

The Colville Tribe already receives an annual payment in perpetuity of approximately \$15 million, plus the one-time payment of \$53 million. The Spokane Tribe lost an area that is 39.4 percent the size of the Colville loss, and although the Spokane Tribe did not settle at the time of the Colvilles in 1994, the Administration and Congress have continued to echo the belief held since the 1930s: that the Spokane Tribe, which was affected by the construction of Grand Coulee along with the Colvilles, is deserving of equitable compensation.

During the Colville Settlement hearing in 1994, Senators MURRAY, INOUE, MCCAIN, and BRADLEY stated repeatedly that, while the United States was not settling with the Spokane Tribe at that time, the United States had the obligation to provide equitable compensation to Spokane Tribe. Just like the Colville Tribe, the Spokane Tribe's lands, fishing economy and culture were significantly impacted.

We are here today because the Spokane Tribe and the Bonneville Power Administration have been unable to reach a settlement that is mutually agreeable to both parties during its negotiations thus far.

I believe that that the United States has a moral obligation to settle with the Spokane Tribe just as it settled with the Colville Tribe. I am eager to see a fair settlement go forward. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, on May 23, 2002, I was pleased to introduce with Senators CANTWELL and INOUE, "The Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Act." This bill will provide compensation to the Spokane Tribe for its contribution to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam. This legislation, S. 2567, is very similar to S. 1525, which Senator INOUE and I introduced in the first session of the 106th Congress.

The Grand Coulee Dam is the largest concrete dam in the world, the largest electricity producer in the United States, and the third largest electricity producer in the world. It provides electricity and water to one of the world's largest irrigation projects, the one million acre Columbia Basin Project. The Grand Coulee is the backbone of the Northwest's Federal power grid and agricultural economy. The Dam has provided and continues to provide tremendous economic benefits to the region.

But for the native peoples of this region, the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam came at a very high price. To the Spokane Tribe, the Dam meant an end to a way of life. The dam flooded the Tribe's reservation on two sides. The Spokane River changed from a free flowing waterway that supported plentiful salmon runs to barren slack water that now erodes the southern lands of the reservation. The benefits that accrued to the nation and the Northwest were made possible by uncompensated

injury to the Native Americans of the Columbia and Spokane Rivers.

In 1994, Congress enacted settlement legislation to compensate the neighboring Confederated Colville Tribes. That legislation provided a one-time payment of \$53 million for past damages and approximately \$15 million annually from the proceeds from the sale of hydropower by the Bonneville Power Administration, (BPA).

The Spokane Tribe settlement legislation would provide a settlement proportional to that provided to the Colville Tribes, which was based on the percentage of lands appropriated from the respective tribes for the dam. This translates into 39.4 percent of the past and future compensation awarded the Colville Tribes. S. 2567 would provide a one-time payment of approximately \$21 million from the General Treasury as compensation for past damages. The bill would provide from BPA about \$10 million to the Tribe to account for payments the Colvilles have received since 1995. In addition, the legislation would direct BPA to allocate approximately \$6 million annually to the Spokanes.

Since the 1970s, Congress and Federal agencies have indicated that both the Colville and Spokane Tribes should be compensated. Since 1994, when an agreement was reached to compensate the Colville Tribes, Congress and Federal agencies have expressed interest in providing fair compensation to the Spokane Tribe, too. This legislation will provide for a long overdue settlement for the Spokane Tribe. I hope my colleagues will support this bill. I also hope the Senate Indian Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on S. 2567 at the Chairman's earliest convenience.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO TIBURON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT FIRE CHIEF ROSEMARY BLISS

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I recognize and pay tribute to Rosemary Bliss, fire chief for Tiburon Fire Protection District in my home county of Marin, CA, as she prepares to retire after 30 years in firefighting.

Chief Bliss is truly a credit to firefighting. When highlighting the career of Chief Rosemary Bliss, the word "first" features prominently. Chief Bliss joined the Tiburon Fire Protection District as fire marshal in 1981. She was the first female fire marshal for Marin County. When she was promoted from fire marshal to fire chief in 1993, she became California's first woman career fire chief. And, notably, in 1973 when she began her career in firefighting, she was the first woman firefighter with the Chataqua Volunteer Fire Department in New York. Chief Bliss set an example from the very beginning of her career that paved the way for many other women in firefighting.

During her time with the Tiburon Fire Protection District, she worked to

ensure the completion of the new fire headquarters on Tiburon Boulevard. Before the new headquarters, the firefighters worked out of an old gas station and an old railroad building. Chief Bliss' dedication and achievements are truly exceptional and worthy of recognition.

I am honored to congratulate and pay tribute to her, and I invite my colleagues to join me in conveying best wishes to Fire Chief Rosemary Bliss as she closes one remarkable chapter of her life and embarks on a new path.●

#### NORTH KOREA

• Mr. BROWBACK. Mr. President, I ask that the following article by Robert Cohen, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, regarding the humanitarian crisis in North Korea be printed in the RECORD. This article should have been referenced in my floor statement of May 20, 2002, also on North Korea.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, May 16, 2002]

##### AID MEANT FOR THE HUNGRY

(By Roberta Cohen)

WASHINGTON.—Hunger still threatens millions in North Korea, and one symptom of the harsh conditions is the desperation of North Korean refugees trying in the past few days to elude Chinese police and seek asylum at American and Japanese consulates in China. As the Bush administration prepares to restart talks with North Korea, food, as well as weapons and troops, should be on the agenda. Despite the tense relationship between the two countries, the United States is the leading donor of food to North Korea, which cannot feed its 22 million people. American negotiators should insist on assurances that this aid is reaching those most in need.

Since 1995, the United States has provided more than \$500 million in food and other commodities to North Korea—up to 350,000 metric tons of food each year. This year this aid is down to 155,000 metric tons because of demands for aid in Afghanistan; other countries are also sending less to North Korea. But American deliveries of food and fuel remain critical to Pyongyang. Sending food aid has helped the United States persuade the North Koreans to engage in talks on military-strategic issues. The aid also shores up the Pyongyang regime, which Washington would rather see improve than collapse, since sudden disintegration could overwhelm South Korea with refugees and create political and economic turmoil. But there is also an overriding humanitarian imperative. More than 2 million North Koreans are reported to have died from starvation and related diseases between 1994 and 1998, and large pockets of hunger and starvation remain. At least 40 percent of children under 5 are malnourished, according to the World Food Program, a United Nations agency.

No one really knows, however, how much donated food is diverted to the North Korean military, police, Communist Party officials, essential workers and those loyal to the regime. The World Food Program argues that food aid is not going to the military because the military has the first cut from national harvests. But the agency has no evidence because there is no independent monitoring of donated food. As the main conduit of American aid, the World Food Program has managed to increase the number of North Korean counties it can visit to 163, but its staff is