

AMENDMENT NO. 2564

Strike Section 1031.

AMENDMENT NO. 2565

Strike Title II.

AMENDMENT NO. 2566

Strike Subtitle A of Title XI.

JEFFORDS AMENDMENT NO. 2567

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1415, *supra*; as follows:

On page 198, strike lines 3 through 10 and insert the following: "added by this Act, authorized under sections 2803 of that Act, as so added. Of the total amounts allocated to this account, not less than 12 percent, but not more than 18 percent shall be used for this purpose.

(D) Agency for Health Care Policy and Research under section 1991E of the Public Health Service Act, as added by this Act. Of the total amounts allocated to this account, not less than 1 percent, but not more than 3 percent shall be used for this purpose."

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

ABRAHAM (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2568

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mrs. SNOWE, and Mr. MACK) intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 2057) to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following section:

SEC. . EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD RECONSIDER HIS DECISION TO BE FORMALLY RECEIVED IN TIANANMEN SQUARE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Nine years ago on June 4, 1989, thousands of Chinese students peacefully gathered in Tiananmen Square to demonstrate their support for freedom and democracy;

(2) It was with horror that the world witnessed the response of the Government of the People's Republic of China as tanks and military units marched into Tiananmen Square;

(3) Chinese soldiers of the People's Republic of China were ordered to fire machine guns and tanks on young, unarmed civilians;

(4) "Children were killed holding hands with their mothers," according to a reliable eyewitness account;

(5) According to the same eyewitness account, "students were crushed by armored personnel carriers";

(6) More than 2,000 Chinese pro-democracy demonstrators died that day, according to the Chinese Red Cross;

(7) Hundreds continue to languish in prisons because of their belief in freedom and democracy;

(8) Nine years after the massacre on June 4, 1989, the Government of the People's Republic of China has yet to acknowledge the Tiananmen Square massacre; and

(9) By being formally received in Tiananmen Square, the President would bestow legitimacy on the Chinese government's horrendous actions of 9 years ago:

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should reconsider his decision to be formally received in Tiananmen Square until the Government of the People's Republic of China acknowledges the Tiananmen Square massacre, pledges that such atrocities will never happen again, and releases those Chinese students still imprisoned for supporting freedom and democracy that day.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BERNARD
A. SCHRIEVER

• Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to General Bernard A. Schriever, a modern-day pioneer whose legendary contributions to our nation's defense will be appropriately recognized on Friday, June 5, 1998, when Falcon Air Force Base will be renamed in his honor. General Schriever, a retired four-star general, is widely regarded as the father of the ICBM.

General Schriever was born in Bremen, Germany, on September 14, 1910. His family immigrated to the United States when he was seven years old, and he became a naturalized citizen at age 13 and finished his early schooling in San Antonio, Texas. His flying career began in the late 1920s, as a mail-carrier flying between my home state of Utah and Wyoming. In 1931, he received a Bachelor of Science degree from Texas A&M, and a reserve appointment in the Field Artillery. He earned his wings as a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps Reserve in June 1933.

After obtaining his Master's degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Stanford University in 1942, he gained rapid promotions and positions of increasing responsibility during World War II. He was Chief of Staff of the 5th Air Force Service Command and later Commander of the Advanced Headquarters for the Far Eastern Air Force Service Command. After the war he became the Chief of the scientific Liaison Section at Headquarters USAF and held other scientific evaluation jobs as they pertained to military weaponry.

Beginning in 1954 when he assumed command of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division and later with the Air Research and Development Command, General Schriever pushed forward research and development on all technical phases of the Atlas, Titan, Thor and Minuteman ballistic missiles. He also provided for the launching sites and equipment, tracking facilities, and ground support equipment necessary to the deployment of these systems.

With the expansion of the Air Research and Development Command, he

became Commander of the newly created Air Force Systems Command (AFSC). Among the many creative programs he conceived and directed at AFSC was Project Forecast I, completed in 1964, which enlisted the best scientific and technological minds of that period in the projection of the aerospace world for the future.

After retiring from the Air Force on August 31, 1966, with more than 33 years of active military service, General Schriever became a consultant to government and industry where he could most effectively use his knowledge and experience pursuing technology and its management into military operational capabilities.

General Schriever has had several important government advisory assignments since his retirement in 1966, including: by Executive Order, Chairman, President's Advisory Commission on Management Improvement (PACMI); member, National Commission on Space; member, President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board; member, Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Technical Advisory Committee; Chairman, SDI Institute, and various ad hoc advisory committees and panels involving national security (DoD) and space (NASA).

General Schriever has been awarded four honorary Doctor of Science degrees, one honorary Doctor of Aeronautical Science degree, one honorary Doctor of Engineering degree, and one honorary Doctor of Laws degree, by various colleges and universities, including Utah State University. Inducted into Aviation Hall of Fame in 1980. Elected Honorary Fellow AIAA, recipient of James Forrestal Award 1986. Member of NAE. He received the National Air and Space Museum Trophy for Lifetime Achievement in November 1996.

General Schriever remains very active even today, and continues to serve on several important advisory boards to government, industry, and education. He currently chairs the Guidance Council for the Space Dynamics Lab at Utah State University in my home state. Several years ago, I was honored to have General Schriever participate as the featured speaker at my annual conference, SpaceTalk.

General Schriever's patriotism, intelligence, and vision have served our country well. The United States is more secure thanks to his many contributions and achievements. Thank you, General Schriever, for your dedication to the nation's well-being. I congratulate you and wish you continued success.●

RACE FOR THE CURE

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, fifteen years ago the first Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation Race For The Cure was held in Dallas. This year, at least 500,000 participants in more than 85 communities nationwide will host 5-K runs and 1-mile fitness run/

walks to raise money for national breast cancer research efforts and local breast cancer initiatives.

I am proud to be honorary co-chair for this year's Vermont Race For The Cure, along with my distinguished colleague, Senator JEFFORDS. The race will be held in Manchester on July 26. Last year our race was a wonderful community event, with more than 2,300 Vermonters running or walking in the race and with others joining in support through pledges and by cheering racers on. That effort led to \$84,000 in grants for nine projects throughout Vermont to support breast cancer treatment, education and survivor support.

The Race For The Cure is an important and successful effort to raise private funds for breast cancer screening, education, and treatment to reduce and one day eliminate this terrible disease. One woman somewhere in the United States is diagnosed with breast cancer every three minutes and one of its victims dies from the disease every twelve minutes. One in eight women will suffer from breast cancer in her lifetime, and it is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 35 to 54.

The private contributions raised by the Race For The Cure are a vital complement to the efforts of those of us in Congress who strive each year to secure federal funding to fight breast cancer.

We in Congress have made it clear that we plan to continue to increase research funding at the National Institutes of Health.

And just yesterday, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to guarantee at least \$135 million for Fiscal Year 1999 for the Department of Defense breast cancer research program. This program continues to spawn far-reaching innovations in medical research, and the seven-year total allocated under this program will rise to \$872 million, if this provision is enacted this year.

Seven years ago, working with the breast cancer survivor community, several of us launched this crusade to earmark a portion of the defense budget for this breast cancer research program, and over the years it has become a crucial supplement to other federally and privately sponsored research efforts.

Working together on these initiatives, and by supporting such private efforts as the annual Race For The Cure, we are drawing closer, year by year, to the day when we can eliminate the destruction and the pain of breast cancer from the lives of our wives, mothers and sisters.●

RECOGNITION OF OSSABAW ISLAND FOUNDATION AND IMPORTANCE OF WORKING TO PRESERVE NATURAL HABITATS

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Ossabaw Island Foundation and the Georgia Commissioner of Natural Resources for their

efforts to preserve Ossabaw Island, Georgia's first Heritage Preserve.

Georgia's high rate of population and economic growth have created statewide expansion into previously uninhabited areas. Efforts to preserve and protect endangered natural areas is vital to the well being of Georgia's environment.

Ossabaw Island is one of the few remaining barrier islands on the Atlantic Coast. The fragile ecosystems of the island should be preserved so that natural areas along the coast will work to protect estuaries, wildlife, marshes, and coastal shorelines. If Ossabaw Island remains in its natural state, it will provide needed protection for the mainland from Atlantic storms, permit the functioning of marshes which provide water and air purification essential to habitation of Georgia's mainland, and provide conditions not tainted by human intervention for environmental research.

I would like to commend the Ossabaw Island Foundation, a public/private partner with the State of Georgia's Department of Natural Resources, for diligently serving as a voice for the preservation of the island. The Foundation has worked to incorporate educational and cultural programs in the island's historical buildings and to provide appropriate access and utilization of the Ossabaw Heritage Preserve.

Through the efforts of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, Ossabaw Island was included on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Eleven Most Endangered Properties List of 1995. The island was also listed on the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Department of the Interior in 1996.

The importance of preserving natural habitats is a common belief among the members of the Senate. We must not allow the natural beauty and resourcefulness of our nation to be sacrificed for lesser purposes. The benefits of protecting and preserving areas of natural habitat range from aesthetic to practical and must not be ignored.

Mr. President, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing the partnership and hard work of the Georgia Commissioner of Natural Resources and the Board of Trustees of the Ossabaw Island Foundation. Their combined efforts have protected and will continue to protect and ensure a beautiful environment on Georgia's Ossabaw Island for many years to come.●

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would like to express my support and admiration to small business owners and entrepreneurs during the first week of June, otherwise known as National Small Business Week. It is appropriate that during this week of recognition that we honor the many contributions entrepreneurs have made to strengthen

our communities and our national economy.

As the Ranking Democrat of the Small Business Committee, I have followed the dramatic growth of thousands of small businesses and have worked to champion their success by increasing access to capital, expanding Women's Business Centers, improving business education and technical assistance, and reducing capital gains taxes. Under Democratic Leadership, the Small Business Administration now annually guarantees about \$10 billion in loans to small businesses, and has increased loans to women business-owners by 86 percent.

Small businesses are changing the face of the economy by creating jobs and bringing prosperity to small towns and cities across the country. Nationwide, small businesses represent 99.7 percent of all employers and provide 67 percent of workers with their first jobs. Smaller firms are also more likely to be flexible and hire workers from many segments of the economy, including younger workers, older workers, women, minorities, and people interested in working part time.

In the state of Massachusetts, we have two outstanding business owners that deserve special recognition. Cassie Farmer, President and Roberta Adams, Vice President/Treasurer of New World Securities Associates, Inc. have been named State Small Business Persons of the Year by the Small Business Administration, and have been honored this week here in Washington.

Ms. Farmer and Ms. Adams began their security business just eight years ago with fifteen employees, one patrol car, and a few clients. They invested their personal savings to get the company off the ground. By 1997, their company has grown to employ 240 people with annual sales of \$5 million. The Dorchester-based company is not only the largest employer within the Dorchester/Roxbury/Mattapan area, but is also the largest women/minority owned security company in Massachusetts. I congratulate them on their success.●

JESS AND SELMA KAUFMAN CELEBRATE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Jess and Selma Kaufman on the celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary on June 20.

Jess served in the United States Navy during World War II and was wounded at the Battle of Guadalcanal. On June 20, 1948, Selma Bruckner and Jess Kaufman were married in Brooklyn, New York. Now retired and living in Stratford, Connecticut, their marriage has been blessed by their children David, Susan and Steven.

Successful marriages represent real commitment and serious work, yet the rewards are among the greatest delights of life. We share your joy in the years accomplished, and wish you many more rich and fulfilling years of happiness together.