

S. 1673

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1673, a bill to amend titles 10 and 18, United States Code, to protect unborn victims of violence.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 179

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 179, a resolution designating October 15, 1999, as "National Mammography Day."

## SENATE RESOLUTION 188

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 188, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that additional assistance should be provided to the victims of Hurricane Floyd.

## AMENDMENT NO. 1824

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1824 proposed to S. 1650, an original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 194—EX-  
PRESSING SYMPATHY FOR THE  
VICTIMS OF THE DEVASTATING  
EARTHQUAKE THAT STRUCK  
TAIWAN ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1999**

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 194

Whereas on the morning of September 21, 1999, a devastating and deadly earthquake shook the counties of Nantou and Taichung, Taiwan, killing more than 2,000 people, injuring more than 7,800, and leaving more than 100,000 homeless;

Whereas the earthquake of September 21, 1999, has left thousands of buildings in ruin, caused widespread fires, and destroyed highways and other infrastructure;

Whereas the strength, courage, and determination of the people of Taiwan has been displayed since the earthquake;

Whereas the people of the United States and Taiwan share strong friendship and mutual interests and respect;

Whereas the United States has offered whatever technical assistance might be needed and has dispatched the Urban Search and Rescue Team of Fairfax County, Virginia, the Fire Rescue Team of Miami-Dade, Florida, and others; and

Whereas offers of assistance have come from the Governments of Japan, Singapore, Turkey, and others: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its deepest sympathies to the people of Nantou and Taichung and all of

Taiwan for the tragic losses suffered as a result of the earthquake of September 21, 1999;

(2) expresses its support for the people of Taiwan as they continue their efforts to rebuild their cities and their lives;

(3) expresses support for disaster assistance being provided by the United States Agency for International Development and other relief agencies; and

(4) recognizes and encourages the important assistance that also could be provided by foreign countries to alleviate the suffering of the people of Taiwan.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

**DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2000**

**NICKLES (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1889**

Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. GREGG, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. ASHCROFT) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1650) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the first word, and insert the following:

**PROTECTING SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—  
(1) Congress and the President should balance the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds; and  
(2) social security surpluses should only be used for social security reform or to reduce the debt held by the public and should not be spent on other programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate that Congress should ensure that the fiscal year 2000 appropriations measures do not result in an on-budget deficit (excluding the surpluses generated by the Social Security trust funds) by adopting an across-the-board reduction in all discretionary appropriations sufficient to eliminate such deficit if necessary.

**RESOLUTION REGARDING ASSIST-  
ANCE FOR VICTIMS OF HURRI-  
CANE FLOYD**

**EDWARDS (AND HELMS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1890**

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)) proposed an amendment to the resolution (S. Res. 188) expressing the sense of the Senate that additional assistance should be provided to the victims of Hurricane Floyd; as follows:

On page 4, line 14, after "Maryland," insert "Delaware,".

## NOTICE OF HEARING

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a

hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, October 14, 1999 at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 610, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Washakie County and Big Horn County, Wyoming, to the Westside Irrigation District, Wyoming, and for other purposes; S. 1218, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to the Landusky School District, without consideration, a patent for the surface and mineral estates of certain lots, and for other purposes; S. 1331, a bill to give Lincoln County, Nevada, the right to purchase at fair market value certain public land in the county; S. 408, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey a former Bureau of Land Management administrative site to the City of Carson City, Nevada, for use as a senior center; S. 1629, a bill to provide for the exchange of certain land in the State of Oregon; S. 1599, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Black Hills National Forest and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire replacement sites and to acquire or construct administrative improvements in connection with Black Hills National Forest.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Mike Menge at (202) 224-6170.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

**POLISH AMERICAN HERITAGE  
MONTH**

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island's celebration of October as Polish American Heritage Month.

Famous leaders, musicians and scientists of Polish descent have made numerous contributions to society. Pope John II, of Wadowice, Poland was the first non-Italian Pope chosen by the Roman Catholic Church in more than 400 years. Fryderyk Chopin of Zelazowa Wola, Poland is remembered for his unique approach to the piano and is considered one of the greatest composers of all time. Marie Curie, of Warsaw, Poland was awarded a Nobel Prize for physics in 1903 and in 1911, a second Nobel Prize for chemistry. Madame

Curie is still the only woman in history to be awarded two Nobel Prizes.

The Polish heritage is so alive today because Polish Americans play an active role in their cities, towns and communities. Millions of Polish immigrants have settled in cities like Pawtucket all across America. The Polish people brought their traditions, faith and pride to communities across the country and established schools, churches and organizations to help celebrate their heritage in America. With over 47,000 people of Polish descent in Rhode Island alone, one cannot talk about the history of Rhode Island or the history of America without recognizing the contributions of people of Polish descent.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join with the Polish community of Pawtucket in celebrating the city's Polish American Heritage Month. ●

#### HONORING THE 75TH BIRTHDAY OF PRESIDENT CARTER

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to recognize a milestone in the extraordinary life of one of America's most distinguished statesmen, former President Jimmy Carter, who celebrates his 75th birthday today.

Twenty-three years ago, in the turbulent aftermath of Watergate, Americans yearned for a leader of honesty and integrity who would steward the country into an uncertain future. We found that man in James Earl Carter, Jr., a submariner and farmer-turned-Georgia-Governor who we elected our 39th President.

President Carter served very honorably and ably during his term in office, earning distinction for diplomatic successes such as overseeing in the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty and the Camp David Accords. And in his 19 years since leaving office, President Carter has demonstrated himself to be one of the world's great humanitarians.

In 1982, he founded the Carter Center—a nonprofit, nonpartisan center dedicated to promoting democracy, human rights, and conflict-resolution throughout the world. The center's work has been remarkable. In the past two decades—whether fighting to eradicate Guinea worm disease, thwarting conflict in Haiti, or helping to free political prisoners across the globe—President Carter has carved out a deserved reputation as one of the most active, humane, and accomplished ex-Presidents in American history.

President Carter talked candidly about his Presidential legacy and his gratifying years after office in a profile recently written by White House correspondent Trude B. Feldman to commemorate his 75th birthday. To pay tribute to one of America's eminent leaders, I ask that Ms. Feldman's article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From Los Angeles Times Syndicate International]

PRESIDENT CARTER AT 75  
(By Trude B. Feldman)

ATLANTA, GA.—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter turns 75 on October 1st and says he is in good shape and determined not to let aging get the better of him.

In an interview to mark the milestone, he adds: "My health is fine. I've had a full and gratifying life, but now is the best time of all."

Does the energetic Carter feel 75 years of age?

"Not really," he tells me. "I feel young. I'm still doing the same things I did twenty years ago. I haven't given up active sports, although I cut back on some. I run fewer miles a day and play less tennis. In softball, my pitch is as accurate as ever, but I have little power in my drives, and base running is slower. Still, I don't feel tired and worn out. I continue to explore new opportunities, so I don't feel I'm growing old. But I do know what the calendar says."

Twenty years ago when Carter turned 55, October 1st, by striking coincidence, fell on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in Judaism. Reflecting on that unusual concurrence in 1979, then President Carter told me: "Reassessment of the past and plans for the future are important on one's birthday. So all the more important when a birthday falls on the same day as Yom Kippur—a supreme moral and spiritual moment, a time to take stock of one's personal life as well as to evaluate one's role in society . . . We all need a new spirit, a new heart . . . and we can do better by reviewing our past . . . to discover where we went wrong."

America's 39th president, Jimmy Carter lost his re-election bid in 1980 to Ronald Reagan, and was "devastated, disappointed and frustrated" at not being able to complete his goals.

Two years later, with his disappointment diverted by the writing of his memoir, Carter reverted to his passion for the power of positive thinking, and established, with his wife Rosalynn, The Carter Center, within which he could pursue some of the programs and interests that "were interrupted when I was forced into involuntary retirement."

The Carter Center, located on 30 acres of a now landscaped hill in Atlanta, from which General William Tecumseh Sherman watched the fledgling city burn in 1864, consists of The Carter Presidential Library and Museum and The Carter Center in four linked circular pods. It is governed by an independent Board of Trustees and yet is a part of Emory University. It brings people and resources together to resolve conflict, promote peace, democracy, and human rights, as well as to fight disease, hunger, poverty, and oppression worldwide.

It was at The Carter Center that President William J. Clinton last month presented, separately to Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian honor. "They have done more good things for more people in more places than any other couple," Clinton stated. "The work they do through this extraordinary Center to improve our world is unparalleled in our Nation's history . . . Their journey is one of love and faith, and this Center has been their ministry."

Clinton also remarked that to call Jimmy Carter the greatest former president in history, as many have, doesn't do justice either to him or his work. "For, in a real sense, this

Carter Center . . . is a continuation of the Carter presidency," he said. "The work he did in his four years (1977-81) in the White House not only broke important new ground, it is still playing a large role in shaping today's world."

In accepting the Medal, Carter told the assembled guests—family and friends—that President Clinton's words made him "almost speechless with emotion," and he described the event as "one of the most beautiful of my life."

Carter went on to say that he and Rosalynn find much satisfaction in The Carter Center, and that it has given them, in effect, a new life, a life of pleasure, challenge, adventure, and unpredictability. "We have formed close relationships with people in small villages in Africa, and those hungry for freedom and democracy in Indonesia, Haiti, Paraguay, and other countries," he stated. "We try to bring them the blessings of America in an unofficial, but personal way."

He added that he and Rosalynn visited some 115 foreign countries and learned about the people—their despair, hopelessness and lack of self respect. "We also learned that close relations are necessary between governments throughout the world and civilian organizations—non-governmental ones like The Carter Center."

During his birthday interview, I asked Carter if his 75 years were his to live over (again), what would he have done differently?

"As for my life in the White House, the one thing I would have handled differently is the hostage crisis," he says. "From a human aspect, it was the most infuriating experience of my presidency. And had I been successful in rescuing the 52 American hostages in Iran, I believe I would have been re-elected president."

"I don't feel grieved that I lost the second term, but what I would have done differently during that ordeal is to send one more helicopter to the desert, one which would have likely resulted in a successful rescue operation."

In Nov. 1979, after the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and one year before Carter's defeat for re-election, radical students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took some 66 Americans as hostages. Although some were subsequently released, 52 were held captive for 444 days—till the end of Carter's presidency.

On April 24, 1980, he ordered a covert snatch operation to pluck them out of the embassy. During the operation, two aircraft collided in a desert staging area, killing eight servicemen. In Nov. 1980, the militants relinquished the hostages to the Iranian government. With Algeria acting as an intermediary, a deal was finally struck as Carter's presidency was ending. The hostages were released at noon—U.S. time—on Jan. 20, 1981, just as Carter turned over the U.S. government to its 40th president, Ronald Reagan.

When the freed hostages arrived in Wiesbaden, Germany, Carter was there to greet them; and today, he still remembers each of their names, knows their whereabouts and remains in touch with most of them. And they still show their appreciation to him, emotionally, for the political toll that his "wisdom and patience" meant for their ultimate safe release.

"I often think about that ordeal," Carter says. "From the outset I felt responsible for their well being. And I remain convinced that the wisest course for a strong nation,