

TRIBUTE TO MARY BUCCA

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mary Bucca who is receiving the Outstanding Volunteer Award from the Italian American Cultural Society Senior Group in Warren, Michigan, on March 3, 1999.

Mary is a shining example of service above self. She is a Charter Member of the Senior Group which was founded in 1985, and since that time has served as President of the Loggia Yolanda Club, as well as a member of the Seniors Board of Directors, and as a member of the Italian American Cultural Center Board of Directors. In addition, Mary has served as chair and/or committee member of their weekly bingo, dinner dances and many other events.

Mary has two children and four grandchildren and will be 80 years young in March of this year. She is known for her tremendous energy and spirit. Through her dedication to family and local community, she has made a tremendous impact by helping others.

I want to express my congratulations to Mary Bucca in being awarded the Italian American Cultural Society Senior Group Outstanding Volunteer Award. Most importantly, I would like to thank her for her commitment to helping others. Mary, you truly are an example for others to follow.●

HONORING OUR AFRICAN-AMERICAN LEADERS

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President. February 23rd is an important day not just in Black History Month, but in the history of Massachusetts. Today is the birthday of one of the most significant leaders ever to call Massachusetts home, one of the brave leaders of the early civil rights movement whose words still stir us today.

131 years ago, W.E.B. DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He studied at Harvard University in Cambridge, where he earned his doctorate and published his landmark book "Souls of Black Folk," through the Harvard University press.

On college campuses around the country, in our high schools, in our cities, and on our village greens, we are still reading that pioneering text—and we remember the way it touched off a movement and challenged a nation to consider the issue of race in a more honest and personal light.

DuBois's prophetic words about the age in which he was living still ring true. "The problem of the twentieth century," he wrote, "is the problem of the color line."

DuBois was right. We look back this month and honor the struggles and the perseverance of so many courageous trailblazers in the civil rights movement, so many leaders whose sacrifices paved the way for a society more attune to the guarantees of equal opportunity under God and under the law—ideas as fundamental to the promise of

America as the Declaration of Independence itself.

This month we remember Dr. King, Medgar Evers, James Meredith, Julian Bond, the late Rep. Barbara Jordan, and my distinguished colleague from Georgia, Rep. JOHN LEWIS. We honor their efforts to remove the barriers of race that kept America from knowing the full measure of its own greatness—and we look towards their legacy as a polestar to guide us towards the future.

There could be no more appropriate time to reflect on the future of the Civil Rights Movement and the future of our nation itself than today—in this historic month, in this, the last year of the twentieth century.

No one can deny that "the problem of the color line" was indeed the great problem of the twentieth century. But no one can deny that America made strides in putting that problem to rest, in healing our wounds—and in moving forward towards a brighter day in American history. African American family income, college admissions, and home ownership have hit an all-time high. African American poverty is down to near-record levels. African Americans have written some of the pivotal decisions of our Supreme Court, written the laws of our land in the Congress, and written their own inspiring stories into the fabric of our history.

But still more must be done before we can say the problem of the color line has been eradicated.

The question before us today is simple—to paraphrase the words of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in his last book, "where do we go from here?"

The violence in Jasper, Texas; the conditions of too many of our nation's inner city schools; the subtler forms of discrimination still prevalent in so many of our top corporations; all these problems require our attention if we are to make good on the promise that never—never again—will an American century be defined by our struggles over race and our encounters with an intransigent crisis.

With open hearts and open minds—and with the commitment and determination of W.E.B. DuBois or Rosa Parks, who forty years ago sat down on a bus and said she "would not be moved"—we too can tell those who stand against equality that America will not be moved from an unshakable belief in the fundamental rights of every American—no matter their race, creed, or color—to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The challenge before us today is to summon the leadership in the twenty-first century—at the highest levels of government, and in our daily lives—to wipe away hatred, bigotry, and intolerance—and to make America in the image of the African Americans we honor this month: the land of the free, the proud, and the brave. I urge the United States Senate to contemplate that challenge on this special day, in this important month for the United States of America.●

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, in accordance with Rule XXVI(2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask that the Rules of Procedure of the Select Committee on Ethics, which were adopted February 23, 1978, and revised April 1997, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 106th Congress.

The rules follow:

RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Select Committee on Ethics, Adopted February 23, 1978, Revised April 1997, S. Prt. 105-19)

RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

PART I: ORGANIC AUTHORITY

SUBPART A—S. RES. 338 AS AMENDED

(S. Res. 338, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. (1964)¹)

Resolved, That (a) there is hereby established a permanent select committee of the Senate to be known as the Select Committee on Ethics (referred to hereinafter as the "Select Committee") consisting of six Members of the Senate, of whom three shall be selected from members of the majority party and three shall be selected from members of the minority party. Members thereof shall be appointed by the Senate in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Rule XXIV of the standing rules for the Senate at the beginning of each Congress. For purposes of paragraph 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the Select Committee shall not be taken into account.

Footnotes at end of article.

(b) Vacancies in the membership of the Select Committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments thereto are made.

(c)(1) A majority of the Members of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business involving complaints and allegations of misconduct, including the consideration of matters involving sworn complaints, unsworn allegations or information, resultant preliminary inquiries, initial reviews, investigations, hearings, recommendations or reports and matters relating to Senate Resolution 400, agreed to May 19, 1976.

(2) Three Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business of the Select Committee not covered by the first paragraph of this subparagraph, including requests for opinions and interpretations concerning the Code of Official Conduct or any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee, if one Member of the quorum is a Member of the Majority Party and one Member of the quorum is a Member of the Minority Party. During the transaction of routine business any Member of the Select Committee constituting the quorum shall have the right to postpone further discussion of a pending matter until such time as a majority of the Members of the Select Committee are present.

(3) The Select Committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.²

³“(d)(1) A member of the Select Committee shall be ineligible to participate in any initial review or investigation relating to his own conduct, the conduct of any officer or employee he supervises, or the conduct of any employee of any officer he supervises, or relating to any complaint filed by him, and the determinations and recommendations of