

It is my view that the Senate should support only those General Service Administration projects and programs which have been justified as necessary, cost-effective and compelling by utilizing a more disciplined asset management program. This approach should be targeted to worthwhile projects directly related to the General Services Administration's mission.

To accomplish this objective, the GSA should require that Federal real property activities meet certain broad principles. My suggested criteria for priority consideration would be, in sequential order:

First, those projects necessary to ensure the life, safety, and health of the tenant;

Second, those projects which achieve a high priority ranking based on urgency of need and positive return on investment criteria;

Third, those projects which fully utilize opportunities for cost savings;

Fourth, those projects necessary to avoid expensive, short-term holdover situations due to lease expirations; and finally,

Fifth, those projects which represent a fixed need for a permanent Federal agency.

Based on these criteria, it is my hope that the GSA will adopt a strategic planning approach and reformat its submissions of proposals to the Congress accordingly. As subcommittee chairman, I will urge the Environment Committee to judge the top priorities of each of the categories under the GSA's real property programs against one another on a case-by-case basis. However, the process for determining the highest priorities within each category should be a disciplined process.

In the future, I will continue my effort to convince GSA to adopt a more disciplined approach to provide real savings for the American taxpayer.●

NATO AIRSTRIKES

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I strongly support today's NATO airstrikes in Bosnia. I am pleased that the United Nations finally permitted NATO to respond to the continued defiance of the U.N. mandates for Bosnia. I am also pleased to hear the preliminary reports that NATO strikes were carried out against a meaningful military target.

There is certainly a risk that the Bosnian Serbs may retaliate against U.N. personnel. There is, however, even greater risk to U.N. personnel if the U.N. and NATO's credibility continues to erode. In addition to the terrible human suffering, I have been concerned about the loss of U.N. and NATO credibility that has taken place as the various warring parties, particularly the Bosnian Serbs, have ignored U.N. resolutions and international law.

I hope today's strikes on the Bosnian Serb ammunition dumps at the military headquarters in Pale will serve notice to all sides that the United Nations and NATO can and will enforce

the resolutions that have been approved by the U.N. Security Council.

I am hopeful that these strikes will strengthen the resolve of the U.N. forces in the exclusion zone around Sarajevo where the United Nations has prohibited the use of heavy military equipment. This zone was designed to stop the indiscriminate shelling of the civilian population within the exclusion zone. If any side in this conflict ignores the U.N. ban on heavy weapons in this zone I would favor more strikes like today's strikes on Pale until all sides respect the U.N. ban on heavy weapons.

I have long felt that any hope for peace in Bosnia requires the enforcement and expansion of the zone of exclusion. By expanding the areas where heavy weapons are prohibited, the U.N. could reduce civilian casualties, level the playing field between the warring parties, and lower the level of violence in the conflict, thus paving the way for a negotiated settlement.●

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF WILLARDS

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues celebrations that are underway to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Town of Willards, Maryland.

Willards, a town with a total population of 900 persons, was founded on the basis of a quarrel. Ebenezer G. Davis was the first inhabitant and store proprietor of what is known today as Willards after moving to the area after a dispute with his brother. Mr. Davis made a vow to Willard Thompson, a railroad General Manager, that he would name the town after him if Mr. Thompson would build a railroad depot in the town. That first railroad depot is now the local Post Office for the Town of Willards.

Officially named in October of 1895, The Town of Willards' boundary was comprised of a half-mile radius circle, encompassing at the center the popular corner of Hearn and Canal Streets.

While Willards was first incorporated in 1906, and again in 1927, the first elected government would not be legislated until 1971. By the 1970's many businesses had been located in the town including the Shirt Factory, erected in 1905, and the Farmers Bank that would follow in 1945. Civic organizations such as the Volunteer Fire Department, established in 1927, and the 1948 creation of the local Lions Club, would all lend their support to community development.

Willards is a model of community spirit and cooperation. The activities being sponsored to commemorate this auspicious occasion exemplify the deep devotion of Willards residents to their community. The spirit and enthusiasm of Willards citizens have proven to be the foundation of its success. These anniversary celebrations provide the op-

portunity to review the dedication that has supported Willards throughout its history and helped it to develop into one of Wicomico County's most treasured communities.

We in Maryland are fortunate to have an area as community-oriented as Willards. I join the citizens of Wicomico County in sharing their pride in Willards' past and optimism for continued success in the years to come.●

BLACK DOLLAR DAYS TASK FORCE—CAMPAIGN 5000

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, a fundamental problem facing our country today is increasing economic dependence which serves to fuel the rise of the welfare state. The task for America is to find creative and innovative ways to assist people who are economically deprived. One way to do this is to create systems that will lead to economic self-sufficiency for people trapped by the poverty of inner cities.

The Black Dollar Days Task Force [BDDTF], a Seattle-based organization gaining national attention, was established in 1988 to address this problem. This organization has demonstrated that poor communities working together can make a difference and begin to create an economic future for themselves.

One of the programs started by BDDTF to address the issue of self-sufficiency is CAMPAIGN 5000. This program is the first minority-owned endowment program in the country. The goal of CAMPAIGN 5000 is to get minority community residents to become owners of their economic future by contributing to an endowment fund and becoming stakeholders. The endowment fund, once established, serves as a means by which corporate, public and private moneys can come together in partnership to foster dignity, hope, and self-esteem. The only present alternative to this endowment fund is federally controlled programs which, in some cases, have led to dead end jobs and inner city hopelessness.

The CAMPAIGN 5000 Endowment Fund ensures: A self-perpetuating fund that helps solve the problem of deficit spending; a mechanism that creates jobs by fueling the expansion and development of business opportunities; an opportunity for communities to be self-sufficient in solving their own problems.

I have here, Mr. President, a list of funding sources which I will submit for the RECORD.

Mr. President, we are now dealing with a great challenge and a great responsibility. In the ongoing budget debate, we must remember that it is not enough just to cut the budget. We must cut the budget, but at the same time we must also be the mechanism to encourage new models that offer hope and promise through self-sufficiency and that get people off welfare. This is the role communities can play in the Contract With America.