

## LEGISLATION TO REENACT CHAPTER 12 OF TITLE 11, UNITED STATES CODE

## GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 1888

Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1606) to reenact chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

## SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS.

Section 149 of title I of division C of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 106-5, is amended—

(1) by striking “October 1, 1999” each place it appears and inserting “July 1, 2000”; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “March 31, 1999” and inserting “September 30, 1999”; and

(B) by striking “April 1, 1999” and inserting “October 1, 1999”.

## SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 1 shall take effect on October 1, 1999.

Amend the title so as to read: “To extend for 9 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted.”

## NOTICE OF HEARING

## COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a legislative hearing has been scheduled before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 882, a bill to strengthen provisions in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the Federal Non-nuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 with respect to potential Climate Change.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, October 26, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC, 20510-6150.

For further information, please call Kristin Phillips, Staff Assistant or Colleen Deegan, Counsel.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday,

September 30, 1999. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the administration's Agriculture agenda for the upcoming World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle.

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

## COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, 1999, at 10:30 to hold a hearing.

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

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary requests unanimous consent to conduct a markup on Thursday, September 30, 1999 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in Dirksen Room 226.

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

## SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, 1999 at 2:00 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem be permitted to meet on September 30, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Consumer Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, September 30, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. on the Motor Vehicle Rental Fairness Act of 1999.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests & Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, for purposes of conducting a Subcommittee on Forests & Public Lands Management hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1457, the Forest Resources for the Environment and the Economy Act.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL CHAMBERLIN

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Rear Admiral Bob Chamberlin, on his retirement from the United States Navy after 33 years of distinguished and dedicated service to the nation.

Rear Admiral Chamberlin is a native of Massachusetts. He graduated from high school in Westwood and went on to earn his bachelor's degree at the University of Wisconsin, where he distinguished himself as a first-tier ROTC graduate. Shortly after receiving his commission in 1966, he was assigned to the U.S.S. *Hissee* in Pearl Harbor. From there he went on to serve in Vietnam, gaining the respect of all who shared duty with him and earning numerous decorations and awards, including the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V, the Vietnamese Medal of Honor First Class, and the Combat Action Ribbon.

Following his Vietnam tour, he came home to Massachusetts and earned an MBA degree from Harvard. He went on to serve in a variety of supply and financial management assignments, ashore and afloat. He was soon regarded by his superiors as a tireless and innovative logistician. Ten years after attending the Naval Supply Corps School in Athens, Georgia, he returned to the school as an instructor and course developer.

In 1987, after serving as director of stock control at the Aviation Supply Office in Philadelphia and as supply officer on the U.S.S. *Nimetz*, he was promoted to captain and was assigned to the Naval Supply Systems Command in Washington, D.C., where he served as the project officer on a major supply-system modernization initiative. Later, he was appointed to be the Command's vice commander.

In July 1993, he was promoted to rear admiral, and for the past two years, he has served as the principal deputy director of the Defense Logistics Agency—America's combat support agency. His vision and leadership have been vital to the agency's award-winning business-process initiatives to ensure that the nation's armed forces receive the supplies and equipment they need, and in a way that offers the best possible return to the American taxpayer.

Admiral Chamberlin has been in the forefront of the ongoing advances in military logistics. His exemplary military career comes to a close this month, but his contributions and achievements will continue to be felt throughout the Navy and the Department of Defense.

Bob Chamberlin has served his country with great ability, valor, loyalty, and integrity. On the occasion of his retirement from the United States Navy, I commend him for his outstanding service. He is Massachusetts'

finest, and I wish him well in the years ahead.●

#### VIRGINIA ANNE HOLSFORD

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, tomorrow a good friend of mine is retiring after 24 years of faithful and exemplary service as primary assistant for two federal judges in my state. Virginia Anne Holtsford served first as secretary and primary assistant to Judge Orma Smith, who was United States District Judge for the Northern District of Mississippi. Upon his death she became the secretary and primary assistant to United States Fifth Circuit Appeals Court Judge E. Grady Jolly of Jackson, Mississippi. She has been with Judge Jolly from his first day on the bench, more than seventeen years ago. She is retiring to move back to her hometown of Iuka, Mississippi, to be with her mother.

This is how Judge Jolly described Ms. Holtsford to me: "Anne Holtsford has a very special way of dealing with folks that has endeared her to hundreds of people who transact business with the federal courts in Mississippi and, indeed, throughout the Fifth Circuit. I believe there is no more popular and better-liked secretary in the Fifth Circuit."

All of us who have had the good fortune to know Anne Holtsford appreciate her dedicated, friendly and professional service. We will miss her very much, but certainly she deserves a wonderful retirement.

I join all of her many friends in commending her for a job well done and wishing her much happiness in the years ahead.●

#### AMBASSADOR VANDEN HEUVEL'S TRIBUTE TO SENATOR KENNEDY

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Honorable EDWARD KENNEDY, who received the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Freedom Medal in early May of this year. I ask that Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel's remarks honoring Senator KENNEDY be printed in the RECORD following this statement.

The remarks follow.

#### THE FOUR FREEDOMS: A GATEWAY TO THE NEW MILLENNIUM

An Address by William J. vanden Heuvel, President of the Franklin & Eleanor Roosevelt Institute—Hyde Park, New York—May 7, 1999

Today, midst the renewal of life that Spring represents, we come to the valley of the Hudson River that Franklin Delano Roosevelt loved so very much. The President's parents and four children of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt are buried in this country churchyard. We remember that three sovereigns of the Netherlands—Wilhelmina, Juliana and Beatrix came to this church to worship accompanied by Senior Warden who was also the President of the United States. We welcome the Queen's High Commissioner, Wim van Gelder, and the delegation from Zeeland where the Roosevelt Study Center has established itself as a pre-

eminent place of study of the American presidency.

Winston Churchill described Franklin Roosevelt as the greatest man he had ever known. President Roosevelt's life, Churchill said, "must be regarded as one of the commanding events in human destiny." We listened once more to the words the President spoke to the Congress on January 6, 1941, as he defined the fundamental charter of democracy: [The voice of President Roosevelt as he spoke to the Congress of the United States on January 6, 1941]

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms. The first is Freedom of Speech and Expression—everywhere in the world. The second is Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is Freedom from Want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understanding which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world. The fourth is Freedom from Fear—which, translated into world terms, means a worldwide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world."

#### Freedom of Speech and Expression

#### Freedom of Worship

#### Freedom from Want

#### Freedom from Fear

For ourselves, for our nations, for our world. Those are the reasons why we fought the most terrible war in human history—to secure those freedoms for our children and generations to come, to make possible for them the well-ordered society that only Democracy can assure, a community established by the consent of the governed, where the rule of law prevails, where freedom means respect for each other, and where fairness and decency and tolerance are the cherished values, where government protects the powerless while encouraging everyone to nourish the spirit and substance of our land.

Franklin Roosevelt was the voice of the people of the United States during the most difficult crises of the century. He led America out of the despair of the Great Depression. He led us to victory in the Great War. Four times he was elected President of the United States. By temperament and talent, by energy and instinct, Franklin Roosevelt came to the presidency, ready for the challenges that confronted him. He was a breath of fresh air in our political life—so vital, so confident and optimistic, so warm and good humored. He was a man of incomparable personal courage. At the age of 39, he was stricken with infantile paralysis. He would never walk or stand again unassisted. We can feel the pain of his struggle—learning to move again, to stand, to rely upon the physical support of others—never giving into despair, to self-pity, to discouragement. Just twelve years after he was stricken, he was elected President of a country itself paralyzed by the most fearful economic depression of its history. He lifted America from its knees and led us to our fateful rendezvous with history. The majesty of that triumph can never be dimmed.

He transformed our government into an active instrument of social justice. He made America the arsenal of democracy. He was Commander-in-Chief of the greatest military force in history. He crafted the victorious alliance that won the war. He was the father of the nuclear age. He inspired and guided the blueprint for the world that was to follow. The vision of the United Nations, the commitment to collective security, the determination to end colonialism, the opportunity

of peace and prosperity for all people—everywhere in the world. Such was the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt spoke in simple terms that everyone understood. Civilization needs a police force, he said, just as every one of our communities look to their local police for security and protection against the lawless. Adolf Hitler and his Nazi hooligans brought the world to the precipice of destruction. Franklin Roosevelt was the first among the world's leaders to denounce and confront the savagery of the Nazis. The tin horn dictators who trample democratic values today when they carry out ethnic cleansing and murder innocent people, destroying their children and their hopes, are in the same gangster tradition. It is Franklin Roosevelt's legacy to nullify their power by collective action. If the freedoms, which are the essence of civilization, are only rhetoric unworthy of defense and sacrifice, they will not prosper. They will perish.

The America that President Roosevelt left us was prepared for the challenge of the New Frontier. Despite the trouble and turbulence of the 20th century, there is much of which we can be proud. We have a nation based upon the consent of the governed. We must cause it once again to be respectful of the opinions of Mankind. We have amassed wealth that has never been equaled. We have brought together all of the world's races and creeds and shown that we can live together in peace and common purpose. We have spent our treasure and spilled our blood to prevent tyrants from destroying the possibilities of freedom and liberty.

Neither President Roosevelt nor we who share his vision are projecting a Utopia, a place liberated of all human trouble, where no one shall want for anything. No, the Four Freedoms are not a vision of a distant millennium, but rather the basis of a world attainable in our own time and generation.

It is the purpose of this day to honor five laureates whose lives and achievements give us hope that our cherished freedoms will endure as our Republic will endure.

It is my privilege and honor to bestow the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Four Freedoms Medals.

#### AWARD OF THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT FREEDOM MEDAL TO EDWARD MOORE KENNEDY

"We look forward," President Roosevelt told Congress and an embattled world on January 6, 1941, "to a world founded upon four essential freedoms"—Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, Freedom from Fear.

On this 7th day of May, 1999, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Freedom Medal is awarded to Edward Moore Kennedy whose commitment to peace and social justice and whose brilliant command of the parliamentary process have made him the most influential Senator of his era, esteemed by his colleagues, and respected and admired throughout the world.

Six times the voters of Massachusetts have elected you to the Senate of the United States. Like the great leaders of this century, you have been the target of doubt, derision, ridicule and hatred, but to your enemies' everlasting disappointment, you have endured and prevailed, fortified by an inner strength that caused each fateful assault to leave you stronger, more determined, and more effective.

You have been much more than the heir to a great political dynasty. You have been the executor of its legacy, a pioneer forever advancing the new frontiers of equal opportunity and American purpose. Born into a