

5. Radio, Television, and Photography. The Committee may permit the proceedings of hearings which are open to the public to be photographed and broadcast by radio, television, or both, subject to such conditions as the Committee may impose.

III. QUORUM AND VOTING

1. Reporting. A majority of voting members shall constitute a quorum for reporting a resolution, recommendation, or report to the Senate.

2. Committee Business. Three voting members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of Committee business, other than a final vote on reporting, providing a minority Member is present. One Member shall constitute a quorum for the receipt of evidence, the swearing of witnesses, and the taking of testimony at hearings.

3. Polling.

(a) Subjects. The Committee may poll (1) internal Committee matters including those concerning the Committee's staff, records, and budget; (2) authorizing subpoenas; and (3) other Committee business which has been designated for polling at a meeting.

(b) Procedure. The Chairman shall circulate polling sheets to each Member specifying the matter being polled and the time limit for completion of the poll. If any Member so requests in advance of the meeting, the matter shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The clerk shall keep a record of polls. If the Chairman determines that the polled matter is one of the areas enumerated in Rule II.3, the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any Member may move at the Committee meeting following a poll for a vote on the polled decision.

IV. SUBPOENAS

1. Subpoenas. Subpoenas may be authorized by the Committee at a meeting of the Committee or pursuant to Rule III.3.a (above). Subpoenas authorized by the Committee may be issued over the signature of the Chairman after consultation with the Vice Chairman, or any member of the special committee designated by the Chairman after consultation with the Vice Chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or the member signing the subpoena.

V. HEARINGS

1. Notice. Witnesses called before the Committee shall be given, absent extraordinary circumstances, at least forty-eight hours notice, and all witnesses called shall be furnished with a copy of these rules upon request.

2. Oath. All witnesses who testify to matters of fact shall be sworn. The Chairman or any Member may administer the oath.

3. Statement. Any witness desiring to make an introductory statement shall file 50 copies of such statement with the clerk of the Committee 24 hours in advance of his appearance, unless the Chairman and Vice Chairman determine that there is good cause for a witness's failure to do so.

4. Counsel:

(a) A witness's counsel shall be permitted to be present during his testimony at any public or closed hearing, or staff interview to advise the witness of his rights, provided, however, that in the case of any witness who is an officer or employee of the government, or of a corporation or association, the Chairman may rule that representation by counsel from the government, corporation, or association creates a conflict of interest, and that the witness shall be represented by personal counsel not associated with the government, corporation, or association.

(b) A witness who is unable for economic reasons to obtain counsel may inform the Committee of this circumstance at least 48

hours prior to his appearance, and the Committee will endeavor to obtain volunteer counsel for the witness. Such counsel shall be subject solely to the control of the witness and not the Committee. Failure to obtain counsel shall not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

5. Transcript. An accurate electronic or stenographic record shall be kept of the testimony of all witnesses in closed and public hearings. Any witness shall be afforded, upon request, the right to review that portion of such record, and for this purpose, a copy of a witness's testimony in public or closed session shall be provided to the witness. Upon inspecting his transcript, within a time limit set by the committee clerk, a witness may request changes in testimony to correct errors of transcription, grammatical errors, and obvious errors in fact. The Chairman or a designated staff officer shall rule on such requests.

6. Minority Witnesses. Whenever any hearing is conducted by the Committee, the minority on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority Members to the Chairman, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify or produce documents with respect to the measure or matter under consideration during at least one day of the hearing. Such request must be made before the completion of the hearing.

7. Conduct of Witnesses, Counsel and Members of the Audience. If, during public or executive sessions, a witness, his counsel, or any spectator conducts himself in such a manner as to prevent, impede, disrupt, obstruct, or interfere with the orderly administration of such hearing, the Chairman or presiding Member of the Committee present during such hearing may request the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, his representative, or any law enforcement official to eject said person from the hearing room.

VI. AMENDMENT OF RULES

The rules of the Committee may be amended or revised at any time, by a majority vote of the Committee, provided that no less than 3 days notice of the amendments or revisions proposed was provided to all members of the committee.●

TRIBUTE TO THE OUTSTANDING DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE AND ITS BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the extraordinary disaster assistance efforts of the Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB) and its branch of the American Red Cross.

Twelve months have passed since my state suffered the worst winter and spring of its history. A record eight blizzards dropped more than eight feet of snow on North Dakota, and brought with them sub-zero temperatures well into the month of April. The worst and final storm, Blizzard Hannah, glazed the state in a thick coat of ice, knocked out power for much of North Dakota, and made the snowmelt that followed even more devastating. On the heels of these paralyzing storms came a "500-year" flood, driving thousands from their homes, many in the middle of the night.

The hasty evacuation of Grand Forks, North Dakota, was the single

largest evacuation in recent American history. Roused from their beds by the wail of sirens, many citizens left their city with little more than the clothes on their backs. Homes inaccessible and loved ones far away, thousands lacked shelter.

I firmly believe that the evacuation of Grand Forks would have been impossible without the Grand Forks AFB providing for those in need of a safe place to sleep and something to eat. The Base opened the doors of its homes and cleared its hangars of aircraft to house neighbors in need. It is estimated that 4,500 residents of Grand Forks found shelter at the air base.

The assistance of the Grand Forks AFB Red Cross was also invaluable. Red Cross volunteers worked tirelessly over the period of the flood feeding the displaced, staffing the hospice center for the elderly, locating loved ones, and ably dealing with the daunting task of sheltering thousands. Then, when the waters receded, the Grand Forks AFB American Red Cross continued its efforts: cleaning flood-damaged homes, housing those whose homes remained unlivable, and working to meet the needs of its neighbors. Six hundred fifty volunteers recorded nearly 48,000 hours of service in the flood and flood-recovery effort.

Mr. President, these were volunteers in the best sense of the word. The men and women of the Grand Forks AFB Red Cross were not immune to the emotional upheaval of last year's disasters in the Red River Valley. These volunteers had families and jobs, and in many cases suffered disaster losses of their own, but they gave of their time freely. Though many of these men and women only enjoyed a brief stay at Grand Forks AFB, we North Dakotans will always consider them neighbors.

The dedicated and selfless service of Grand Forks AFB personnel made me tremendously proud of America's Air Force, and our base. I was particularly impressed that Air Force personnel labored to battle flood waters, even as their own homes were inundated. I felt it was the least I could do to author an amendment which ensured that all Grand Forks AFB personnel would have full access to an Air Force disaster relief program.

Together with all my fellow North Dakotans I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to Grand Forks AFB an the base's American Red Cross. The base commander at the time, Brigadier General Kenneth W. Hess, and the Station Manager of the American Red Cross at the time, Mary Martin, deserve special thanks. Additionally, I would like to thank the current base commander, Colonel James A. Hawkins, for his continued assistance in helping Grand forks get back on its feet. Under their leadership, the base and the Red Cross helped save a community, and made the state and the Nation proud.

Mr. President, I ask that my letter to Brigadier General Kenneth W. Hess be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

U.S. SENATOR,
Washington, DC, May 6, 1997.
Brig. Gen. KENNETH W. HESS,
Commander, 319 Air Refueling Wing, Grand
Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, ND.

DEAR GENERAL HESS: Working on the disaster has become all consuming, but I did want to take a moment to let you know how much I appreciate the courtesies you extended to me and my staff on our recent stay. Too, I shall be forever grateful to you for all you have done for the people of North Dakota.

The night-time evacuation of the city of Grand Forks would have been impossible without the availability of the Grand Forks Air Force Base facilities to those in need of shelter. Your quick response and leadership made a situation rife with danger manageable. This same helpful attitude was evident everywhere on the Base—encouragement, hope, and a warm smile went along with the uniform whether at the Emergency Operations Center of the Command Center. And, kindness did not hamper your efficiency—The Grand Forks Air Force Base was a gracious host to the President of the United States and six Cabinet Members in the midst of a disaster.

General Hess, you can be very proud of the men and women of the 319 Air Refueling Wing. One Airman mentioned to a member of my staff, "We're glad to help out. We are just one big Grand Forks family."

With deepest appreciation,

Sincerely

KENT CONRAD,
U.S. Senate.●

RECOGNITION OF ROSS P. MARINE

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, On May 31, 1998, Ross P. Marine, DHL, MHA, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Trinity Luthern Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, and former Administrator, Truman Medical Center East (Truman East), and the Director of Public Health for the Jackson County Health Department (JCHD), is receiving the Citizen of the Year award from UNICO/Kansas City Chapter. As the recipient, he may select a charity of his choice to receive half the proceeds from the awards dinner. Mr. Marine has chosen to give his donation to the Truman Medical Center East Auxiliary's commitment to the renovation of the Obstetrics Unit into a new Labor, Delivery, Recovery and Postpartum wing at Truman East.

UNICO stands for Unity, Neighborliness, Integrity, Clarity and Opportunity and is a national organization made up of men and women of Italian descent who work for positive community service. A Board member or current officer nominates the candidate, for Citizen of the year. Candidates must have an interest in their community and working with others to make their community a better place.

Mr. Marine has continually shown that he not only has concern for the betterment of his community, but has also taken a leadership role. He made health care more accessible by starting five public health outreach facilities. Truman East received \$38 million in renovation and expansion because of Mr. Marine's efforts. While embracing the credo of UNICO, "Service above

Self," he has helped his community and therefore Missouri as a whole. He has been appointed to numerous Boards of Directors and received many awards for all his outstanding achievements.

Commending Mr. Marine for his many years of service to his community and the field of medicine, I am glad to say that the State of Missouri is enriched with his wisdom and leadership. I join the many who congratulate and thank him for his hard work and wish him continued success in future years.●

CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE DAY

● Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, as the senior Senator from the state that launched the Mercury astronaut pioneers into space, sent Apollo astronauts to the moon, and has hosted numerous space shuttle launches since 1981, it is a tremendous privilege to lead the U.S. Senate in recognizing May 21 as "International Space Day."

Our nation's exciting adventure in space began just over forty years ago, with the launch of the Explorer I satellite on January 31, 1958. The celebration of this anniversary gave us cause to look back at America's four decades in space. "International Space Day" gives us a chance to look forward and assess how to seize the space opportunities of the future.

Mr. President, forty years after we launched our first satellite and nearly thirty years since Neil Armstrong took mankind's first steps on the lunar surface, Americans remain captivated by the exploration of space.

Students across the nation eagerly study past achievements and future adventures in space exploration. In Florida, tourists flock to the Kennedy Space Center on Cape Canaveral to see the famed launch pads and rockets that have boosted man into space. Right here in Washington, the National Air and Space Museum, National Space Society, and the aerospace industry have put space right on Congress' doorstep.

"International Space Day" is an appropriate occasion to reflect on how our exploration and utilization of space dramatically affects our day-to-day lives. It is especially timely this week, when the breakdown of the Galaxy Four satellite has wreaked havoc in our nation's telecommunications sector. Many of us have constituents who were unable to listen to National Public Radio's reports on this week's floor debate on comprehensive tobacco legislation. Thousands of Americans have been inconvenienced because their pagers do not work. Doctors, businesses, television viewers and radio listeners—virtually everyone in our society—have been affected.

Relatively few Americans have had the opportunity to escape the Earth's atmosphere and gravity, but space affects all of us. Galaxy Four is just one example of how critical the utilization of space is to our economy. We are on

the brink of a new frontier in commercial space activity, with almost weekly launches of new communications satellites and the most competitive space launch market in decades.

In 1998, the Senate will have a unique opportunity to remove barriers that impede U.S. companies in the exploration of this new frontier. U.S. Senator CONNIE MACK and I introduced the Commercial Space Act in the Senate last fall and we hope to see it passed soon.

Mr. President, this is an exciting time to be discussing space issues in the U.S. Congress. At NASA's Kennedy Space Center—the nation's premiere launch base—the space shuttle continues to faithfully serve our manned space program. An international team of engineers and astronauts is assembling a new space station. In 1997 and early 1998, the Mars Pathfinder blazed a four-wheel drive trail on the Red Planet and the launch of the Lunar Prospector marked our return to the moon. In October, my colleague JOHN GLENN of Ohio will return to space after thirty-seven years on Earth. VentureStar is under development as our nation's space vehicle of the future. And space tourism—featuring space planes that operate from traditional airports—is becoming more and more of a likelihood.

I hope these developments inspire young Americans to develop the science, math, and engineering expertise that our nation needs to maintain its leadership in space. Congress should encourage efforts like that of the U.S. Space Foundation's Mission Home, a program that brings together space societies and aerospace companies to educate communities all over the nation about our exciting future in space.

Mr. President, Disneyland will rededicate its Tomorrowland on Friday—forty-three years after it first inspired young adventurers to aim beyond the stratosphere. I will depend on all 100 members of this legislative body to help make sure that the United States is actively preparing for its tomorrowland by keeping our nation on the forefront of the exploration, utilization, and commercialization of space today. Working together, we can ensure that every day is space day in the U.S. Senate.●

50TH BIRTHDAY OF THE ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, in 1948 when Israel was fighting its most costly war ever—the war for independence—Israel's future Prime Minister was told by the greatest military experts in the world that his newly created State of 600,000 had no chance of surviving. Now, in 1998, Israel is celebrating its 50th year of independence.

I commend the Jewish Federation of the Scranton-Lackawanna community for observing this historic occasion the weekend of May 1-3.