

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, SAFETY, AND TRAINING

Mr. GRAMS. 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 "The FAIR Act: Balancing the Scale of Justice for Small Business" during the session on Thursday, July 29, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on European Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 29, 1999, at 3 p.m., to hold a hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 29, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:15 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 710, a bill to authorize a feasibility study on the preservation of certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail; S. 905, a bill to establish the Lackawana Valley American Heritage Area; S. 1093, a bill to establish the Galisteo Basin Archeological Protection Sites and to provide for the protection of archeological sites in the Galisteo Basin of New Mexico, and for other purposes; S. 1117, a bill to establish the Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park, in the vicinity of the city of Corinth, Mississippi, and in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; S. 1234, a bill to expand the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House, and for other purposes; and S. 1349, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct special resource studies to determine the national significance of specific sites as well as the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion as units of the National Park System.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OCEANS AND FISHERIES

Mr. GRAMS. 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 Thursday, July 29, 1999, at 9:30 a.m., on Magnuson Act reauthorization.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, RESTRUCTURING AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia be permitted to meet on Thursday, July 29, 1999, at 9:30 a.m., for a hearing on Total Quality Management: State Success Stories as a Model for the Federal Government.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES

Mr. GRAMS. 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 Thursday, July 29, 1999, to conduct a hearing on "Accounting for Loan Loss Reserves."

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE LAWSUITS AGAINST THE FIREARM INDUSTRY

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, there is no way to measure the costs of gun crime in our society. There are estimates that put the price at \$75 billion for one year of pain, suffering, and loss of quality of life caused by gun violence, but there is no real way to determine the incalculable human cost of gun-related crime. There is, however, a method to measure other financial costs associated with firearm crime. For instance, the estimated cost of health care for firearms related injuries in the United States was \$4 billion in 1995. The average per-person cost of a firearm fatality is \$373,000 per death, higher than any injury-related death. And, on average, it costs more than \$14,000 to treat each child wounded by a firearm.

Cities spend millions each year on these costs and others associated with gun related emergencies. The expenses incurred by cities include medical treatment for victims, additional police protection, and counseling services for survivors of murder victims. These additional costs are the basis of the class-action lawsuits against the firearm manufacturers, distributors and dealers. Nearly two dozen local governments, including Wayne County and Detroit, have filed suit against the manufacturers and distributors of firearms to recoup the costs of firearm related crime. And following their lead, the NAACP filed a lawsuit that does not seek monetary damages, but instead, seeks to put an end to the emotional costs of gun violence incurred by the African-American community.

The recent wave of class-action lawsuits against the firearms industry are based on the industry's failure to monitor the transmission of their product

to the underground markets. These class-action lawsuits seek to alter the marketing, distribution and sales of firearms. More specifically, they are an attempt to remedy the industry's failure to prevent unauthorized users from obtaining access to firearms, change the distribution system that permits firearms to be easily trafficked from the legal marketplace to the illegal marketplace, and eliminate deceptive advertising regarding the risks posed by having firearms in the home. Stated simply, these lawsuits are about distributing firearms responsibly.

The NAACP lawsuit is slightly different because it does not seek to recover monetary damages, but the effect of the lawsuit would be the same. It seeks to change the sale, marketing, and distribution of the gun industry, whose alleged negligence permits the free flow of weapons into the hands of juveniles and criminals. It asks for a court order to limit the number of firearms a single buyer can purchase each month and would require gun manufacturers to train retailers about "straw" purchases, and supervise the sales practices of firearms distributors and retailers. It would also require that dealers operate from a fixed retail location, and ensure that handguns are manufactured with safety devices.

If the gun industry is found liable, it will draw a direct line of responsibility from the gun manufacturers to the unscrupulous distributors and dealers who provide firearms to felons. The gun industry would no longer be able to oversupply certain markets, thereby allowing guns to flow into the hands of juveniles and criminals. Manufacturers would no longer be able to turn a blind eye to the carnage produced by their products. If the gun industry is found liable, it may put an end to a majority of the gun violence caused by the unlawful, unregulated, underground firearm market. •

RECOGNIZING LANCE ARMSTRONG

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, today I recognize the remarkable achievements of Lance Armstrong, winner of the prestigious Tour de France bicycle race. On Sunday, July 25, less than 3 years after being diagnosed with testicular cancer, he sprinted to an inspirational victory in Paris. Lance Armstrong is a Texan who is an example of strength and courage to all cancer patients and athletes. He is only the second American in history to win the Tour de France, one of the world's most grueling athletic contests, and he is the first cancer survivor to achieve the feat.

Lance Armstrong was born in Dallas, Texas, and grew up in nearby Plano. He first competed in athletics as a swimmer and took up the triathlon, which includes swimming, running, and cycling, at age 14. At 17, after his potential was recognized by the U.S. national cycling team coach, he switched to cycling full-time. Lance Armstrong

trained and competed at the highest level in the world, and began focusing on distance bicycle racing in his early twenties. Then, in the fall of 1996, when he was just twenty-five years old, Armstrong was diagnosed with advanced testicular cancer, which had already spread to his abdomen, lungs and brain. He was given a fifty percent chance of survival and underwent two operations and twelve weeks of chemotherapy. Throughout his fight with the disease, Lance Armstrong never gave up. After each one-week cycle of chemotherapy, he would ride 30 to 50 miles per day on his bicycle. By the summer of 1997, Armstrong had conquered cancer and began to pursue bicycle racing with new determination.

Lance Armstrong dominated this year's Tour de France and after three weeks, 2,290 miles, and two mountain ranges, he won cycling's most prestigious and rugged race by more than 7½ minutes. Lance Armstrong dedicated his victory to other cancer survivors, whom he hoped would be inspired by his success. He was motivated by his determination to encourage other cancer patients and said upon winning, "I hope this sends out a fantastic message to all survivors: We can return to what we were before—and even better."

Lance Armstrong is one of the success stories in our ongoing fight against cancer. After overcoming the disease he dedicated himself, not only to cycling, but also to fighting cancer by founding the Lance Armstrong Foundation, whose mission is "Fighting Urological Cancer through Education, Awareness, and Research."

Unfortunately, Lance Armstrong is not alone in his battle with cancer. Rates of testicular cancer have increased sharply over the past thirty years, especially among young men. The American Cancer Society estimates that about 7,600 new cases of testicular cancer are diagnosed each year in the U.S. But due to advances in early detection and treatment, many of them the result of research funded by the National Institutes of Health, U.S. statistics show a 70% decline in death rates from testicular cancer since 1973. As our commitment to cancer research continues to grow hand-in-hand with advances in the fight against cancer, and as more and more courageous Americans like Lance Armstrong show cancer can be beat, I am increasingly confident that we will beat this dreaded disease.

I am proud that Lance Armstrong is an American and a Texan. His athletic victory and personal triumph make him a role model, not just to cancer survivors, but to all Americans. His remarkable achievements and inspirational influence on others can be simply summarized in the words written on a banner which was flown along the course of the Tour de France on Sunday: "Victory is sweet. Living is triumph. Where there's a will, there's a way. Thank you for showing us a winning one."●

TRIBUTE TO "THE FOUR SEAS" OF CENTERVILLE

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding business in Centerville, Massachusetts, "The Four Seas" ice cream parlor. Our family has known for decades that the Four Seas has always produced excellent ice cream.

I am delighted to bring my colleagues' attention today to a New York Times article last Sunday on "The Four Seas" and owner Richard Warren's extraordinary relationship with his employees and the entire community. The article recognizes "The Four Seas" as a business which makes some of the best ice cream on Cape Cod, and which also treats its employees with the respect and generosity that make it a model for other employers.

It is gratifying to see the Four Seas receive this recognition that it eminently deserves. It is an honor to pay tribute to this extraordinary institution that is so beloved at Cape Cod. I ask that the New York Times article may be printed in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, July 25, 1999]

PRIZED ICE CREAM JOBS CREATE EXTENDED FAMILY

(By Sara Rimer)

CENTERVILLE, MA.—Cory Sinclair, 17, was scooping ice cream at the Four Seas as fast as he could and talking about the future.

"I want to be President," he said. "I'm serious."

Kelly O'Neil, 18, had more prosaic concerns. "I'm sorry, we don't have jimmies," she informed a customer. (As any Four Seas regular knows, jimmies don't belong on good ice cream.)

Mixing up a batch of coconut, Bryan Schlegel, 22, was feeling restless and wistful. "It's time to move on," he said. "I've been here six summers."

The Four Seas, a white cottage with blue shutters and a white formica counter with 12 blue stools, has been an institution on South Main Street of this Cape Cod village for 65 summers.

The owner, Richard Warren, 64, who has been on the job for 45 years, makes what is indisputably delicious ice cream. He uses fresh peaches, strawberries, blueberries and ginger, expensive chocolate and loads of buttercream, and he tastes every batch himself. He does not add candy or try bizarre flavors.

But what also distinguishes the Four Seas is the help.

Summer after summer, the young men and women behind the counter seem as unchanging as the décor, the ice cream and the oldies on the radio. They are clean-cut and sport no visible tattoos or strange piercing. They are alert and polite, even when the customers are rude.

They are the class presidents, newspaper editors and honor roll regulars from Barnstable High School who have been hand-picked by Mr. Warren, a retired math teacher and guidance counselor there.

They start serving up cones at 16, and they stay through college, ending their careers—and career is the word they use—as ice cream makers and managers, like Mr. Schlegel.

"It's the best job you can get on the Cape," said Tava Ohlsen, 18, who graduated at the top of her class in June, plans to go to medical school and moved up this summer from ice cream scooper to sandwich maker. "Peo-

ple say, 'Oh, you work at the Four Seas. You're a good student; you're good with people.'"

From the week before Memorial Day until the week after Labor Day, the staff races from the counter to the ice cream and back to keep up with the crowds. There are higher paying summer jobs—the Four Seas is minimum wage, with tips bringing it to about \$10 an hour—but Mr. Warren never has any trouble finding help.

He solicits recommendations from the faculty at Barnstable High, and summons those with the highest ratings for interviews.

"It's known that you can't apply," Mr. Sinclair said.

To be called by Mr. Warren is to become a member of his extended family.

"He's like a second dad," said Jahni Clarke, 19. "I tell him about everything, from school to money to my love life."

At the end of every summer Mr. Warren throws a staff party, with dinner and a live band. He organizes an all-expenses-paid ski weekend in New Hampshire every winter. He writes his employees' college recommendations, and when they get to college, he visits them.

He brings ice cream to their weddings (romance, predictably, blooms behind the counter, and there have been seven Four Seas marriages so far).

He has periodic reunions; at the last one, in 1988, only 4 Four Seas alums, out of more than 200, were not able to make it.

Mr. Warren is married, with four grown children. Each season he gives out scholarships totaling several thousand dollars in memory of his son Randy, who was killed in 1983 when he was hit by a car while crossing the street in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He was 21.

"I was never close to my dad," said Mr. Warren, who was talking recently between greeting customers and making ice cream. "He was 46 when I was born. I longed for a relationship with my children. Randy and I were so close. We won the state father-son golf tournament. We'd ski all day, play tennis till we dropped. He wanted to run this place someday."

Randy lives on, in a way, Mr. Warren said, in the young people who work beside him each summer. "Bryan is like a son," he said as he and Mr. Schlegel poured frozen pudding ice cream into cartons. "We just played in the father-son golf tournament."

Mr. Schlegel graduated this spring from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He was recently called for an interview in the customer service department of a Boston investment banking firm. By fall, he said, he hopes to have a permanent job.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clarke, who is a junior at the University of Massachusetts, just moved up to manager. "I'm the first black manager," said Mr. Clarke, who was freshman class president, and editor of the newspaper at Barnstable High, which is mostly white.

Things do change at the Four Seas. As hard-working as his 25 employees are, Mr. Warren said that most do not want to put in the hours that previous generations did.

"They don't need the money as much," he said, adding that whereas workers from summers past arrived on foot or by bicycle, or were dropped off by their parents, almost all of the employees now drive their own cars.

But the biggest change, the one everyone is talking about, is that Mr. Warren's son Doug, 36, is back from Las Vegas, where he had been running a restaurant and selling computer software. The plan is for him to take over the ice cream parlor. The elder Mr. Warren is talking about retiring in a couple of years.

His staff is skeptical. "The chief will never retire," Ms. O'Neil said.●