

means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on January 13, 1993.

(3) COMMUNITY.—The term “community” means a country, parish, or other unit of local government.

(4) DECOMMISSION.—The term “decommission”, with respect to a chemical agent and munition, or related material, means the destruction, dismantlement, demilitarization, or other physical act done to the chemical agent and munition, or related material, in compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention or the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521).

(5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask consent for the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry to meet on May 26, 1999 in SH-216 to consider livestock issues.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 26, 1999, at 2:00 p.m. on FCC oversight.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, May 26, 1999 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 1999 at 10:15 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday May 26, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing on American Indian Youth Activities and Initiatives. The hearing will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be author-

ized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 1999 at 2:00 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 1999 to hold a hearing, at 2:00 p.m., in room SD-222 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building on: “S.J. Res. 3, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, Rights of Crime Victims.”

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, SAFETY, AND TRAINING

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Employment, Safety, and Training be authorized to meet for a hearing on “Increasing MSHA and Small Mine Cooperation” during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, for purposes of conducting a Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 510, the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Immigration, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 1999 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing in room 226, Senate Dirksen Office Building, on: “The Contribution of Immigrants to America’s Armed Forces.”

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, PROLIFERATION, AND FEDERAL SERVICES

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services be permitted to meet on Wednesday, May 26, 1999, at 2:00 p.m. for a hearing to examine the unclassified report of the

House Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People’s Republic of China.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 26, 1999, to conduct a hearing on “Corporate Trades 1.”

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JEMEZ-PECOS REPATRIATION

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate a truly historic event that took place in my state of New Mexico last Saturday—the nation’s largest act of Native American repatriation. The “Jemez-Pecos Repatriation” resulted in the reburial of nearly 2,000 human remains and artifacts unearthed from what should have been their final resting place over 70 years ago.

On the Wednesday before the reburial, over 300 people started the 120 mile walk from Jemez Pueblo in northern New Mexico to the ruins of the Pecos Pueblo. The journey is a long one in the dry New Mexico sun. The group, both young and old, traveled across three counties and through the beautiful Jemez Mountains before arriving at the former site of the Pecos Pueblo. But the journey of their ancestors is much more remarkable.

Prior to the 1820’s, the Pueblo was a thriving community and center for trade. The Pecos interacted extensively with the Plains Indians to the east, the neighboring Pueblos to the west and the nearby Spanish communities. However, years of disease and warfare eventually decimated the population. In 1838, the remaining residents of Pecos Pueblo relocated to the Pueblo of Jemez, in order to protect their traditional leaders, sacred objects and culture. This decision reflects the fact that Jemez and Pecos cultures were intricately linked by blood, language and spiritual beliefs as well as through their “origin stories”. In 1936, Congress formally merged the two tribes into one, with the Pueblo of Jemez named as the legal representative of the Pecos culture and administrative matters.

When the Pecos Pueblo was abandoned in 1838, it likely did not occur to the few surviving members of the Pecos that their burial site would be disturbed during the next century. However, the famed archaeologist Alfred V. Kidder unearthed the remains and artifacts during ten excavations between 1915 and 1929. The remains were housed at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in Cambridge,

Massachusetts and the artifacts were held at the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. On May 18, 1999, Harvard University turned over the human remains and artifacts of nearly 2,000 people formerly buried at the Pecos Pueblo to the Pueblo of Jemez.

Last Saturday, in a solemn private ceremony, the thousands of human remains and artifacts were reburied in the Pecos National Historical Park in a grave that was 6 feet deep, 600 feet long and 10 feet wide. The current burial site is near the former Pecos Pueblo.

The historical event last Saturday reflects the close relationship of the Jemez and Pecos people and the strong commitment the Pueblo of Jemez has to the beliefs of their ancestors. Some of the remains and artifacts that were reburied date back to the 12th century.

With the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in 1990, the current members of the Pueblo of Jemez were able to fulfill the dreams of many of their ancestors who longed to have the remains of their people returned to their homeland. NAGPRA was drafted to protect burial sites on tribal and federal land and to enable tribes to obtain the return of human remains and associated funerary objects to the culturally affiliated tribes.

I commend the Pueblo of Jemez, and particularly the Governor, Raymond Gachupin, and the many governors before him, who worked tirelessly to get to this day of repatriation. It took eight years of negotiations and persistence to achieve the final goal of repatriation. In a private tribal ceremony on May 22, 1999, the remains and artifacts of the Pecos ancestors were returned to their rightful place. Many people would be angry or resentful if their ancestors were unearthed and relocated. But for the descendants of the Pueblos of Jemez and Pecos, May 22, 1999 was looked upon as a day of unity and healing. By focusing on the future, the descendants truly honored their ancestors. I understand that at the end of the ceremony, the New Mexico sky turned dark and the rain began to fall. Mr. President, rain in May is not a common occurrence in New Mexico, but neither is the repatriation of 2,000 Native Americans. I want to convey my respect and admiration to the members of the Pueblo of Jemez, past and present, for their commitment and dedication to the Jemez-Pecos Repatriation.●

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION'S YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR: MR. THOMAS MICHAEL DUNN

● Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I stand before this body to congratulate yet another truly remarkable Missourian, Mr. Thomas Michael Dunn—the Small Business Administration's Young En-

trepreneur of the Year. Mr. Dunn, at the age of 26, is the second Missourian to win a national award from the Small Business Administration this year.

This young man's story is impressive. Tom began his lawn care business while still attending St. Louis University High School, and continued to operate his business during the summers while pursuing a double major in marketing and management at Indiana University. In his junior year of college, Tom began his first venture, operating a party favor franchise. By his senior year, the business was transformed into a flourishing million dollar industry.

Beginning in 1994, Dunn Lawn and Land employed only two staff members, and had only two lawn mowers. By 1998, Dunn Lawn and Land employed over 22 employees, eight trucks, over 12 lawn machines and \$1.2 million in revenue. Today, Dunn Lawn and Land offers a variety of services including lawn mowing, landscape bed and plant maintenance, lawn renovation, leaf removal, fertilizer and weed control, irrigation services and complete landscape design and installation.

In addition to his thriving lawn maintenance business, Tom remains an active community leader. He has created the Impact Group of Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital, which provides funds for special projects at the hospital.

Mr. Dunn was selected for this prestigious award because of his extraordinary success as a small business owner and demonstrated entrepreneurial potential for long-term economic growth. The Young Entrepreneur of the Year award is part of the SBA's National Small Business Week celebration. This annual event is held in recognition of the nation's small business community's contributions to the American economy and society. Winners are selected on their record of stability, growth in employment and sales, sound financial status, innovation, ability to respond to adversity, and community service.

It honors me to stand before you today to congratulate Mr. Dunn as the Small Business Administration's Young Entrepreneur of the Year. I envy Mr. Dunn's initiative, and am proud to say he is a Missourian. He is a role model for the children of the next generation, and is living proof that with hard work and dedication any one individual can succeed no matter how old they are. Mr. Dunn's success exemplifies the "American Dream," and what it means to be "a man with a mission."●

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL BELL

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, David Ignatius has written a charming brief essay for The Washington Post on his former teacher Daniel Bell, "the dean of American sociology." Professor Bell, who is now Scholar in Residence at the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was a colleague and neighbor of mine for many years and a friend for even longer. He has no equal, and as he turns 80 he is indeed, as Mr. Ignatius writes, "a kind of national treasure—a strategic intellectual reserve." The nation is hugely in his debt. (A thought which I fear would horrify him!)

I ask that the article by David Ignatius in The Washington Post of May 23, 1999 be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From The Washington Post, May 23, 1999]

BIG QUESTIONS FOR DANIEL BELL

(By David Ignatius)

CAMBRIDGE—Having a conversation about ideas with Daniel Bell is a little like getting to rally with John McEnroe. Trying to keep up is hopeless, but it's exhilarating just to be on the court with him.

Bell, the dean of American sociology, turned 80 this month. In an era when big ideas have largely gone out of fashion, he continues to think bigger than anyone I know, of any age. That makes him a kind of national treasure—a strategic intellectual reserve.

The questions that interest Bell today remain the great, woolly ones that make most people throw up their hands: What are the forces shaping modern life? What are the relationships between economics, politics and culture? Where is the human story heading?

You can chart the intellectual history of the past 50 years in part through Bell's attempts to answer these big questions: "The End of Ideology," published in 1960; "The Coming of Post-Industrial Society," published in 1973; "The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism," published in 1976.

Next month, Basic Books will reissue Bell's prophetic study of post-industrial society. This was in many ways the first serious effort to describe the new technological society that has emerged in the United States over the past quarter-century. Many of Bell's ideas are now commonplace—we are surrounded by evidence that his analysis was correct—but at the time, the transformation wasn't so obvious.

To accompany the 1999 edition, Bell has written a new 30,000-word foreword. ("I don't know how to write short," he says.) Bell writes that in the new information age, even the boundaries of time and space no longer hold. Economic activity is global and instantaneous; the traditional infrastructure that gave rise to cities—roads, rivers and harbors—is becoming irrelevant. We are connected with everywhere. Yet with all diffusion of information, Bell observes, true knowledge remains rare and precious.

The problem that vexes Bell is one of scale. He argues that societies tend to work smoothly when economic, social and political activities fit well together. But there is an obvious mismatch in today's global economy—where financial life is centralized as never before but political life is increasingly fragmented along ethnic and even tribal lines.

"The national state has become too small for the big problems of life, and too big for the small problems," Bell writes. "We find that the older social structures are cracking because political scales of sovereignty and authority do not match the economic scales."

Bell is part of the Dream Team of American letters—the group of Jewish intellectuals who grew up poor in New York in the 1930s, learned their debating skills in the alcoves of City College and went on to found the magazines and write the books that