

(i) by striking "subsection (a)(2) of such section" and inserting "section 143(a)(2) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7253(a)(2))"; and

(ii) by striking "final rule referred to in subsection (a)" and by inserting "final rule to implement the amendments to Federal milk marketing orders required by section 143(a)(1) of that Act".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The section and the amendments made by this section take effect on the earlier of—

- (1) the date of enactment of this section; or
- (2) October 1, 1999.

LANDRIEU AMENDMENT NO. 1115

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill, S. 1233, supra; as follows:

On page 10, line 19, strike "*Provided,*" and insert "*Provided, That not less than \$5,000,000 shall be used to carry out the ongoing formosan termite control and research program at the Southern Regional Research Center: Provided further,*".

TORRICELLI AMENDMENTS NOS. 1116-1117

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. TORRICELLI submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1233, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1116

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. . Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing financing or United States Government credit for commercial transactions with Cuba, which has been determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

AMENDMENT NO. 1117

Strike all after "Sec." and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. . Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing commercial exports or other transactions with any country that, on June 1, 1999, had been determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, June 28, 1999, at 3:45 p.m. to hold a hearing.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING ROBERT W. SMITH

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues

a significant achievement in the field of environmental science.

Lockheed Martin Corporation annually recognizes 50 of its 170,000 employees with NOVA awards for technical excellence. Mr. Robert W. Smith of Lockheed Martin Idaho Technologies Company, the operating contractor of the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, INEEL, was cited for his valuable work in utilizing microbial communities in the subsurface to contribute to the remediation of contaminants resulting from nuclear energy and weapons research.

Mr. Smith heads teams comprised of scientists from the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Princeton University, and Portland State University. They represent the best in field scale research of biogeochemistry processes. The natural processes that Mr. Smith and his teams uncover will be incorporated into future efforts to clean up the legacy of waste from the nuclear energy complex and contamination problems on other agency lands. Mr. Smith expects that instead of massive engineering solutions to remove the waste, natural processes that cause less environmental disturbance will be more commonly utilized.

I congratulate Mr. Smith on receiving this award. The achievement also recognizes that his success could not have been made without the dedication of his team members. There are an array of environmental stewardship and natural resource problems ranging from mining reclamation to global climate impacts that could be solved through collaborative research. Objective science and reasonable solutions would then be available for policy makers, agency executives, and advocate groups involved in critical natural resource issues. More can be accomplished when parties work together to solve problems than through conflict. I urge each of my colleagues to keep these concepts in mind as we debate and consider investing in basic science, research, and the environment.●

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 175TH BIRTHDAY OF THE CITY OF TECUMSEH, MICHIGAN

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the City of Tecumseh, Michigan, as it celebrates its 175th birthday.

Located in Lenawee County, Tecumseh was one of the first three settlements established in 1824 in what was then the Michigan Territory. The settlement's founders, Musgrove Evans, Joseph Brown and Austin Wing, chose its location because of its fertile soil, good supply of timber and its proximity to the Raisin River. They named their new home after the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, who is said to have held war councils on the site.

A growing agricultural community, Tecumseh's first rail line was built in 1838, and train service continued until the late 1970s. Tecumseh was not only a

stop on the actual railroad, but was also a stop on the Underground Railroad. Many people in Tecumseh displayed their strong anti-slavery sentiment, and their Quaker beliefs, by providing shelter to slaves escaping from the South.

Through the years, the landscape around Tecumseh has changed, as have the ways in which its people make their living. While it was primarily a small agricultural town, today the economy of Tecumseh mostly revolves around industry. In fact, its largest employer, Tecumseh Products, was founded in 1934 and grew to become a Fortune 500 company.

Mr. President, Tecumseh is notable for its significance in Michigan's history, but its most dependable asset over the last 175 years has been its people. It is fitting that we recognize Tecumseh's residents as they celebrate the past while looking to build an even better future. I know my colleagues will join me in offering the people of Tecumseh congratulations and best wishes on this important occasion.●

TRIBUTE TO AURELIE V. BURNHAM

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Aurelie V. Burnham on her 91st birthday.

Aurelie was born on July 5, 1908 in East Weare, New Hampshire to Fred and May Bellefeuille. Aurelie's mother, May, died in 1915 leaving Aurelie to care for her older brother, four younger brothers and her father Fred. In 1920, the Bellefeuille farm burned down, thus forcing Fred to move his family to the mill town of Manchester, New Hampshire. Fred later remarried a widow with four daughters and one son; together, they had a son—bringing the total number of children in the Bellefeuille family to eleven.

At the age of sixteen, Aurelie began working at the Amoskeag Mills. On December 9, 1938, she married Arthur H. Burnham. Arthur, a native of Peterborough, New Hampshire lived in the Nashua-Hudson area. After their marriage, they resided in Manchester where they raised their three children: Dorothy, Joanne and Arthur, Jr. Dorothy, a senior caseworker in my Manchester office, has been a valued member of my staff for the past fifteen years. Joanne is employed with the Internal Revenue Service and Arthur, Jr. is a computer programmer for the Associates National Bank in Dallas, Texas. Aurelie and Arthur have six grandchildren. Mr. Burnham passed away in September 1979.

Aurelie is known for her kindness and caring. She was a stay-at-home mother who was always there for her children and their friends. Aurelie has been a volunteer on several federal campaigns. Though her physical health is not what she would prefer, she is still an avid reader, crossword puzzle expert, and manages to go shopping at

the malls whenever possible. During the summer months, she enjoys a trip to the seacoast where she says she can breathe in the ocean air and feel more comfortable.

Once again, I would like to congratulate Aurelie on reaching her 91st birthday. It is an honor to represent her in the United States Senate.●

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JUDGE PHILIP E. LAGANA

● Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Philip E. Lagana, a retired Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York who recently passed away. Judge Lagana leaves behind a legacy of fairness and compassion as a Justice. He was not afraid to make difficult decisions, explore new concepts, or develop new theories, and he serves as an example to all in terms of not only how to be an exemplary justice but also how to be an exemplary human being.

Judge Lagana was born in Brooklyn, New York, and spent his lifetime serving his community. He attended Georgetown University, and then Brooklyn Law School, after which he began a private practice in the field of criminal law. Soon after, he began a long and distinguished career of public service, beginning in the Kings County District Attorney's Office, where he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney. He was rapidly promoted to the position of Deputy Chief of the Supreme Court Trial Assistants, where he set up a Bureau of Major Offenses. Upon completion of this task, Judge Lagana was appointed Chief of this bureau. In 1974, then-mayor Abe Beame made Judge Lagana the President of the New York City Tax Commission. In 1975, he was elected to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. His election served as recognition by the public of his many years of public service.

As a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Judge Lagana acted with firmness, fairness, and compassion. His actions found support from the appellate bench which reviewed them, from the lawyers who argued before him, from his fellow justices, and from the public. He was reelected for an additional 14-year term.

In 1992, Judge Lagana retired from the bench, leaving behind a proud legacy as a distinguished public servant, and taking with him many accolades and honors, among them from the Catholic Lawyers Guild, the Columbian Lawyers Association, the Kings County Criminal Bar Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the New York State Real Estate Board, the United Jewish Appeal, Marlboro Memorial Post No. 1437, the American Legion and its Women's Club, and the 46 A.D. Democratic Club.

Judge Lagana will be remembered as a dedicated public servant and as a decent person who had a loving commitment and dedication to his family,

country, and society. Judge Lagana will be missed.●

THE SOCIAL SECURITY LOCKBOX

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, today is a great day for American taxpayers and especially for senior citizens. I come to the floor to welcome the President's endorsement of the lockbox plan to protect the Social Security surplus. I am gratified to hear that he now agrees with our congressional effort to protect every dollar of the current Social Security surplus for future obligations that the Social Security trust fund has to America's retirees.

I believe the President's statement today can lead to a bipartisan agreement to protect Social Security. It is a fact that the President's statement today reverses his earlier policy to use \$158 billion out of the Social Security trust fund surpluses over the next 5 years to finance increased spending. So this is welcome news. It is good news. It provides us with the basis for an agreement and the achievement of a public good—to help American citizens, particularly older Americans, in their concerns about their retirement.

When the President first submitted his budget proposal that included spending, instead of saving, a portion of the Social Security surplus, congressional Republicans, in the House and in the Senate, began working to ensure that every dollar—not just some of the money but every dollar—of the forthcoming Social Security surplus was reserved for one thing—for Social Security.

In March, Senator DOMENICI and I introduced S. 502, the Protect Social Security Benefits Act, which would have instituted a point of order preventing Congress from spending any Social Security dollars for non-Social Security purposes.

In April, under the strong direction of Senator DOMENICI, the Senate passed a budget resolution that did not spend any of the Social Security surpluses for the next decade, and included in the resolution was language endorsing the idea of locking away the Social Security surpluses. This language passed with the unanimous approval of the Senate.

Also in April, Senators ABRAHAM and DOMENICI and I introduced the Social Security lockbox amendment which would have added executive responsibilities to the congressional requirement to protect Social Security surpluses. That executive responsibility would have demanded that the President submit budgets that did not invade the Social Security surplus as a means of covering deficits in the rest of Government. The Senate has voted on the Abraham-Domenici-Ashcroft plan three times, and the measure has yet to win a single Democratic vote.

On May 26, the House overwhelmingly passed H.R. 1259. That was Congressman HERGER's measure to protect

the surpluses of Social Security. It did so in a bipartisan vote in the House, a vote of 416 to 12. On June 10, the Democrats in the Senate blocked the Herger measure as well, just as they had blocked the measures which had been proposed in this body. But the House, in a bipartisan way, voted 416 to 12.

These repeated votes on a Social Security lockbox demonstrate congressional Republicans' dedication to protecting every dollar of the projected Social Security surpluses and using them to shore up the Social Security system. It is essential to protect Social Security so we can ensure the long-term viability of America's most vital social program. We must restore the public's confidence that money paid into Social Security will be paid out only for Social Security benefits. The lockbox would accomplish this important goal.

Over the next 5 years, Social Security taxes will bring in an estimated \$776 billion in surpluses. Those who say they want to protect Social Security should join us in our efforts to create this lockbox so that every dime, every cent, of this money for Social Security, paid in for Social Security, will be reserved for Social Security's future beneficiaries. The lockbox is the way to make this happen.

The Congress is and has been moving to create a Social Security lockbox for this entire year. The President's staff said yesterday that the President will unveil his own Social Security lockbox proposal. If the President does, indeed, have a plan he wishes to offer, I urge him to bring it to Congress immediately so we can examine it and perhaps even vote on it before the Independence Day district work period for the Congress. If he does not have his own plan, I urge the President to support the existing congressional lockbox proposals, one of which has already passed the House with substantial momentum; 416 to 12 is not a vote to be disregarded. In spite of that, it has been disregarded by those on the other side of the aisle in the Senate.

In addition, I ask that the President reach out to his Democratic colleagues, now that he has joined the idea of building a lockbox, and a strong one, to protect Social Security and urge the Democrat Members of the Senate to support efforts to protect Social Security. This is the best way to ensure Social Security's financial integrity for this and future generations.

Again, I say that the American people are the winners when the President of the United States announces that he will support the efforts in Congress to protect all of the Social Security surplus, basically changing his position from spending \$158 billion over the next 5 years to saying that he wants to stop the raid and no longer cover shortfalls in Federal spending programs by using Social Security surpluses.

The President's Rose Garden announcement is welcome news. It is a rosy scenario, if it can be carried out.