

PLO to operate an office in Washington, and waive other restrictions on United States-Palestinian contacts, if he certifies that the Palestinian Authority is fulfilling its commitments.

I had hoped that the House and Senate leadership would work with those of us who care deeply about this issue to pass a short-term extension of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act, so that it does not expire while the Congress is in recess next month. There are many Members, myself included, who believe that the act needs to be reworked to establish a tougher standard of compliance, before it is extended for the long term. But a short-term extension of 60 or 90 days would give us the opportunity to negotiate a meaningful new version of the law, without this important legislation lapsing for a matter of weeks, or even months.

Now, under these circumstances, I do not think it will be possible to pass to a short-term extension in the short time remaining before the August recess. I hope that we will be able to negotiate an appropriate replacement for the current Middle East Peace Facilitation Act shortly after the recess in September.

The location of this bombing also makes it deeply resonant. The Mahane Yehuda marketplace is in the heart of downtown Jerusalem. It is a place where every Israeli has spent time, and many Jerusalemites visit or pass through it daily. It will be difficult to recover from an attack in such a central and symbolic place, and the Israeli Government will find it difficult to engage in peace talks while this memory is fresh.

What will it take to recover from this bombing? Before anything else can take place, it will take action by the Palestinian Authority. First and foremost, the Palestinian Authority should resume security cooperation with the Israeli government to the full extent that they had cooperated before. At one time, in 1995 and part of 1996, Israeli and Palestinian security cooperation reached unprecedented levels. This cooperation reflected a mutual understanding in the shared stake both sides had in preventing acts of terrorism by extremists bent on destroying the peace process.

That shared stake still exists today, but the Palestinian leadership must recognize it and act upon it. Even if the Palestinians are angered by some Israeli actions, that does not change the mutual interest they have in preventing terrorism. Because if anything will stop the peace process from achieving the aspirations of both Palestinians and Israelis, terrorism will.

Second, the Palestinian Authority must reinvigorate its efforts to root out terrorist groups in the areas under its control. This effort has been spotty, at best, and Palestinian officials, including Chairman Arafat, have been rightly criticized for giving less than clear signals that terrorism will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

This is not acceptable. An unequivocal red light against terrorism and the operations of terrorist groups—a no-tolerance policy—is the only thing that is acceptable.

Chairman Arafat called Prime Minister Netanyahu shortly after the bombing to condemn the attack, which is the right thing for him to have done. But he must not and cannot stop there. He should condemn publicly in the strongest possible language—in English and Arabic—these bombings and all other acts of terrorism. He should instruct his security forces to dismantle the infrastructure of the terrorist groups, arresting those who are complicit in the conduct of terrorist attacks. He should use his bully pulpit to insist that Palestinian society rejects the elements who believe their aspirations—or martyrdom—can be attained by killing Israelis. If he fails to take these steps, there can be no peace process, and Palestinian aspirations will never be realized.

Finally, when the security situation is more stabilized, both sides must resume peace talks with a view toward meeting only their own needs, but the needs of the other side as well. If these talks are seen in purely zero-sum terms, they will go nowhere. Both sides must make their demands—on Israel's further redeployments in the West Bank, and on final status issues like Jerusalem, settlements, refugees, and sovereignty—with the understanding that if the other side has no stake in the process, there will be no final status agreement that brings about a lasting peace.

Clearly the peace process cannot coexist with terrorism. But despite yesterday's tragic and criminal bombing, the logic of this peace process, and the fundamental need for peace between Israelis and Palestinians has not changed. To give up on this effort would condemn future generations of Israelis to controlling a hostile population of over 2 million, to the detriment of Israel's long-term security and well-being. It would also bury Palestinian dreams of self-determination.

To turn away now from the search for peace would be to reward the extremists for their acts of violence and terrorism. It would be a victory for the barbaric suicide bombers of Mahane Yehuda. It would say to them: "You were right. You win. There cannot and shall not be peace between Israelis and Palestinians."

Neither Israelis nor Palestinians—nor the United States—can afford for that to happen.

ROSA PARKS TRAGEDY

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to express my thanks to a number of organizations and individuals who gave of themselves at a crucial time for the people of Michigan. These people and organizations extended aid to legendary Michigan civil rights leader Rosa Parks and to her organiza-

tion, the Detroit-based Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development. Mrs. Parks and her organization are both Michigan and national treasures. They suffered a great tragedy over the past few days, and I am greatly heartened that so many came forward to help in the aftermath.

Mr. President, each year the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute sponsors a historical tour tracing the route of the Underground Railroad. On Wednesday, July 30, approximately 30 young men and women on this tour, along with their chaperons, were traveling on Interstate 95, south of Petersburg, VA, when their bus ran off the highway, slid down an embankment and came to a rest on its side in the Nottoway River.

Many of those on board sustained serious injuries, and one chaperon, Adisa Foluke, whom Mrs. Parks has said she considers her grandson, was killed. One of the young women, Tiandra Gunn, remains in a coma. A trip that had begun with so much promise, had in an instant become a nightmare. Mrs. Parks and her associates from the Institute immediately flew to Virginia to be with the youths and their families during this difficult time.

Rarely in such dire circumstances could one find reason to be heartened. However, the immediate and overwhelming response from the Detroit-area business community was to ask how they could help. Chrysler Corp. offered the use of a private jet to return Mrs. Parks and her associates from Richmond, VA, to Detroit. Northwest Airlines provided free air travel to the students stranded so far away from home, and also arranged to transport the body of the deceased home to Michigan.

Examples of compassionate generosity weren't limited solely to Michigan businesses. The American Red Cross paid for the group's lodging for 2 nights and secured ground transportation. The local Shoney's restaurant in Petersburg, VA donated free meals. Individual volunteers, both in Michigan and Virginia, offered their help to the young men and women and their families.

The city of Detroit, and one of its most cherished citizens, experienced great loss this week. However, I believe we have also experienced hope. At a time when little was expected, a great deal was delivered. No one has ever given more of themselves to their community than Rosa Parks. I was proud to see so many who have benefited from her example of selfless leadership respond in kind.

Mr. President, this has been a story of severe tragedy. But it has also been a story of caring, of friends and neighbors galvanized by a desire to help those in need. I extend my condolences to Mrs. Parks and to the rest of Adisa Foluke's family. I'm sure all of our prayers go out to Tiandra Gunn, the rest of the injured, and their families. I also extend my thanks, on behalf of

the state of Michigan, to all those who gave so generously in this time of need. I would include in this category, not only Chrysler Corp., Northwest Airlines, the American Red Cross, and Shoney's, but also Eunice Miles of my Southfield office, and Steve Hessler, my deputy press secretary. Both provided quick response and extra time and effort during a critical time.

I yield the floor.

NORTH KOREAN FAMINE—A HUMAN TRAGEDY AND A THREAT TO PEACE

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise to address a great human tragedy silently unfolding in North Korea and the urgent need for the United States to respond.

The North is experiencing a severe famine and has asked the world for help. Pyongyang has gratefully acknowledged our past assistance. It is in our interest to respond generously to their plight.

ON THE BRINK OF STARVATION

According to experts from the World Food Program [WFP] who recently returned from extensive travels in North Korea, tens of thousands of people are on the brink of starvation. Hundreds of thousands more are suffering from severe malnutrition, the result of several years of scarcity.

The public food distribution system on which 78 percent of the North's population depends has effectively ceased to function in most parts of the country. In those few rural areas where the public distribution system still is operating, rations have fallen to below 100 grams per day, the equivalent of a small handful or rice or corn for each person.

The evidence of famine is pervasive and undeniable. Children are among the hardest hit, their hair tinged red from malnutrition, their growth stunted, their eyes sunken and listless.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from this week's copy of Newsweek magazine, which includes a photograph of starving North Korean children into the RECORD. I'd like to note for the record that a photograph of a Andrew Cunanan graced the cover, while the poignant photo of four starving North Korean kindergarten students was on page 46.

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

[From Newsweek Magazine, July 28, 1997]

JUST SKIN AND BONES

(By Tom Masland and Jeffrey Bartholet)

It's a slow-motion catastrophe, largely hidden from outsiders. But the latest visitors to North Korea confirm the world's worst fears. A nation of 23 million people is starving, slowly and painfully. "Mere survival is becoming more and more difficult," wrote one man to his mother in Japan. "There are people dying." Travelers describe scenes that once were unthinkable in this police state: beggars in the streets of Pyongyang,

masked, armed robbers raiding private homes for food, trees totally stripped of leaves and edible bark. Perhaps most persuasive of all are the first photographs to document the deepening tragedy. The one on this page was taken in an orphanage by an official visitor from a Roman Catholic charity. The blank stares of the spindly infants cry out: time is short.

In response to the crisis, Washington last week doubled its previous donation of food aid to the north. The promised 100,000 tons of grain represents slightly more than half the \$45.6 million requested by the World Food Program earlier this month in direct response to the plight of North Korea's children. Executive director Catherine Bertini says the WFP needs enriched baby food for children who are too malnourished to digest the customary relief meal, a handful of ground corn. Bertini reports that the program's staff members in North Korea "estimate that 50 to 80 percent of the children they have seen in nurseries are underweight and markedly smaller than they should be for their age. They are literally wasting away."

Playing politics: The emergency food aid will help, but it's not a lasting answer to North Korea's creeping famine. The crisis is bound up with politics: North Koreans are going hungry because their Stalinist economy is collapsing, and the United States, Tokyo and Seoul are using food aid to lure Pyongyang into four-way peace talks and economic reform. Yet North Korean leader Kim Jong Il and his cronies are wary of any compromise that could loosen their grip on power. They're prepared to do whatever they feel is necessary to survive—and they're wildly unpredictable.

Managing North Korea's collapse has become a top priority of the Clinton administration. The United States has 37,000 troops based in South Korea to help deter Pyongyang. Yet as North Korea deteriorates, fears mount that its leaders will "use it before they lose it." The endgame is no longer a matter of if, but when. As a Rand Corporation study concluded last year, "The Korean Peninsula presents a strange paradox. Nobody knows what might happen this year or next, but everyone agrees on how things will look in 10 or 20 years. The North Korean regime is doomed in the long run."

In part to obtain famine relief, Pyongyang last month finally agreed to attend peace talks in New York aimed at ending the formal state of war that still applies on the peninsula. And last week North Korea promised to lift a ban that has prevented Japanese wives of North Koreans from visiting their homeland for more than three decades. Japan, which has vast stocks of surplus rice, now is considering providing additional food aid. But anyone who thought Pyongyang was turning soft got a rude reminder last week. A squad of North Korean troops briefly crossed the demilitarized zone and provoked the heaviest exchange of fire with South Korean troops in two decades.

Why increase tensions along the most heavily armed border in the world? Pyongyang may believe that by instigating a fire fight along the border it reinforces the message that North Korea is dangerously unstable—springing loose more food aid from Washington, Japan and others. Some analysts also think that there's a power struggle underway within the regime between hardliners in the military and moderates in the civilian bureaucracy. According to this view, every time the moderates move to open relations with the outside world, hardliners resist. Last September the incursion of a North Korean submarine on the South Korean coast led to a manhunt in which 24 North Koreans and 13 South Koreans were

killed—just as Pyongyang was trying to persuade foreign businesses to invest in a new free-trade zone. This time, hard-liners may have wanted to pre-empt the Aug. 5 peace talks.

Once sanguine about a "soft landing" in Korea—in which Pyongyang embraces economic reforms and gradual, peaceful reunification—U.S. intelligence analysts now predict a crash. In one scenario, reformers topple Kim in a palace coup and call for help from Seoul or Beijing—creating yet another delicate, hard-to-manage issue between Beijing and Washington. Or perhaps North Korea attempts to seize Seoul, hoping to achieve reunification on its own terms. One former Pentagon analyst warns of a human-wave assault down high ridges and hills where tanks can't operate. This would likely come during the summer, when chemical weapons work most effectively and haze hinders air operations. The argument against such a disaster: China, North Korea's neighbor and longtime socialist ally, can be expected to use all its influence to deter such an attack.

Could famine bring on the collapse of the Pyongyang regime? Conceivably, if North Koreans come to fear starvation more than they do the government. But so far discipline remains strong. U.S. Rep. Tony Hall, who visited the North in April, recalls visiting a maternity clinic where mothers were dying and 6-month-old infants looked like newborns. "If you asked what they planned to do, people answered, 'The Dear Leader will take care of us. He always does.'" Hall said. Whoever eventually rules a united Korean peninsula could pay the price for years. "This is one of the few countries I know where the kids are growing up to be smaller than their parents," says Hall. Some call it "generational stunting." "If [children] are malnourished in these critical years, they can't make it up," says one U.N. official. For North Korea's hungry kids, the endgame is now.

INADEQUATE U.S. RESPONSE

Mr. BIDEN. The United States has a long tradition of responding generously to people in need. By sharing our bounty we have saved millions in Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Angola.

To date, however, our response to North Korea's famine has been cautious and inadequate.

Over the past 12 months, the United States has provided a total of about \$60 million in food aid, including the recent announcement of \$27.4 million for 100,000 metric tons of grain.

The world, following our restrained lead, has been slow to meet the genuine emergency needs of the North Korean people. According to the World Food Program, the North began 1997 roughly 2 million tons of grain short of what it would need to avoid famine. But as of July 1, the North had received a total of only about 423,000 tons of food aid. It had managed to purchase or barter another 330,000 tons, leaving a shortfall of more than 1 million tons for the remainder of the calendar year.

The United States has never linked politics with emergency food assistance, and we should not do so now.

We can do more.

And we should do more to avert mass starvation and the incumbent risk of political and military instability of the Korean peninsula.