

an authoritarian regime that has deployed weapons of mass destruction against its own people, that is overtly and overwhelmingly hostile to our nation, that threatens the security and stability of some of our closest friends and allies, and that besmirches the very idea of human rights.

If the President would use military force against the government in Baghdad, he must first consult with and obtain the consent of the Congress.

With best regards, I am
Sincerely,

LAURENCE H. TRIBE.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR JESSE HELMS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my longtime colleague from my neighboring State of North Carolina, Senator JESSE HELMS.

It has been my honor and great privilege to have worked so closely with this fine Senator for the past thirty years. Senator HELMS has been one of the great Senate leaders of the 20th century. After serving in the United States Navy during World War II, Senator HELMS went on to have an illustrious career in journalism. He began his reporting career as the city editor of *The Raleigh News* and later served as the editor of the *Tarheel Banker*, which became the largest State banking publication in our Nation. During his many years of reporting and as a top Executive at Capitol Broadcasting Company, his editorials appeared in more than 200 newspapers and more than 70 radio stations in North Carolina. During these years, he also served on the Raleigh City Council.

In 1972, JESSE ran for the Senate. It was my privilege to campaign throughout the State with him, forging a friendship which I treasure. Since his election, Senator HELMS has served our Nation with nothing but class, integrity, and honesty. During his five terms in the United States Senate, his service has been marked by countless significant achievements for our great Nation. Admired and respected by both parties, he truly embodies the qualities of a superior statesman. Senator HELMS is to be applauded for his work on the Committee of Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Rules and Administration Committee, and for his work as Chairman and now ranking Minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

His numerous awards reflect the many and varied contributions he has made to the Senate and to his State. He was the first Republican to receive the Golden Gavel for presiding over the Senate more than 117 hours in 1973. Along with others, he holds the Gold Medal of Merit from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and on three occasions was named the Most Admired Conservative in Congress by *Readers Digest*. I would also like to note Senator HELMS has received the Guardian of Small Business Award and the Watchdog of the Treasury Award every year since his 1973 election.

JESSE certainly represents the qualities of a true southern gentleman. He is a loving husband, father, and grandfather, a devout Baptist, and an individual who would stop at nothing to help his fellow North Carolinians. His wife, Dot, is a lady of grace and charm. They are an admirable couple and a wonderful example for others to follow.

For thirty years, the tireless Senator HELMS has carried out his duties as United States Senator with the utmost sense of honor. His dedicated service to our Nation has set an example for all to follow, and I have been privileged to have served with such an esteemed individual. It is because of leaders like Senator HELMS that our Nation is the greatest in the world. As the 107th Congress pays tribute and says farewell to one of the greatest Senators of all time, I say thank you to my colleague and my close friend.

Again, I congratulate JESSE on his lengthy and distinguished career and thank him for the friendship we have enjoyed during our many years working together. On behalf of myself, my colleagues, and a most grateful Nation, I express my gratitude for his outstanding service to the United States Senate. I wish him, his lovely wife Dot, three children, Jane, Nancy, and Charles, and his seven grandchildren the best of luck and continued health and happiness in the years to come.

THE CLEAN WATER ACT: 30 YEARS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on the 30th anniversary of the Clean Water Act, I am pleased to acknowledge progress in the cleanup of our Nation's lake and rivers. The goals were ambitious. Congress envisioned a nation of fishable, swimmable rivers and lakes, and zero discharges of harmful pollutants. While we have not reached those goals, the steps we have taken have improved the quality of our water, including the natural, and national, resources embodied in the Great Lakes.

As cochair of the Great Lakes Task Force, I have worked with other Members to pass appropriations and targeted legislation to protect our Nation's largest inland body of water. The citizens of Michigan and seven other adjoining States recognize the value of the Great Lakes system to industry, transportation, water resources, and recreation—a vital link in a long chain of waterways that enhance our economy, provide pleasurable pastimes, and protect our health.

That's why I authored the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act in 1990 that amended the Clean Water Act; these changes help States measure and control pollutants discharged into the Great Lakes. My bill helped set uniform, science-based water quality criteria, ensuring that citizens throughout the system share the burdens and benefits of reducing harmful pollutants that can affect human health. It also provided for control and cleanup of contaminated sediments that leach

into the water, affecting people, fish, and wildlife.

I have helped secure other protections for wild creatures through the Great Lakes Basin Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act. This legislation provides a framework and funding for studying and adopting measures to restore healthy fish, bird, and animal populations and to manage fisheries responsibly.

Nonpoint source pollution contaminants discharged into water over a broad area are widely recognized as a major problem. The Great Lakes Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Program will help. This 2002 farm bill program provides grants for education on agricultural techniques, such as contoured farming and planting of vegetation along banks, that reduce the runoff of pesticides and other chemicals into streams and rivers.

Other legislation has set standards and enabled technology for reducing soil erosion, controlling sediment runoff, and creating environmental research labs specifically targeting the problems of the Great Lakes.

Even with our successes, however, EPA reports that more than 40 percent of our Nation's waterways remain too polluted for fishing, swimming, and other activities. Municipal sewage discharges and urban storm sewers continue to dump massive amounts of pollutants into our water. And more needs to be done in our cities, our industries, and our farms.

Thus the fight for water quality continues. In this Congress, I have introduced legislation to protect Great Lakes waters from invasive species the zebra mussel, Asian carp, and other intruders that enter U.S. waters through maritime commerce and on the hulls of ships. These intruders can damage ecosystems and wipe out entire populations of native fish.

I have also asked the Senate to consider the Great Lakes Legacy Act. This bill would provide funds for States to cleanup and restore areas of special concern, which do not meet the basic water quality standards laid out in a 1972 United States Canada agreement. These areas include some vital passages between the Great Lakes, including Michigan's Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.

Funding water quality management activities and improvements in environmental infrastructure is one of my highest priorities. Even now, Congress is exploring ways to improve funding for the construction of wastewater treatment plants to help control urban sewer and stormwater overflows, a huge source of nonpoint source pollution.

Even as we implement new measures, the Bush administration threatens a sweeping dismantlement of existing Clean Water Act safeguards by removing Federal oversight, allowing polluters to "buy" credits that would permit the continuation of harmful practices, and renege on the decades-old

commitment to protect the Nation's wetlands.

The diligence of Congress, previous administrations, Federal and State agencies, and dedicated citizens helped us pass the Clean Water Act and other tough measures needed to preserve and protect water resources. We must stand guard over these gains and move forward, not backward, with even more effective measures. Clean water is a privilege, a pleasure, and something we can't live without.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, tomorrow, as we recognize the 30th anniversary of the amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Clean Water Act, I want to take a moment to reflect on the importance of this cornerstone of environmental legislation and to frankly address the significant amount of work that remains to be done.

Vermont is a shining example to the Nation in terms of its environmental ethics and in its commitment to environmental action. I am proud to hail from and to represent a State whose people share a passionate and abiding concern for the environment.

We Vermonters are especially proud that much of the environmental progress and improvements to water the Nation has achieved in the last three decades can be directly attributed to the legacy of Vermont's own Robert Stafford. Bob Stafford's leadership in Congress helped shape national environmental policy from the time that the environmental movement was in its infancy and continued well into its maturity.

During his 30 years in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, Bob Stafford courageously and successfully stood up to those who sought to diminish and roll back our environmental standards. His efforts were heightened during his tenure as Chairman of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, a post he assumed in 1981 during the 97th Congress and maintained through the 99th. One of his crowning achievements during this time was working with Senator John Chafee to pass the Clean Water Act.

Although we should be proud of the great strides we have made to reduce and prevent the levels of pollutants and contaminants in our water, we are far from the visionary goals and ambitious standards set by those who conceived this vital legislation 30 years ago. When Senator Stafford testified before the Environment and Public Works Committee last week, he clearly challenged us to do more. We cannot halt the progress we have made and merely rest on our environmental laurels.

I call upon my colleagues, the administration and the American public to look back at the debate that took place at the time and the essence of this remarkable piece of legislation. The 1972 legislation declared as its objective the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological in-

tegrity of the Nation's waters. Two goals also were established: zero discharge of pollutants by 1985 and, as an interim goal and where possible, water quality that is both "fishable" and "swimmable" by 1983.

Although we have had more than twice that amount of time to meet these goals, we have only managed to get half-way there. According to EPA's 2000 National Water Quality Report released earlier this year, 39 percent of assessed river and stream miles and 45 percent of assessed lake acres do not meet applicable water quality standards and were found to be impaired for one or more desired uses.

In Vermont, too many of our waters still fall into this category. Over the last 30 years, we have addressed many of the point-sources of water pollution in Lake Champlain, the Connecticut River and other water bodies around the State. Unfortunately, we learn about new pollution concerns all the time. Years of unchecked pollution from coal-fired power plants outside of Vermont's borders have overburdened Lake Champlain and many of our rivers with mercury. Vermont now has fish advisories for walleye, lake trout and bass due to mercury.

There are solutions to this environmental challenge and others that threaten the health of Vermont's waters. We just need to act on them. Instead, I worry that we are ignoring the warning signs, such as climate change, new health problems in our children, loss of our natural resources to pests and disease.

By its actions I fear that the current administration seems to be interested in protecting special interests and ignoring public support for strong environmental protections and conservation measures. Just in the last few months, the administration has announced plans to rewrite Clean Water Act regulations that would allow dirt displaced by mountain top mining to be dumped in waterways. Army Corps of Engineers' regulations protecting wetlands have been relaxed, backing away from the decade-old commitment of no net loss of wetlands.

Instead of looking at ways to undercut the Clean Water Act, we need to get back on track and strengthen it.

THE LEADERSHIP IN UKRAINE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the current leadership in Ukraine, led by President Leonid Kuchma, has been one of unmet promises. Failed efforts at economic reform, violent repression of independent media; and a rise in government corruption and cronyism has robbed the citizens of Ukraine of the bright future they deserve.

Ukraine is a vital country of 48 million people in the heart of Europe. A Europe whole, free and secure cannot be achieved without Ukraine's integration into Europe. However, I have become convinced that the actions of Ukraine's President Kuchma have dem-

onstrated to the people of Ukraine and the world that their integration cannot be achieved with Kuchma at the helm.

Secret recordings made by a former security guard, who is now seeking asylum in the United States, raise suspicions that President Kuchma had knowledge of or involvement in the brutal murder of journalist Gyorgi Gongadze. This callous act shows that he will stop at nothing to repress the opposition and independent media who challenge his control.

As the United States and the international community are striving to eliminate the threat posed by Iraq's possession of weapons of mass destruction, evidence shows that President Kuchma approved the sale of the Kolchuga radar—an advanced system whose purpose is to threaten U.S. aircraft in violation of United Nations sanctions. The State Department recently confirmed the authenticity of an audio recording of President Kuchma approving the sale of a Kochulga radar system to Iraq in July 2000. Iraq has fired anti-aircraft missiles at coalition aircraft and while our expert pilots are trained to counter such measures, the Kolchuga radar system gives a boost to Iraqi air defenses by detecting approaching aircraft without tipping off the pilots.

Ukraine remains important to the United States, we must stand firm with the people and the brave reformers who hope for a better day for Ukraine. However, President Kuchma's day has passed. He deserves nothing more than what his actions bring him, isolation.

In bilateral meetings the United States should continue to meet at a ministerial level and in important multilateral organizations we should strive for the same. This includes NATO. At NATO's Prague Summit next month, the scheduled NATO-Ukraine Council meeting is an important opportunity for NATO and Ukraine to look for greater cooperation. On a range of issues, Ukraine has certain assets such as strategic lift which could be beneficial to our European NATO allies who lack such capabilities. NATO should conduct this meeting at the Ministerial level rather than at a Presidential level and send an important signal to the government of Ukraine. To do otherwise would result in President Bush sitting two seats down from a corrupt leader who is arming Iraq at a Summit which will likely focus on a possible war with Iraq.

I ask unanimous consent that the following articles that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on October 9, and The Washington Post on August 8 and September 22 be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 9, 2002]

UKRAINE'S ROGUE PRESIDENT

(By Adrian Karatnycky)

In his speech Monday night, President Bush laid out the threat posed by the Iraqi regime should it be able to "buy, produce or