

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.

One model I support enthusiastically is from my home State of Washington. It is the Endowment Program of CAMPAIGN 5000 and the Black Dollar Days Task Force, and it works.

I ask that the sources be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

The Black Dollar Days Task Force Sources of Funding from Grants and Foundations—1989 through 1995

Grants:	
Presbyterians USA	\$4,000
Local Campaign for Human Development	4,000
Center for Community Change	5,000
City of Seattle, Community Block Grant	34,000
City of Seattle, CDBG	15,000
City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods	48,950
City of Seattle, Office of Economic Development	82,750
National Campaign for Human Development	30,000
United Methodist Commission	18,000
Ben and Jerry's Foundation	8,000
Charles Mott Foundation	12,500
Needmor Fund	60,000
Seattle Foundation	21,000
A Territory Resource	55,500
Self-Development of People	9,500
Jewish Fund for Justice	12,500
Peace Development Fund	5,000
US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Services, JOLI program	490,000
State of Washington, Office of Community, Trade and Economic Development	40,000
Shurgard, Incorporated	5,000
Catholic Community Services ..	5,000
Byron & Alice Lockwood Foundation	2,000
Levinson Foundation	7,500
SeaFirst Bank	5,500
U.S. West Foundation	5,000
The Bon Marche	12,500
First Interstate Bank	2,500
West One Bank	1,500
Safeco Insurance Companies	3,500
Washington Mutual Bank	3,000
The Boeing Company	1,000
Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle	5,000
Presbytery of Seattle	1,000
Family Foundation	1,000

IS BURUNDI THE NEXT RWANDA? NEED FOR A STRONG UNITED NATIONS RESPONSE

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we all witnessed from afar the horrors perpetrated in Rwanda a year ago when mostly Hutus massacred an estimated half million Tutsis. Just this past month, there was renewed violence in that country, including the deaths of Hutus implicated in the genocide. I believe many of the deaths in Rwanda during the past year could have been prevented if the international community had acted sooner to protect the thousands of innocent civilians who were mercilessly slaughtered.

Today, a similar situation is brewing in Rwanda's neighboring country, Burundi, where hatred and violence between Hutus and Tutsis over the past several years has intensified and caused tremendous turmoil and death.

We regularly receive reports of killings of dozens, hundreds, even thousands of innocent men, women and children. Once again, we face the difficult question of how to respond.

After the catastrophe in Rwanda, inaction now by the international community would amount to nothing less than an assurance to people anywhere who would commit genocide that they need not fear being held to account.

Mr. President, the Central African country of Burundi has a history of ethnic tensions. However, the tensions between the two ethnic groups, Hutu and Tutsi, has more to do with economic status than ethnicity. While the Hutus represent 85 percent of the population, they are primarily impoverished, subsistence farmers. The wealthier, minority Tutsis, raise cattle.

Tensions intensified during German, and later Belgian colonialism. These Western powers allied themselves with the more European-like Tutsis to help manage the colonial government, fortifying Tutsi power. Since Burundi's independence in 1962, the Tutsis have maintained control of the country's wealth, politics, and the military, creating friction between Hutus and Tutsis. These tensions have been used periodically by extremist elements to divide Burundis, causing violent eruptions that pit the two ethnic groups against each other.

In 1993, the assassination of the first democratically elected President, Melchior Ndadaye, a Hutu, plunged the country into chaos. Hutus seeking revenge for the assassination ignited a cycle of violence. During the 10-month period following the assassination, nearly 50,000 Burundis were slaughtered, and the Tutsi-dominated military seized power. The slaughter has bred intensified distrust and fear, and further violence on a similar scale is a real possibility.

The President was murdered by Tutsi military extremists who refused to accept the election results. They also were angered by Ndadaye's sensible policy of balancing Hutus with Tutsis in the military. The brewing unrest in Rwanda further contributed to the Burundi Tutsis' fear of losing their identity and power, and led to the coup. The army has propped up Tutsi power in the recent past, and is a key element in deciding Burundi's future. The army is now acting as a de facto government and is becoming increasingly politicized and radicalized.

Extremists on both sides are using the ethnicity card to spread fear and distrust and consolidate their power, making reconciliation more difficult. Former Texas Senator Robert Krueger, now the U.S. ambassador, says Burundi is the most fearful society he has ever witnessed.

The trouble is not limited to Burundi alone. The conflict is a regional crisis. The renewed violence in Rwanda, which we thought was behind us, is spilling over into Burundi, Zaire and

Tanzania, which are flooded with refugees. Recently, 70,000 Rwandan refugees and displaced Burundi civilians fled to the borders of Tanzania. Tanzania, already overwhelmed with refugees and displaced persons, closed its borders. Because of the international community's tenuous support, the Tanzanian Government feels it cannot handle the new influx of refugees without more help. Ngara, across the border from Tanzania, is now home to 450,000 refugees, more than double the local Tanzanian population. These camps area a humanitarian nightmare, with disease, massacres and riots a constant threat.

Delays of aid by some donor countries are causing refugee unrest and accusations that the reduced rations are part of a conspiracy by the United Nations and other relief organizations. This type of paranoia is fueling the hardliners' efforts to spread fear and destabilize the country. Even the Central African governments are becoming impatient with the donor community. Citing last year's failure of the international community to stop the Rwandan genocide, some have suggested scaling back the UN presence in Rwanda. Millions of Central Africans displaced by the violence depend on this assistance. The recent seizure of World Food Program trucks headed for Rwandan refugee camps in Burundi illustrate how serious the situation has become.

Despite the sickening brutality, the situation in Burundi is not hopeless. Although little public attention has been given to the frightening developments there, the administration and many humanitarian groups are working to encourage preventive measures to deter another calamity. It is imperative that the United States turn its full attention to Burundi, facilitating strategies to prevent genocide and regional instability.

Ambassador Krueger deserves great praise for reporting the atrocities, at considerable risk to his own safety. The world needs to know the truth about what is happening. We must also promote a sense of hope, confidence, and the possibility for overcoming the fear that threatens to explode into a spiral of violence. The atrocities must be exposed, but we must also put our energies into developing preventive and rehabilitative strategies, to counter the extremists and defuse tensions, and move beyond a short-term relief mentality. The Africans must be centrally involved in this process.

Efforts to support and reassure moderate elements in Burundi is essential. The U.N.'s Special Representative Ould-Abdallah is calling for strengthening the nationwide reconciliation campaign launched a few weeks ago. Moderates including the President, Prime Minister, Cabinet Members, Members of Congress, and party leaders are all actively involved in this campaign. We need to give these leaders political, moral and financial support.