

## SPECTER AMENDMENT NO. 784

Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SPECTER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 936, supra; as follows:

On page 306, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

**SEC. 1041. REPORT ON POLICIES AND PRACTICES RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ABROAD FROM TERRORIST ATTACK.**

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

(1) On June 25, 1996, a bomb detonated not more than 80 feet from the Air Force housing complex known as Khobar Towers in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 19 members of the Air Force and injuring hundreds more.

(2) On June 13, 1996, a report by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State highlighted security concerns in the region in which Dhahran is located.

(3) On June 17, 1996, the Department of Defense received an intelligence report detailing a high level of risk to the complex.

(4) In January 1996, the Office of Special Investigations of the Air Force issued a vulnerability assessment for the complex, which assessment highlighted the vulnerability of perimeter security at the complex given the proximity of the complex to a boundary fence and the lack of the protective coating Mylar on its windows.

(b) REPORT. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the following:

(1) An assessment of the current policies and practices of the Department of Defense with respect to the protection of members of the Armed Forces abroad against terrorist attack, including any modifications to such policies or practices that are proposed or implemented as a result of the assessment.

(2) An assessment of the procedures of the Department of Defense intended to determine accountability, if any, in the command structure in instances in which a terrorist attack results in the loss of life at an installation or facility of the Armed Forces abroad.

**SANTORUM (AND SPECTER)  
AMENDMENT NO. 785**

Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SANTORUM for himself and Mr. SPECTER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 936, supra; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 319. REALIGNMENT OF PERFORMANCE OF GROUND COMMUNICATION-ELECTRONIC WORKLOAD.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the transfer of the ground communication-electronic workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania, in the realignment of the performance of such function should be carried out in adherence to the schedule prescribed for that transfer by the Defense Depot Maintenance Council on March 13, 1997, as follows:

(1) Transfer of 20 percent of the workload in fiscal year 1998.

(2) Transfer of 40 percent of the workload in fiscal year 1999.

(3) Transfer of 40 percent of the workload in fiscal year 2000.

(b) PROHIBITION.—No provision of this Act that authorizes or provides for contracting for the performance of a depot-level maintenance and repair workload by a private sector source at a location where the workload was performed before fiscal year 1998 shall apply to the workload referred to in subsection (a).

## THURMOND AMENDMENT NO. 786

Mr. WARNER (for Mr. THURMOND) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 936, supra; as follows:

On page 26, after line 24, add the following:

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition in subsection (a) does not apply to the following:

(1) Any purchase, lease, upgrade, or modification initiated before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Any installation of state-of-the-art technology for a drydock that does not also increase the capacity of the drydock.

On page 26, line 21, insert “(a) PROHIBITION.—” before “None”.

On page 37, line 9, strike out “6,006” and insert in lieu thereof “6,206”.

On page 278, line 12, strike out “under section 301(20) for fiscal year 1998”.

On page 365, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

**SEC. 2206. INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AT ROOSEVELT ROADS NAVAL STATION, PUERTO RICO.**

(a) INCREASE.—The table in section 2201(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (division B of Public Law 104-201; 110 Stat. 2767) is amended in the amount column of the item relating to Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, by striking out “\$23,600,000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$24,100,000”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2204(b)(4) of such Act (110 Stat. 2770) is amended by striking out “\$14,100,000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$14,600,000”.

On page 400, after line 25, insert the following:

(d) AUTHORITY CONTINGENT ON APPROPRIATIONS ACTS.—The Secretary may exercise the authority under subsection (a) only to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

On page 409, line 23, insert “, to the extent provided in appropriations Acts,” after “shall”.

On page 417, line 23, strike out “\$1,265,481,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$1,266,021,000”.

On page 418, line 5, strike out “\$84,367,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$84,907,000”.

On page 419, line 17, strike out “\$2,173,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$2,713,000”.

On page 481, line 16, insert “of the Supervisory Board of the” before “Commission”.

**KENNEDY (AND WARNER)  
AMENDMENT NO. 787**

Mr. WARNER (for Mr. KENNEDY, for himself and Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 936, supra; as follows:

Strike out section 123 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

**SEC. 123. EXCEPTION TO COST LIMITATION FOR SEAWOLF SUBMARINE PROGRAM.**

In the application of the limitation in section 133(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106; 110 Stat. 211), there shall not be taken into account \$745,700,000 of the amounts that were appropriated for procurement of Seawolf class submarines before the date of the enactment of this Act (that amount having been appropriated for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 for the procurement of SSN-23, SSN-24, and SSN-25 Seawolf class submarines, which have been canceled).

**THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT  
AMENDMENT ACT OF 1997**

**THOMPSON (AND GLENN)  
AMENDMENT NO. 788**

Mr. BROWNBACK (for Mr. THOMPSON, for himself and Mr. GLENN) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 680, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the transfer to States of surplus personal property for donation to nonprofit providers of necessities to impoverished families and individuals; as follows:

On page 4, insert between lines 5 and 6 the following:

“(D)(i) The Administrator shall ensure that non-profit organizations that are sold or leased property under subparagraph (B) shall develop and use guidelines to take into consideration any disability of an individual for the purposes of fulfilling any self-help requirement under subparagraph (C)(i).

“(ii) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘disability’ has the meaning given such term under section 3(2) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(2)).

On page 4, line 6, strike “(D)” and insert “(E)”.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

**COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES**

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Wednesday, July 9, 1997, at 9 a.m. in open session, to consider the nominations of Gen. Wesley K. Clark, USA, to be commander-in-chief, United States European Command and Lt. Gen. Anthony C. Zinni, USMC, to be commander-in-chief, United States Central Command.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Regulatory Relief and the Subcommittee on Housing Opportunity and Community Development of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, 1997, to conduct a hearing on the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act [RESPA], the Truth in Lending Act [TILA] and problems surrounding the mortgage origination process.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, for purposes of conducting a joint oversight hearing with

the House Committee on Resources which is scheduled to begin at 11 a.m. The purposes of this hearing is to receive testimony on the Final Draft of the Tongass Land Management Plan as the first step in the congressional review process provided by the 1996 amendments to the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee Special Investigation to meet on Wednesday, July 9, at 9 a.m. for a hearing on campaign financing issues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, 1997 at 3 p.m. in room S211 to hold a hearing on: "Encryption, Key Recovery, and Privacy Protection in the Information Age."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, 1997, at 2:30 p.m. until business is completed to hold a business meeting for a briefing on the status of the investigation into the contested Louisiana Senate election. This meeting will continue at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, July 11, 1997.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, 1997 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### TOBACCO IN THE MILITARY

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate adopted an amendment to require the Pentagon to study the effectiveness of the military's programs aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles among members of the Armed Forces. By March 30 of next year, the Secretary of Defense must submit a report which outlines programs aimed at preventing tobacco and alcohol dependence, in terms of education, rehabilitation, and intervention. I commend the Senator from New Mexico for his leadership on this issue.

As a cosponsor to this amendment, I am glad that my colleagues view the health of our military personnel an important factor when considering our Nation's security.

Over the past year, the Pentagon has taken important steps to reduce tobacco use among its personnel. Despite strong opposition from the tobacco industry and its friends in the Congress, policies to remove subsidies from tobacco products sold through military commissaries have been implemented. Further regulations on tobacco advertising and product placement are due to take effect in the future. These are positive steps that have been long overdue.

The need to attack tobacco addiction in the military was crystallized in a report by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense last December. The DOD IG's analysis concluded that between health care and lost productivity attributed to tobacco use, tobacco addiction costs the Defense Department, and American taxpayers, about \$930 million a year. Roughly \$453 million of this is in hospitalization costs alone. In this Senator's view, that's \$930 million too much.

The need to address this issue head-on couldn't be clearer. Tobacco use among military personnel has continued at higher levels than that of the civilian population. Nearly 36 percent of civilian males aged 18 to 25 smoke cigarettes. However, for the same age group in the Army, 41 percent smoke tobacco products as do 39 percent in the Navy and 44.7 percent in the Marine Corps. In light of the fact that the health of our troops, and all members of our military, should be of the utmost importance, this disparity is shameful.

I commend those in the Pentagon who have begun to seriously address the problem of tobacco sales and addiction in the military. They are doing a great service for military personnel by removing subsidies from cigarettes sold in commissaries in an effort to protect their health. They are taking the bold step of evaluating ways to discourage use, an effort which is clearly at odds with the low prices of tobacco products sold on military bases compared to prices in retail outlets in the rest of the country. While I agree that for their service, members of the military should get certain benefits, a line should be drawn at an addictive and destructive product such as tobacco.

Mr. President, I hope that when this Congress receives the report from the Secretary of Defense, as directed by this amendment, it will include bold proposals aimed at curbing addiction. Our fighting forces need to be the best prepared and the healthiest in the world. •

#### REMEMBERING JIMMY STEWART

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the memory of one of the most beloved sons of Pennsyl-

vania, Mr. Jimmy Stewart. A native of Indiana County, Mr. Stewart honored all of us by identifying himself, in the fullest sense, as one of us.

Throughout his career, he was hailed as the Everyman, the quintessential American male, an example of "inspired averageness," as one writer put it. And that was his special gift—doing the extraordinary in a way that didn't call attention to itself. But what he did with his life, what he accomplished, did, in the end, call attention to itself, because Jimmy Stewart was not ordinary.

In "Liberty Valance," one of Mr. Stewart's movies in which he plays a Senator returning to town for a rancher's funeral, a newsman says to him: "This is the West, sir. When the legend becomes fact, print the legend." I would like to recall today, Mr. President, how the fact of Jimmy Stewart became the legend. Because with Mr. Stewart, the fact and the legend are one.

Jimmy Stewart was born in Indiana, PA in 1908. His father owned the local hardware store and he always retained ties to his hometown and the traditions that it embodied for him. As he himself said, "This is where I made up my mind about certain things—about the importance of hard work and community spirit, the value of family, church and God."

He graduated with honors from Princeton University in 1932 with a degree in architecture and even did well enough to earn a scholarship to pursue graduate studies in that field. But it was acting he chose to pursue and he would eventually appear in 71 films, among them some of the best ever produced, such as "The Philadelphia Story," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "It's a Wonderful Life," and "Rear Window." For someone with a reputation for uncomplicated wholesomeness, the successful portrayal of so many diverse characters in so many films suggests, as others have remarked, the possession of something more—something deeper and more compelling than simple wholesomeness, although he had that too.

This "something more" was seen most clearly, perhaps, in Mr. Stewart's exemplary service in World War II. When other stars were content to remain at home and fulfill their patriotic obligation in less hazardous ways, Jimmy Stewart willingly left a thriving and prosperous film career to enlist in the Army Air Corps. He enlisted as a private and by 1945 had attained the rank of colonel. He also aggressively campaigned for combat duty and would eventually fly 20 dangerous missions over enemy territory as a command pilot. By war's end, he had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the French Croix-de-Guerre, and the Air Medal. He stayed active in the Air Force Reserve and retired a brigadier general, the highest rank ever attained by a professional entertainer.

Just as he had the humility to leave a successful film career to be a soldier