korean military—with the backing of Chinese troops and funding and materiel from the former Soviet Union—surged south across the 38th parallel in a headlong rush towards the Korea Strait. More than 33,000 Americans lost their lives, and over 103,000 were wounded, pushing back the surge of communism and making at least the southern half of the peninsula safe for democracy. It was a tremendous loss of lives and resources, but as is inscribed on the new Korean Veterans War Memorial: "Freedom Is Not Free." Today, some 45 million Koreans live free and prosperous as a result of the dedication and sacrifice of our valient fighting men.

In my mind, there is no clearer or more illustrative example in the world of the stark differences between communism and democracy than North and South Korea. South Korea is a power-

ful and vibrant player on the world stage. South Korea has the 11th largest economy in the world, with a growth last year of around 8 percent. Just after the war, yearly per capita income in Korea was around \$82; today it is just over \$10,000. Perhaps more importantly from our point of view, the ROK has grown to be our eighth largest trading partner, and our fourth largest market for agricultural products. Unlike most countries in Asia, South Korea actually runs a trade deficit, not a surplus, with the United States. On the political front, despite the ever-present threat from the North and an occasional step backward, the ROK has steadily marched toward true democracy. After decades of military rule, President Kim represents the first civilian elected government since 1962, and the country recently concluded the first round of local elections since 1960. All these developments are due solely to the hard work, sacrifice, and dedication of the South Korean people.

In contrast Mr. President, North Korea, the "Showcase of Communism" is a morally and economically bankrupt dictatorship teetering on the brink of implosion. Where South Korea is governed by elected leaders, the North is ruled from beyond the grave by the lingering personality cult of a leader who died over 1 year ago. While filling the airwaves with announcements of the triumph of the Communist *juche* ideal in leading their economy into self-sufficiency, the North is forced to import vast quantities of rice from the South and Japan to stave off widespread famine—requiring that the rice be shipped in unmarked bags aboard ships that do not fly their foreign flags from the stern so as to hide the truth from its own people. Instead of taking a responsible place in the brotherhood of nations, the North continually allies itself with the forces of subversion and terrorism. Rather than diplomacy it prefers violence; who can forget the North's assassination attack on the Presidential Residence in Seoul in 1962, its murder of much of the South Korean Cabinet in a 1983 bombing attack in Burma, its destruction of a civilian airliner with all aboard in 1987, or the countless tunnels the North has dug under the DMZ to prepare the way for an invasion of the South.

Mr. President, the difference is like day and night, and it is a difference that thousands and thousands of South Korean and United States soldiers fought and died to protect more than 40 years ago. This is why I believe that it is so important to commemorate the 45 years of alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea. President Kim's visit here this week gives us a chance to honor those who fought and died in Korea, to celebrate the historic partnership they forged, and to recognize the ROK's tremendous achievements and growth as a democracy since 1950. It also affords us the opportunity to honor President Kim

himself. President Kim is dedicated to the ideals we fought to protect; in 1993, he received the W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award and the 1994 Martin Luther King, Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize in recognition of his work.

The ROK has made tremendous progress over the past 45 years and has accelerated its pace under the leadership of President Kim. But there are still some areas in which it needs to take concrete and important steps before it can be considered to have arrived at true democracy: for example increasing media freedom, and phasing out of some of the draconian legal vestiges of military rule such as the Labor Dispute Adjustment Act, the Trade Union Act, and the National Security. Nevertheless, I know without a doubt the Republic of Korea will arrive. It will take hard work and dedication, but no more than that which the Korean people have already shown themselves capable.

Mr. President, the challenges we face in the future—the changes in the world economy, the continued threat of an unstable North Korea—will require the same cooperative spirit we have shared over the last 45 years. And I am sure that this week, as we dedicate the Korean War Veterans Memorial, there will be born a renewed sense of friendship and alliance between us and the ROK that will stand us both in good stead into the 21st century.●

C. VIVIAN STRINGER

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, like many of my fellow Iowans, I was saddened to learn that one of our most distinguished citizens will be leaving the Hawkeye State.

Last week, C. Vivian Stringer, the head coach of the women's basketball team at the University of Iowa announced that she will be leaving that post to take over as the women's basketball head coach at Rutgers University. We will miss her and wish her well.

Vivian's accomplishments at Iowa have been remarkable, to say the very least, and are worthy of our recognition.

Vivian came to the University of Iowa in 1983, taking over a struggling women's basketball program. Prior to her arrival, the team's record was a disappointing 88-139. Further, no players had ever been named to the all Big Ten or academic all Big Ten teams in the history of the school.

To make things worse, attendance at the women's basketball games was extremely poor, as the average attendance at Iowa home games was a mere 380 fans. The Hawkeyes had only made one national postseason tournament appearance in school history, and the program showed few signs of life.

This all changed when Vivian became the head coach, and in 12 years, she would make a substantial impact not only on Iowa's athletic program, but on women's athletics nationally.