

“(1)(1) There is hereby established a working capital fund for the United States Agency for International Development which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the expenses of personal and non-personal services, equipment and supplies for: (A) International Cooperative Administrative Support Services; (B) central information technology, library, audiovisual and administrative Support services. (C) medical and health care of participants and others; and (D) such other functions which the Administrator of such agency, with the approval of the Office of Management and budget, determines may be provided more advantageously and economically as central services.

“(2) The capital of the fund shall consist of the fair and reasonable value of such supplies, equipment and other assets pertaining to the functions of the fund as the Administrator determines and any appropriations made available for the purpose of providing capital, less related liabilities.

“(3) The fund shall be reimbursed or credited with advance payments for services, equipment or supplies provided from the fund from applicable appropriations and funds of the agency, other federal agencies and other sources authorized by section 607 or this Act at rates that will recover total expenses of operation, including accrual of annual leave and depreciation. Receipts from the disposal of, or payments for the loss or damage to, property held in the fund, rebates, reimbursements, refunds and other credits applicable to the operation of the fund may be deposited in the fund.

“(4) The agency shall transfer to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as of the close of the fiscal year such amounts which the Administrator determines to be in excess of the needs of the fund.

“(5) The fund may be charged with the current value of supplies and equipment returned to the working capital of the fund by a post, activity or agency and the proceeds shall be credited to current applicable appropriations.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 1188

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, up to \$7,500,000 to be derived by transfer from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and funds appropriated by this Act under the heading, “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, up to \$500,000 of this amount may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development”: Provided further, That the provisions of section 107A(d) (relating to general provisions applicable to the Development Credit Authority) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as contained in section 306 of H.R. 1486 as reported by the House Committee on International Relations on May 9, 1997, shall be applicable to direct loans and loan guarantees provided under this heading.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

MOYNIHAN AMENDMENT NO. 1189

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. MOYNIHAN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1282) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 56, line 3, after “and”, insert the following: “\$4,300,000 shall be available for demolition of the United States Mission to the United Nations at 755 United Nations Plaza (First Avenue and 45th Street), New York, New York, and”.

MOYNIHAN (AND SCHUMER) AMENDMENT NOS. 1190-1191

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed two amendments to the bill, S. 1282, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1190

Beginning on page 52, line 25, strike the colon and all that follows through “rescinded” on page 53, line 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 1191

On page 56, line 6, after “;”, insert the following: “\$5,870,000 shall be made available for the repairs and alterations of the Federal Courthouse at 40 Centre Street, New York, New York;”.

CAMPBELL (AND DORGAN) AMENDMENT NO. 1192

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, supra; as follows:

On page 51, line 15 and page 57, line 14 strike “\$5,140,000,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$5,261,478,000”.

On page 53 line 2 after “are rescinded” insert “and shall remain in the Fund”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. McCONNELL. 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 Wednesday, June 30, for purposes of conducting a Full Committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this business meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, June 30, 1999 beginning at 10 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 30, 1999 at 10:30 a.m. to hold a business meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on “ESEA: Facilities” during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 30, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 30, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing on S. 438, to settle the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation; to be followed by a business meeting on pending committee business. The hearing/meeting will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 30, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. to receive testimony on the operations of the Architect of the Capitol.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be permitted to meet on June 30, 1999 from 10 a.m.–1 p.m. in Hart 216 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST & PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests & Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 30, for purposes of conducting a hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to conduct general oversight of the U.S. Forest Service Economic Action Programs.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OCEANS AND FISHERIES

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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 Wednesday, June 30, 1999, at 2:30 p.m. on coral reef and marine sanctuaries.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REFLECTIONS FROM RABBI
ISRAEL ZOBERMAN

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in light of recent events in Kosovo and the continuing struggles of the many still displaced families, I would like to offer an excerpt from a piece written by a very well-respected spiritual leader from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Rabbi Israel Zoberman.

He writes:

We take pride in our American servicemen and women—many from our own Hampton Roads—representing the world's sole superpower, who leading the NATO alliance are braving the dangers of war, determined to restore civilized life to all of a continent poised to reverse its long history of conflict and bloodshed through the promise of unity. The presence of the State of Israel among the nations offering critical humanitarian support to a sea of refugees displaying so much dignity, and extending its home to some of them, is inspiring testimony to its acting upon the Jewish people's vast legacy of suffering.

I thank Rabbi Zoberman for these somber yet hopeful words and am once again reminded that the tragedy of Kosovo touches the lives of many and in many different ways. Rabbi Zoberman was born to Polish Holocaust survivors and spent his early childhood in a Displaced Persons Camp in Frankfurt, Germany. Rabbi Zoberman, shalom and thank you.●

EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP AWARD

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on the evening of Tuesday, May 18, 1999, the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and my good friend, Senator TED STEVENS of Alaska, received the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute's annual Leadership Award in recognition of his outstanding lifetime accomplishments. This is indeed an honor TED richly deserves. TED has dedicated his life to public service, and embodies the values, commitment and integrity that were the hallmark of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It is an honor to work with such an able legislator, particularly on the Senate Appropriations Committee, where TED's leadership has earned him the respect of his Senate colleagues. TED is a great American and serves this institution

well. I was delighted to be part of the evening's festivities. I would like to share with my Senate colleagues and all Americans, Senator TED STEVENS' remarks upon the acceptance of the Eisenhower Leadership Award. I ask that the full text of Senator STEVENS' remarks be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The remarks follow.

SENATOR TED STEVENS' REMARKS AT THE EISENHOWER WORLD AFFAIRS DINNER UPON RECEIVING THE EISENHOWER LEADERSHIP AWARD, MAY 18, 1999

This is a very unexpected honor. Thanks to Rocco Siciliano and to my departed friend, Al McDermott, who served as Assistant to Ike's Secretary of Labor—a special friend who would be pleased that his wife, Krieks, is here. Al, under Ike's command, drove his LCT to Omaha Beach in Normandy on D-Day.

Alaska's small population seems to be here—the effort all Alaskans made to come so far to share this night means a lot to me. Catherine and I are especially pleased that Lily, soon to be on the Farm at Stanford, is here, together with Catherine's sister, Judi.

This evening overwhelms me. Friends are here from almost every phase of my life.

Russ Green and I met in California when we were 14. We traveled far to be with each other for brief periods during WWII. Russ still lives in California—he was our best man in 1952 when Ann and I were married.

George Reyrcraft has been a companion since 1947, when we started law school. Catherine, Lily and I have spent Thanksgiving with George since 1980. Roemer McPhee and Burton Wood were with us at law school.

Bill Ewald served in the Interior Department before going to the White House to become Ike's biographer. Donna DeVarona and I were on President Ford's Commission on Amateur Sports—she encouraged me and assisted me when Congress enacted my Amateur Sports Act. Sandra Day and John O'Connor are Arizonans from a ranching family like Catherine's mother, Ellie. Tony Motley and Judy—Tony and I survived a Lear Jet crash in 1978—that's a bond that is never broken.

My constant companions in Alaska—and anywhere the fishing is good—are my brother-in-law Bill Bittner, Chuck Robinson, Bill Allen and my long-time friend and traveling companion, Marshall Coyne. General Joe Ralston and Dede have been close friends since he commanded our 11th Air Force in Alaska—they too are Alaska residents. Throughout this room are members of the Senate staff with whom I have worked. I thank each of you for coming.

And, I thank Senators Bennett, Inouye, Specter and Warner—and Elizabeth Letchworth, Secretary to the Majority, who made certain there were no votes tonight.

I am filled with awe and trepidation when the list of past recipients of this award is read. I was a foot soldier in Ike's battle to "Wage Peace." To follow President Bush, Colin Powell, Bob Dole, Lloyd Bentsen, and Brent Scowcroft is an honor that takes my breath away.

Those previous recipients spoke much about Ike. George Bush said:

"I think every person in my generation, certainly every product of WWII, who witnessed his dedication to duty and the devotion with which he undertook his many weighty responsibilities, feels exactly the same way I do. In a sense, Eisenhower was like a guardian to us. Certainly, he was a

hero figure before he became President of the United States."

Bob Dole remembered that of "the four federal balanced budgets in the last half of this century, Ike gave us three of them".

Colin Powell told us of the Eisenhower Corridor in the Pentagon where, among the President's treasures, is his portrait and as Colin said the "simple, but oh so eloquent, final words Ike spoke before his death, 'I've always loved my wife. I've always loved my children. I've always loved my grand-children. I've always loved my country.'"

I have made many statements on the Senate Floor about President Eisenhower. After Ike died in 1969, my comments as a freshman Senator reminded Americans the President held a special place in the hearts of Alaskans. To our 34th President, statehood for Alaska was a matter of simple justice. And, when he listed the accomplishments of his administration, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii appeared first. Alaska first sought statehood in 1913. Two world wars interrupted our quest. After WWII, Hawaii joined the fight. Congress considered Hawaii's bill first, but proponents of Alaska amended their bill and added Alaska, resulting in the defeat of both.

Democrats in Congress were certain Alaska would be a solid state for them; Republicans knew Hawaii was certain to be solidly for them. Neither state has followed such predictions.

In 1950, General Eisenhower said, "... quick admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood would show the world that America practices what it preaches."

However, in "Eisenhower the President," Bill Ewald reported, "One day in Ike's first term, Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, cautiously entered the Oval Office with Secretary Douglas McKay. 'What do you want to talk to me about?' The President asked. 'Statehood for Alaska,' McKay replied. 'Well, it better be goddamn good,' the President shot back."

Ike was under Department of Defense pressure to oppose Alaska statehood. Explaining that his 1950 statement endorsing Alaska statehood was made before he had Presidential responsibility, in his first term Ike urged that Hawaii be admitted, but not Alaska.

This was at the height of the Cold War. Many WWII veterans went north to find a new life, including my wife Ann and me. Only 206,000 people, including military, lived in our Territory. Anyone could enter Alaska without a passport, but when we went to the "South 48," our own Immigration Service demanded a passport from everyone, or at least a birth certificate and we, like Americans before us, found taxation without representation downright un-American! It was demeaning to those of us who had fought WWII. We wanted Congress to listen to Ike and show America does practice what it preaches.

Alaskans called a Constitutional Convention; we adopted a Constitution for a new state and we also adopted the "Tennessee Plan." Tennessee, when it sought statehood, elected two Senators and a Congressman, then sent them to Washington, D.C. to demand statehood.

In mid-1956, I arrived back in Washington, D.C. to become Legislative Counsel at the Interior Department. President Eisenhower had just appointed as Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton, Publisher of the Hastings Tribune, who had served briefly as one of Nebraska's Senators.

Alaska's newspaper publishers, particularly my friends Bill Snedden of the Fairbanks News-Miner and Bob Atwood of the