

THURMOND), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 271, a resolution designating October 16, 1998, as "National Mammography Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 122—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATIVE TO THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE OF 1932-1933

Mr. LEVIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 122

Whereas this year marks the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 that caused the deaths of at least 7,000,000 Ukrainians and that was covered up and officially denied by the government of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas millions of Ukrainians died, not by natural causes such as pestilence, drought, floods, or a poor harvest, but by policies designed to punish Ukraine for its aversion and opposition to the government of the former Soviet Union's oppression and imperialism, including the forced collectivization of agriculture;

Whereas when Ukraine was famine-stricken, the government of the former Soviet Union exported 1,700,000 tons of grain to the West while offers from international relief organizations to assist the starving population were rejected on the grounds that there was no famine in Ukraine and no need for the assistance;

Whereas the borders of Ukraine were tightly controlled and starving Ukrainians were not allowed to cross into Russian territory in search of bread;

Whereas in his book "The Harvest of Sorrow", British historian Robert Conquest explains, "A quarter of the rural population, men, women, and children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors.";

Whereas the Commission on the Ukraine Famine was established on December 13, 1985, to conduct a study with the goal of expanding the world's knowledge and understanding of the famine and to expose the government of the former Soviet Union for its atrocities in the famine;

Whereas the Commission's report to Congress confirmed that the government of the former Soviet Union consciously employed the brutal policy of forced famine to repress the Ukrainian population and to oppress the Ukrainians' inviolable religious and political rights; and

Whereas the Commission on the Ukraine Famine presented 4 volumes of findings and conclusions, 10 volumes of archival material, and over 200 cassettes of testimony from famine survivors to the newly independent Government of Ukraine in 1993, during the official observances of the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine in Kyiv, Ukraine: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the victims of the government of the former Soviet Union-engineered Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 be solemnly remembered on its 65th anniversary;

(2) the Congress condemns the systematic disregard for human life, human rights, human liberty, and self-determination that characterized the repressive policies of the government of the former Soviet Union during the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933;

(3) on the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, in contrast to the policies of the government of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine is moving toward democracy, a free-market economy, and full respect for human rights, and it is essential that the United States continue to assist Ukraine as it proceeds down this path; and

(4) any supplemental material that will assist in the dissemination of information about the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, and thereby help to prevent similar future tragedies, be compiled and made available worldwide for the study of the devastation of the famine.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF THE RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall—

(1) transmit a copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President;

(B) the Secretary of State; and

(C) the co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus; and

(2) request that the Secretary of State transmit a copy of this resolution to the Government of Ukraine.

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933. During the period 1932-1993, the repressive policies of the government of the former Soviet Union, directed by Joseph Stalin, led to the deaths of at least seven million Ukrainians. Stalin's war on the Ukraine sought to eradicate its unique religious, cultural and political characteristics for the purpose of achieving complete Soviet domination.

For the most part, the famine and its victims can be traced to the forced collectivization of agricultural production. Collectivization was central to Stalin's efforts to break the will of the Ukrainian land-owning peasants and a conscious part of his plan to bring about an end to Ukrainian nationalism, ultimately leading to total Communist control. Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture changed the face of Ukraine. Stalin repeatedly raised the quota productions for agriculture, so much so that the vast majority of Ukrainian agricultural production was being transferred from the region. These increased production quotas for exports depleted the amount of food for the people of Ukraine. The quota increases began a vicious cycle of less food which led to the exhaustion of farm workers, which in turn led to even smaller harvests and ultimately famine. Harvest yields were further diminished when the peasants were forced to abandon their accustomed ways of farming and use collectivized farming techniques.

During this period, food became so scarce that people were left to scavenge for what little they could find. There are horrible accounts of people being sentenced to death for stealing sheaves of corn. The fields once owned and worked by the peasants were now supervised by armed guards, while an environment of suspicion and fear con-

sumed the Ukrainian people. Individuals who did not quickly show the signs of starvation were often accused of hoarding food. At the same time that the Ukrainian people were risking their lives for the smallest amount of food to sustain themselves and their families, the Soviet Union was denying that there was a crisis and refusing to allow assistance from international relief organizations to be delivered in the region. Throughout this turbulent period, Stalin further exacerbated the situation by working to turn Ukrainians against one another. The famine followed an assault on the Kulaks, or petty bourgeoisie, and a purge of the Ukrainian intelligentsia.

While this tragic period of Ukrainian history is often difficult to revisit, we must do so in order to ensure that the world will not to endure a tragedy such as this again. When children in the United States study the dark periods of human history, it is important that the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 be included. It is also important to note that despite the tragedy the people of Ukraine endured at the hands of Stalin's government and many years of Soviet domination, Ukraine has re-emerged with its vibrant cultural and religious traditions intact and strong.

Mr. President, I am proud to sponsor this resolution commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine and I urge all Senators to show their support. •

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 123—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE POLICY OF THE FOREST SERVICE TOWARD RECREATIONAL SHOOTING AND ARCHERY RANGES ON FEDERAL LAND

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. CON. 123

Whereas the Forest Service is developing a national policy to guide its management of existing and proposed shooting and archery ranges on national forest land;

Whereas when managed appropriately, firearm and archery sports are a legitimate use of national forest land;

Whereas the Forest Service has proceeded with closure actions of recreational shooting ranges on Forest Service land without prior notification to Congress or the general public;

Whereas on March 10, 1997, the Forest Service suspended the special-use permit of the Tucson Rod and Gun Club located in the Coronado National Forest near Tucson, Arizona; and

Whereas the Forest Service is evaluating alternative sites in the Coronado National Forest that could be used by the Tucson Rod and Gun Club for firearm and archery sports, the Secretary of Agriculture has directed the expeditious completion of the environmental assessment, and the Forest Service has committed to notify Congress of its decision by November 20, 1998: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PUBLIC RECREATIONAL AND MULTI-PURPOSE USE OF UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE LAND.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Forest Service should not close shooting or archery facilities without prior notification to Congress and the general public unless there is an immediate threat to public safety;

(2) notification to Congress of any plan for closure of a shooting or archery facility should include the reasons for the closure, including any potential for imminent public safety endangerment;

(3) the Forest Service should avoid unreasonable restrictions in the issuance of special-use permits for firearm and archery sports facilities;

(4) the Forest Service should fully evaluate alternative sites in the Coronado National Forest and provide, to the extent consistent with the environmental assessment, a reasonable alternative that would allow the Tucson Rod and Gun Club to quickly open a safe facility for firearm and archery sports; and

(5) the Forest Service should adhere to its deadline of November 20, 1998, for a decision on a site for the Tucson Rod and Gun Club.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution that is of tremendous importance to me and many of my constituents back in Arizona. This resolution expresses the Sense of the Congress that firearm and archery sports are a recognized recreational opportunity for the general public and a legitimate use of public land. The availability of public land for such activities is especially important in western states, such as Arizona, where a very large percentage of the land is public land.

Mr. President, given that there is little private land in Arizona that is available for such activities, I believe it is crucial that the Forest Service support the continuation of firearm and archery sports on national forest lands.

Mr. President, the Tucson Rod and Gun Club operated a shooting and archery range in the Coronado National Forest for almost 45 years and had an exemplary safety record during that time. When opened, it was miles from the nearest developed area, but the City of Tucson has spread to the very edge of the forest, and houses and schools are now within a short distance from the existing shooting range. The Club's special use permit was temporarily suspended on March 10, 1997 after a Forest Service report concluded that the range may pose a hazard to the homeowners in the vicinity and to visitors to the Sabino Canyon area. The Club as well as the Congressional delegation has asked the Forest Service to assist in searching for an alternate site for their facility.

Mr. President, despite assurances by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the Forest Service that the Club's request would be dealt with in an expeditious manner, it is now more than eighteen months since the range was closed, and shooters in Tucson still do

not have a reasonably close, organized, and safe place for recreational firearm sports. At the delegation's urging, the Secretary of Agriculture directed the Forest Service to look at the proposed alternative sites and issue a decision on a selected site for these activities by November 1998. The local Forest Supervisor has pledged to issue a final decision in this matter by November 20, 1998, and has further agreed that once this decision is rendered, no further public comments will be solicited, nor will additional environmental analysis be required by the Department of Agriculture or the Forest Service. I expect the Forest Supervisor to abide by this understanding.

Mr. President, let me make clear that it is not my intent in offering this resolution, to override the Forest Service's normal planning process or existing laws. I know there are others in this body with similar concerns about retaining multiple use policies of the Forest Service. The intent in the resolution is that the Forest Service should support shooting and archery ranges on public land as one of the many public uses of public lands and should strive to find a suitable alternative location for the Tucson Rod and Gun Club.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I concur with everything the senior Senator from my state has just said. I would like to add that I find it inconceivable that the Forest Service could determine that it cannot identify approximately 20 acres of land on the entire Santa Catalina ranger district of the Coronado National Forest that is both suitable for a shooting range and readily accessible to the members of the Club. I expect that a suitable location will be found and that the Forest Service will work with the club in good faith to agree on a plan to open a facility.

Mr. President, I would also like to thank Representative KOLBE for his leadership and hard work on this issue.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I join with my Arizona colleague in applauding the efforts of our colleague in the House, Representative KOLBE, to resolve this issue.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

KING COVE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1998

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 3676

Mr. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1092) to provide for a transfer of land interests in order to facilitate surface transportation between the cities of Cold Bay, Alaska, and King Cove, Alaska, and for other purposes; as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "King Cove Health and Safety Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(a) King Cove, Alaska is a community in the westernmost region of the Alaska Peninsula with a population of roughly 800 full-time residents and an additional 400 to 600 workers who are transported in and out of the community a number of times a year to work in the local fish processing plant and on fishing vessels;

(b) the majority of the full-time residents are indigenous Native peoples of Aleut ancestry that have resided in the region for over 5,000 years;

(c) the only mode of access to or from King Cove is via small aircraft or fishing boat, and the weather patterns are so severe and unpredictable that King Cove is one of the worst places in all of the United States to access by either of these modes of transportation;

(d) the State of Alaska has initiated the King Cove to Cold Bay Transportation Improvement Assessment to confirm the need for transportation improvements for King Cove and to identify alternative methods of improving transportation access with comprehensive environmental and economic review of each alternative;

(e) the State of Alaska has identified a road between King Cove and Cold Bay as one of the alternatives to be evaluated in the transportation planning process but for a road to be a viable option for the State of Alaska, the Congress must grant a legislative easement within the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge ("Refuge") across approximately seven miles of wilderness land owned by the Federal Government;

(f) there are fourteen miles of roads within the wilderness boundary of the Refuge which are currently traveled by vehicles;

(g) any road constructed in accordance with such easement would be an unpaved, one-lane road sufficient in width to satisfy State law; and

(h) the combined communities of King Cove and Cold Bay have approximately 250 vehicles.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to establish a surface transportation easement across Federal lands within the Refuge and to transfer 664 acres of high value habitat lands adjacent to the Refuge in fee simple from the King Cove Corporation to the Federal Government as new wilderness lands within the Refuge in exchange for redesignating a narrow corridor of land within the Refuge as nonwilderness lands.

SEC. 4. LAND EXCHANGE.

If the King Cove Corporation offers to transfer to the United States all right, title, and interest of the Corporation in and to all land owned by the Corporation in Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of T 57 S, R 88 W, Seward Meridian, Alaska; and any improvements thereon, the Secretary of the Interior ("Secretary") shall, not later than 30 days after such offer, grant the Aleutians East Borough a perpetual right-of-way of 60 feet in width through the lands described in sections 6 and 7 of this Act for the construction, operation and maintenance of certain utility-related fixtures and of a public road between the city of Cold Bay, Alaska, and the city of King Cove, Alaska and accept the transfer of the offered lands. Upon transfer to the United States, such lands shall be managed in accordance with Section 1302(i) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, shall be included within the Refuge, and shall be managed as wilderness.

SEC. 5. RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Unless otherwise agreed to be the Secretary and the Aleutians East Borough, the right-of-way granted under section 4 shall—

(1) include sufficient lands for logistical staging areas and construction material