

and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "ESEA: Facilities" during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 30, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. McCONNELL. 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, June 30, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing on S. 438, to settle the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation; to be followed by a business meeting on pending committee business. The hearing/meeting will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. McCONNELL. 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, June 30, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. to receive testimony on the operations of the Architect of the Capitol.

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

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be permitted to meet on June 30, 1999 from 10 a.m.—1 p.m. in Hart 216 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST & PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. 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 Wednesday, June 30, for purposes of conducting a hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to conduct general oversight of the U.S. Forest Service Economic Action Programs.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON OCEANS AND FISHERIES

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, June 30, 1999, at 2:30 p.m. on coral reef and marine sanctuaries.

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

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### REFLECTIONS FROM RABBI ISRAEL ZOBERMAN

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in light of recent events in Kosovo and the con-

tinuing struggles of the many still displaced families, I would like to offer an excerpt from a piece written by a very well-respected spiritual leader from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Rabbi Israel Zoberman.

He writes:

We take pride in our American servicemen and women—many from our own Hampton Roads—representing the world's sole superpower, who leading the NATO alliance are braving the dangers of war, determined to restore civilized life to all of a continent poised to reverse its long history of conflict and bloodshed through the promise of unity. The presence of the State of Israel among the nations offering critical humanitarian support to a sea of refugees displaying so much dignity, and extending its home to some of them, is inspiring testimony to its acting upon the Jewish people's vast legacy of suffering.

I thank Rabbi Zoberman for these somber yet hopeful words and am once again reminded that the tragedy of Kosovo touches the lives of many and in many different ways. Rabbi Zoberman was born to Polish Holocaust survivors and spent his early childhood in a Displaced Persons Camp in Frankfurt, Germany. Rabbi Zoberman, shalom and thank you.●

### EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP AWARD

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on the evening of Tuesday, May 18, 1999, the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and my good friend, Senator TED STEVENS of Alaska, received the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute's annual Leadership Award in recognition of his outstanding lifetime accomplishments. This is indeed an honor TED richly deserves. TED has dedicated his life to public service, and embodies the values, commitment and integrity that were the hallmark of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It is an honor to work with such an able legislator, particularly on the Senate Appropriations Committee, where TED's leadership has earned him the respect of his Senate colleagues. TED is a great American and serves this institution well. I was delighted to be part of the evening's festivities. I would like to share with my Senate colleagues and all Americans, Senator TED STEVENS' remarks upon the acceptance of the Eisenhower Leadership Award. I ask that the full text of Senator STEVENS' remarks be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The remarks follow.

SENATOR TED STEVENS' REMARKS AT THE EISENHOWER WORLD AFFAIRS DINNER UPON RECEIVING THE EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP PRIZE, MAY 18, 1999

This is a very unexpected honor. Thanks to Rocco Siciliano and to my departed friend, Al McDermott, who served as Assistant to Ike's Secretary of Labor—a special friend who would be pleased that his wife, Krieks, is here. Al, under Ike's command, drove his LCT to Omaha Beach in Normandy on D-Day.

Alaska's small population seems to be here—the effort all Alaskans made to come

so far to share this night means a lot to me. Catherine and I are especially pleased that Lily, soon to be on the Farm at Stanford, is here, together with Catherine's sister, Judi.

This evening overwhelms me. Friends are here from almost every phase of my life.

Russ Green and I met in California when we were 14. We traveled far to be with each other for brief periods during WWII. Russ still lives in California—he was our best man in 1952 when Ann and I were married.

George Rey craft has been a companion since 1947, when we started law school. Catherine, Lily and I have spent Thanksgiving with George since 1980. Roemer McPhee and Burton Wood were with us at law school.

Bill Ewald served in the Interior Department before going to the White House to become Ike's biographer. Donna DeVarona and I were on President Ford's Commission on Amateur Sports—she encouraged me and assisted me when Congress enacted my Amateur Sports Act. Sandra Day and John O'Connor are Arizonans from a ranching family like Catherine's mother, Ellie. Tony Motley and Judy—Tony and I survived a Lear Jet crash in 1978—that's a bond that is never broken.

My constant companions in Alaska—and anywhere the fishing is good—are my brother-in-law Bill Bittner, Chuck Robinson, Bill Allen and my long-time friend and traveling companion, Marshall Coyne. General Joe Ralston and Dede have been close friends since he commanded our 11th Air Force in Alaska—they too are Alaska residents. Throughout this room are members of the Senate staff with whom I have worked. I thank each of you for coming.

And, I thank Senators Bennett, Inouye, Specter and Warner—and Elizabeth Letchworth, Secretary to the Majority, who made certain there were no votes tonight.

I am filled with awe and trepidation when the list of past recipients of this award is read. I was a foot soldier in Ike's battle to "Wage Peace." To follow President Bush, Colin Powell, Bob Dole, Lloyd Bentsen, and Brent Scowcroft is an honor that takes my breath away.

Those previous recipients spoke much about Ike. George Bush said:

"I think every person in my generation, certainly every product of WWII, who witnessed his dedication to duty and the devotion with which he undertook his many weighty responsibilities, feels exactly the same way I do. In a sense, Eisenhower was like a guardian to us. Certainly, he was a hero figure before he became President of the United States."

Bob Dole remembered that of "the four federal balanced budgets in the last half of this century, Ike gave us three of them".

Colin Powell told us of the Eisenhower Corridor in the Pentagon where, among the President's treasures, is his portrait and as Colin said the "simple, but oh so eloquent, final words Ike spoke before his death, 'I've always loved my wife. I've always loved my children. I've always loved my grandchildren. I've always loved my country.'"

I have made many statements on the Senate Floor about President Eisenhower. After Ike died in 1969, my comments as a freshman Senator reminded Americans the President held a special place in the hearts of Alaskans. To our 34th President, statehood for Alaska was a matter of simple justice. And, when he listed the accomplishments of his administration, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii appeared first. Alaska first sought statehood in 1913. Two world wars interrupted our quest. After WWII, Hawaii joined the fight. Congress considered Hawaii's bill first, but proponents of Alaska amended their bill and added Alaska, resulting in the defeat of both.

Democrats in Congress were certain Alaska would be a solid state for them; Republicans knew Hawaii was certain to be solidly for them. Neither state has followed such predictions.

In 1950, General Eisenhower said, "... quick admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood would show the world that America practices what it preaches."

However, in "Eisenhower the President," Bill Ewald reported, "One day in Ike's first term, Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, cautiously entered the Oval Office with Secretary Douglas McKay. 'What do you want to talk to me about?' The President asked. 'Statehood for Alaska,' McKay replied. 'Well, it better be goddamn good,' the President shot back."

Ike was under Department of Defense pressure to oppose Alaska statehood. Explaining that his 1950 statement endorsing Alaska statehood was made before he had Presidential responsibility, in his first term Ike urged that Hawaii be admitted, but not Alaska.

This was at the height of the Cold War. Many WWII veterans went north to find a new life, including my wife Ann and me. Only 206,000 people, including military, lived in our Territory. Anyone could enter Alaska without a passport, but when we went to the "South 48," our own Immigration Service demanded a passport from everyone, or at least a birth certificate and we, like Americans before us, found taxation without representation downright un-American! It was demeaning to those of us who had fought WWII. We wanted Congress to listen to Ike and show America does practice what it preaches.

Alaskans called a Constitutional Convention; we adopted a Constitution for a new state and we also adopted the "Tennessee Plan." Tennessee, when it sought statehood, elected two Senators and a Congressman, then sent them to Washington, D.C. to demand statehood.

In mid-1956, I arrived back in Washington, D.C. to become Legislative Counsel at the Interior Department. President Eisenhower had just appointed as Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton, Publisher of the *Hastings Tribune*, who had served briefly as one of Nebraska's Senators.

Alaska's newspaper publishers, particularly my friends Bill Snedden of the *Fairbanks News-Miner* and Bob Atwood of the *Anchorage Times*, knew Fred well and urged me to accept the appointment.

In many ways, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii was a triumph for newspaper publishers. Snedden and Atwood visited almost every news entity in the United States from Bill Hearst to Henry R. Luce of Time, Inc. From hundreds of daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines, editorial and even financial support poured in. Seaton's own *Western Farm Life*, plus his papers, radio and television stations in Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska, were all active in this endeavor.

Alaskans found their national champion for statehood in Fred Seaton. His maiden speech on the Senate Floor was an impassioned plea for immediate action on the Alaska bill. (I've always believed it was ghostwritten by Bill Snedden.)

At Interior, I joined friends with whom I had worked here in D.C. as a volunteer in Ike's 1952 campaign, preparing position papers on natural resource and western issues. Later, at the 1956 Republican Convention, working behind the scenes with Fred Seaton, Alaskans and Hawaiians obtained a provision in our Platform pledging action on both statehood bills.

During the campaign, on September 11, 1956, the President said:

"Now, Alaska is a very great area, there are few people in it, and they are confined almost exclusively in the southeast corner.

"Could there be a way worked out where the areas necessary for defense requirements could be retained under Federal control in the great outlying regions and a State made out of that portion in which the population is concentrated, it would seem to be a good solution to the problem.

"But, the great and vast area is completely dependent upon the United States for protection, and it is necessary to us in our defense arrangements."

That statement led Secretary Seaton and me to meet in 1957 in Fred's hospital room with General Nate Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, one of Ike's favorite military advisors. With Twining was Jack Stempler, then in charge of legislation for DoD. Jack told me just this past week, "Legislation is spawned in many places in D.C., but I wonder how many legislative solutions came from a hospital room?"

Secretary Seaton was in traction because of a bad back. We showed him and General Twining the map upon which Ike had drawn a rough line, North and West of which Ike believed there were special defense problems. Twining, who had commanded in Alaska, explained the military reasons for Eisenhower's reservations, particularly the need for unfettered access along the Northern and Western shores of Alaska, obviously defense strategy for opposing the Soviets.

The General pointed out Ike remembered that part of Alaska's Aleutian Islands were occupied by the Japanese in World War II and that Alaska's Little Diomed Island in the North Pacific was just two miles from the Soviet's Big Diomed Island.

We developed a concept to meet Ike's military concerns, while at the same time admitting the whole territory as a state, drafting a provision to give the President power to make defense withdrawals, in essence creating martial law, taking over all aspects of government in the area North or West of Ike's line. No such power exists in any other state.

The Tennessee Plan members—Bill Egan, Ernest Gruening, and Ralph Rivers—later agreed, and Bob Bartlett presented the concept in the House. This was not an easy decision. House Rules Chairman Howard Smith was a dedicated opponent of Alaska. Alaska's statehood bill bypassed his Rules Committee under an old, seldom-used House Rule, which allowed statehood bills to be taken directly to the House Floor. The strategy worked. Alaska's bill passed the House despite repeated attacks from Republicans and Southern Democrats.

Senate strategy was to avoid amendments. Had an amendment been adopted, the bill would be returned to the House where Chairman Smith would bury it.

In the Senate debate, our provision, known as Section 10, was the principal target of statehood opponents. Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, led the charge saying:

"I submit that the reservation contained in section 10 is such a condition imposed upon the new State of Alaska as a price for admission in of the Union of States that it does violence to the equal footing doctrine, whereby all the preceding states entering into this Union all entered on equal footing.

"The President of the United States is authorized without a declaration of martial law, to withdraw sovereignty from over half of the area of the State of Alaska."

Senators Thurmond and Russell spoke at length, leaving Majority Leader Mansfield to wonder out loud if there was a filibuster going on.

Senator Thurmond objected to any unanimous consent agreement. I remember loud

sighs then from Alaskans in the Senate gallery, knowing as we did Strom's capability for long debate. And Strom did speak extremely long and eloquently. Senators Monroney, Fulbright, and Stennis each made motions; all failed. Then Senator Russell, an absolute powerhouse in the Senate, joined Stennis in seeking to refer the bill to the Armed Services Committee. This also failed. Thurmond moved to eliminate a portion of the land in Alaska subject to section 10. That failed by a vote of 16-67. That vote showed enough votes to cut off debate. Soon thereafter, our bill passed, unamended, by a vote of 64-20.

I later served in the Senate with those Senators who opposed Alaska vigorously. Each was not only a good friend, but worked hard to help me and our new state.

Bill Ewald, when commenting on the passage of the Alaska bill in "Eisenhower the President," rightfully concluded Seaton was a zealot on the subject—and I was a fanatic.

Bill also said:

"... in the end ... the greatest glory must go to Eisenhower. He chose his lieutenants, gave them the freedom to think and to innovate, backed them to the hilt despite his qualms, and thus produced an outcome that, in retrospect, remains a triumph of his administration.

"They worked in his name; and history will, and should, honor him for what they did."

The privilege of being near Ike in those days is hard to describe. It wasn't just a battle for Alaska—ten years after Ike approved our Statehood Act, oil was discovered in Alaska. Now 25 percent of all oil produced in the U.S. comes from our North Slope and Cook Inlet. Over 50 percent of all fish landed in the U.S. comes from waters off our shores. Alaska has the highest educated population in this nation. Air Force pilots train above our vast tundra, and our joint Army/Air Force exercises give our defense forces the finest training in the world.

Bryce Harlow, the President's assistant for legislative affairs, held weekly meetings every Saturday for the liaison assistants from every Department, reviewing the past week, and planning strategy for the week ahead. Ed McCabe and Roemer McPhee attended some of those meetings. General Jerry Pearson joined us once in a while. Ike often stopped by Harlow's meetings; he'd joke a little, take time to clearly and simply explain what his priorities were, and would always end with a plea to get our work done and go home to our families. Once he told us, "If you are ever at a dinner here in Washington that lasts beyond ten p.m., go to your hostess and tell her the President needs to see you!" Ike firmly believed in "early to bed and early to rise."

I'm sure you join me in saying how happy we are to be with members of the Eisenhower family again—David and Julie, Mary Jean and Susan. Ike's legacy of family love is obviously a code for each of them.

In 1982, on the Senate Floor, I discussed Bill Ewald's speech to the Eisenhower Old Guard dinner that year. Bill commented about Ike's calm as the President discussed his decision to send troops into Lebanon just eight days after he signed the Alaska Statehood Bill.

Ike told Bill, "Look, when you appeal to the force, there's just one thing you must never do—that's lose. There's no such thing as a little force. When you use it, you use it overwhelmingly."

Bill closed that speech with a comment with which we all agree:

"Not often in the story of mankind does a man arrive on earth of steel and velvet. Peace unspeakable and perfect.

"Something like that resided in the mind and heart and soul of Dwight Eisenhower. In

the midst of many threatening clouds it brought us a beautiful golden season of Eisenhower weather.

"For what he did, and above all for what he was, we thank God from the bottom of our hearts tonight."

President Eisenhower's Covenant for Total Peace is known to many of you. It was read by Charlton Heston on the anniversary of D-Day, June 6th 1998, in Philadelphia. Americans who didn't know Ike personally should read it—and know what he did for us, and for the world.

I enlisted in General Eisenhower's crusade 50 years ago. And as a member of the Eisenhower Administration, I joined the President in the battle for Alaska statehood. His admonition that "there is one thing you must never do—lose" is a principle which continues to guide my public life.

Ike will always be my Supreme Commander. His devotion to duty, country, honor have shaped my nearly 50 years of public service. I view the world and my responsibility to it through his prism. Whether it's continuing the battle to ensure the promises of statehood are kept or working side by side with my partner, Dan Inouye, to maintain the strong national defense that Ike helped build, I am honored to continue as a foot soldier in his battle to "wage peace."

The Crusade I want to join is obvious: In my mind Dwight David Eisenhower must be named the Person of the Twentieth Century. My question is: where do I enlist?●

#### NED HOMFELD WINS ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR AWARD

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge Ned Homfeld, who has been named Entrepreneur of the Year for 1999, by Ernst & Young. Mr. Homfeld was selected as the most outstanding company owner-manager from among 500 other exemplary nominees.

Ned Homfeld, the president of Spirit Airlines, is the driving force behind the young company and its remarkable success in the highly competitive airline business. Spirit Airlines, a small air carrier, offers low cost jet service to some of America's most popular business and leisure destinations as well as underserved areas in need of air travel service.

Before his involvement with Spirit Airlines, Mr. Homfeld was involved in numerous other operations including Ground Air Transfers, which delivered critically needed parts to automotive plants, and Charter One, a company that offered public charter day trips. Mr. Homfeld's drive for continued improvements in the airline industry is a testament to his hard work and devotion to the American public.

Mr. Homfeld's continued dedication has not only served Spirit Airlines, but has greatly benefited the greater community as well. Spirit Airlines, providing safe, quality air travel at affordable prices, has been a welcome contributor to Detroit's and other cities across the United States, economic successes during the past decade. His creativity, perseverance and entrepreneurial spirit is an example to us all.●

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY ON THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is with pride and pleasure that I take a moment today to recognize the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago on the occasion of their 100th anniversary. The society's centennial celebration is entitled "1999—The Anti-Cruelty Society Centennial: A Legacy of Caring, A Vision of Hope for the 21st Century," and is truly an appropriate description of the organization's valuable impact on the lives and treatment of the nation's animals.

One hundreds years ago, the society's founders, led by Illinois resident Mrs. Theodore Thomas, were concerned with inhumane butchery in slaughterhouses, the treatment of old sick workhorses, and hundreds of thousands of malnourished homeless dogs and cats. In their efforts to eliminate cruelty to animals, to educate the public on the humane treatment of animals, and to create a refuge for stray animals until they could be placed in good homes, the society achieved impressive accomplishments in Illinois and across the nation. In fact, the group gave rise to an organization so dynamic that it has impacted and continues to impact public policy and set the standard of humane treatment for animals worldwide.

Once again, I congratulate the Anti-Cruelty Society in Chicago on their remarkable first 100 years of service, and wish them the best of luck as they continue to make a positive impact upon the lives of animals and humans in the many years to come.●

#### MISS MISSOURI 1999

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the winner of the 1999 Miss Missouri Pageant, Miss Patryce CoRae King. On June 12th, in my home town of Mexico, MO, Miss King won the State pageant and will go on to represent Missouri in the Miss America Pageant. Miss King is an accomplished pianist and won the talent competition of the pageant with a rendition of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." I wish Miss King the best of luck and know that she will represent Missouri well at the Miss America Pageant in September.●

#### RETIREMENT OF JAMES R. SASSER AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to express my thanks and appreciation to Ambassador James Sasser for the excellent job he has done as United States ambassador to China. After more than three years of dedicated service, Ambassador Sasser will be stepping down from his position.

Ambassador Sasser served during an interesting, often strenuous, period of U.S.-China relations. Drawing on his experiences as a distinguished three term United States Senator and mem-

ber of the Foreign Relations Committee, he worked tirelessly to ensure that the United States remained engaged with China to promote stability, openness, and prosperity in that country. Even Henry Kissinger, who initially expressed misgivings about Ambassador Sasser's appointment, recently remarked, "I have known no American ambassador who has done a better or more passionate job on Sino-U.S. relations than Ambassador Sasser."

Even during the bad times, when relations soured, Ambassador Sasser has maintained a high level of communication with Chinese leaders and provided a calm and steady influence. He recognized that no single issue can make or break U.S.-China relations and that open and frank dialogue is essential to promoting American values, especially those in the area of human rights.

Though he served with distinction for more than three years, perhaps Ambassador Sasser's finest hour came only a few weeks ago. After the accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, tens of thousands of angry protesters gathered in front of the American embassy in Beijing and hurled bricks and rocks at the building. The situation was dangerously close to spinning out of control and the lives of those inside the embassy were potentially in danger. Rather than seek cover in a safer place, Ambassador Sasser stayed.

Near the end of his service, he provided us with a lasting image of poise, strength, and courage. His actions were indeed inspiring to those that were with him in Beijing and also to those of us who were watching as the events unfolded on television. He represented the finest of Americans who serve their country in embassies and consulates around the world—he was a diplomat who would not give up his post.

Again, I congratulate Ambassador Sasser for a job well done and wish him the best for his future endeavors.●

#### KICKOFF OF THE WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, last week marked the beginning of the 1999 Women's World Cup, a competition that includes the best soccer teams from throughout the world. Held every four years since 1991, the women's World Cup brings together the finest women athletes and allows them to compete at the highest level. It is so wonderful that young women throughout the world have these role models to look up to—role models such as our very own charismatic Julie Foudy, working mother Joy Fawcett, teenage sensation Tiffany Roberts, and veteran superstar Michelle Akers.

The United States team, which is among the favorites to win the tournament, is led by the best women's soccer player of all time: Mia Hamm. Mia Hamm has scored more international goals than any person—man or