

1994, yet the mandate of the ICTY covers serious violations of international humanitarian law since 1991 through the present;

(7) There has been well substantial allegations of major crimes against humanity and war crimes that have taken place in the Great Lakes region of Africa that fall outside of the current mandate of the Tribunal in terms of either the dates when, or geographical areas where, such crimes took place;

(8) The attention accorded the ICTY and the indictments that have been made as a result of the ICTY's broad mandate continue to play an important role in current U.S. policy in the Balkans;

The International community must send an unmistakable signal that genocide and other crimes against humanity cannot be committed with impunity;

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that,

The President should instruct the United States U.N. Representative to advocate to the Security Council to direct the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to re-evaluate the conduct and operation of the ICTR. Particularly, the OIOS should assess the progress made by the Tribunal in implementing the recommendations of the Report of the U.N. Secretary-General on the Activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, A/52/784, of 6 February, 1998. The OIOS should also include an evaluation of the potential impact of expanding the original mandate of the ICTR.

(c) REPORT.—90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to Congress on the effectiveness and progress of the ICTR. The report shall include an assessment of the ICTR's ability to meet its current mandate and an evaluation of the potential impact of expanding that mandate to include crimes committed after calendar year 1994.

FEINSTEIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 731

Mr. HELMS (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN for herself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 886, supra; as follows:

On page 115, after line 18, add the following new section:

SEC. ____ . REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In numerous regional conflicts, the presence of vast numbers of small arms and light weapons has prolonged and exacerbated conflict and frustrated attempts by the international community to secure lasting peace. The sheer volume of available weaponry has been a major factor in the devastation witnessed in recent conflicts in Angola, Cambodia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan, among others, and has contributed to the violence endemic to narco-trafficking in Colombia and Mexico.

(2) Increased access by terrorists, guerrilla groups, criminals, and others to small arms and light weapons poses a real threat to United States participants in peacekeeping operations and United States forces based overseas, as well as to United States citizens traveling overseas.

(3) In accordance with the reorganization of the Department of State made by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, effective March 28, 1999, all functions and authorities of the Arms Control and Dis-

armament Agency were transferred to the Secretary of State. One of the stated goals of that Act is to integrate the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency into the Department of State "to give new emphasis to a broad range of efforts to curb proliferation of dangerous weapons and delivery systems".

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing—

(1) an assessment of whether the export of small arms poses any proliferation problems including—

(A) estimates of the numbers and sources of licit and illicit small arms and light arms in circulation and their origins;

(B) the challenges associated with monitoring small arms; and

(C) the political, economic, and security dimensions of this issue, and the threats posed, if any, by these weapons to United States interests, including national security interests;

(2) an assessment of whether the export of small arms of the type sold commercially in the United States should be considered a foreign policy or proliferation issue;

(3) a description of current Department of State activities to monitor and, to the extent possible ensure adequate control of, both the licit and illicit manufacture, transfer, and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, including efforts to survey and assess this matter with respect to Africa and to survey and assess the scope and scale of the issue, including stockpile security and destruction of excess inventory, in NATO and Partnership for Peace countries;

(4) a description of the impact of the reorganization of the Department of State made by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 on the transfer of functions relating to monitoring, licensing, analysis, and policy on small arms and light weapons, including—

(A) the integration of and the functions relating to small arms and light weapons of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with those of the Department of State;

(B) the functions of the Bureau of Arms Control, the Bureau of Nonproliferation, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, regional bureaus, and any other relevant bureau or office of the Department of State, including the allocation of personnel and funds, as they pertain to small arms and light weapons;

(C) the functions of the regional bureaus of the Department of State in providing information and policy coordination in bilateral and multilateral settings on small arms and light weapons;

(D) the functions of the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security pertaining to small arms and light weapons; and

(E) the functions of the scientific and policy advisory board on arms control, non-proliferation, and disarmament pertaining to small arms and light weapons; and

(5) an assessment of whether foreign governments are enforcing their own laws concerning small arms and light weapons import and sale, including commitments under the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials or other relevant international agreements.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Wednesday, June 30, 1999 at 9:30 a.m., in room SR-301 Russell Senate Office Building, to receive testimony on the operations of the Architect of the Capitol.

For further information concerning this meeting, please contact Tamara Somerville at the Rules Committee on 4-6352.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999, to conduct a hearing with respect to the nomination of Lawrence H. Summers, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, for purposes of conducting a joint committee hearing with the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence, which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony from the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board regarding its report to the President: Science at its Best, Security at its Worst: A Report on Security Problems at the U.S. Department of Energy.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to explore the effectiveness of existing federal and industry efforts to promote distributed generating technologies, including solar, wind, fuel cells, and microturbines, as well as regulatory and other barriers to their widespread use.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Tuesday, June 22, 1999 beginning at 10:00 a.m., in room SD-215, to conduct a markup.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999 immediately following the 10:00 a.m. hearing to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELOCATIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "ESEA: Professional Development" during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet for a hearing re S. 952, Stadium Financing and Franchise Relocation Act of 1999, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999, at 11:00 a.m., in SD226.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open joint hearing on the PFIAB DOE.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Aging, be authorized to meet for a hearing on Older Americans during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999, at 2:30 p.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE, PEACE CORPS, NARCOTICS AND TERRORISM

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sub-

committee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 1999 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MARY ELIZABETH MONTAGUE

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, sadly, on January 24th of this year, the state of Connecticut lost a resident of upstanding character who had dedicated her career to public service. Mary Elizabeth Montague led an accomplished life for 87 years and our state owes her many thanks for all of her extraordinary contributions.

Born in Middletown, Connecticut, Mary Elizabeth established a distinguished record as a public servant. While in Middletown, she worked as a social service investigator for the Family Welfare Association and went on to become the first woman president of the local Parent-Teachers Association. She eventually became the PTA's state district director.

Mary Elizabeth's diverse accomplishments led to her appointment as a congressional liaison to the Small Business Administration during the Kennedy Administration.

Then, in 1965, she joined Vice President Hubert Humphrey's Capitol Hill staff handling such issues as cities, the arts, and the economy.

Upon leaving Vice President Humphrey's office, Mary Elizabeth launched her own public relations firm in 1968. She published numerous editions of "A Woman's Guide to Washington, D.C." and created and published "On the Hill," a monthly magazine about Capitol Hill that was distributed to all congressional offices.

In March of 1998, Mary Elizabeth was presented with the Key to Norwalk, Connecticut, her most recent home, for her 30 years of service as a communications consultant. This was only one of the 14 different keys she had received from cities and towns around the state. In addition, Mary Elizabeth was awarded numerous commendations and citations for her dedicated community service.

My Connecticut office shared a relationship with Mary Elizabeth for the past 6 years as she tirelessly continued to better the lives of those around her. Her life and work were committed to serving the public good and are testaments to how one person can touch so many people in a positive way.

Mary Elizabeth Montague is survived by her three children, Louis, William, and Miriam, four grandchildren, and one great-granddaughter. I offer each of them my heartfelt condolences.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the full text of the eulogy offered by Mary Elizabeth's daughter, Miriam. I believe her words have truly captured the remarkable spirit of her mother and the outstanding life that she led.

The eulogy follows:

THE PASSING OF A GREAT COMMUNICATOR AND A GREAT CONTRIBUTOR TO LIFE—MARY ELIZABETH MONTAGUE

Her life was and is a story, each chapter better than the next. She was the central figure in many lives—a daughter, a mother, an advisor, a friend, teacher, a companion, a politician, a writer and a coordinator of events that surrounded her life and all those she touched. She was a woman ahead of her time managing political campaigns, speaking out for the rights of children, concerned for the people instituted by the system, promoting reading and literacy, all in the 50's when women were supposed to be quiet—she spoke. Never shy to give her opinion or back down from her beliefs, she taught us to be strong, independent, and to think for ourselves.

As a single parent, she sacrificed and made choices to improve her children's lives and off to Washington we went. There she continued her political endeavors as an administrator, coordinator, and writer. Along the way, she showed us that richness comes in the quality of life you live and in the people you meet along the way. And, oh, the people we met—Presidents, Congressmen, Congresswomen, Senators, Ambassadors, Governors, key figures in national and international politics, actors and actresses, writers and so many more. But all the while, she showed us that even these people were all the same, some with more power or wealth, but none better than the man next door.

Most of all, she wanted us to believe in ourselves—that God gave us talents, personality, wit and a mind to grow and share. She taught us laughter and wit with a twinkle in her eye and laughter in her heart.

Mary Elizabeth's story has not ended for she will remain in our hearts, our lives, and our souls forever. •

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, just a few short weeks ago, on the anniversary of the filing of the government's antitrust suit against Microsoft, I took to the floor of the U.S. Senate to detail the rapidly changing nature of the information technology industry over that twelve-month period of time. I noted that, just one year ago that day, AOL and Netscape were two large successful companies. A year later, they were a gigantic conglomerate, teamed with Sun and ready to compete in the next frontier of the information technology industry. MCI Communications and WorldCom were two separate companies, as were Excite and @Home. Yahoo hadn't yet bought GeoCities and Broadcast.com. AT&T was a long distance company. A year later, AT&T could have influence over 60% of cable systems in the United States. The stock market had risen dramatically over that year, fueling our unprecedented economic boom.

What difference a year makes, I said at that time.

Now, last week, we were joined by some of the most brilliant and visionary minds in the world as they testified