

Management hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to consider the President's proposed budget for FY 2000 for the U.S. Forest Service.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 16, 1999, to conduct a hearing on reauthorization of the Export Administration Act.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WE THE PEOPLE

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, on May 1-3, 1999 more than 1,200 students from across the United States will be in Washington DC to compete in the national finals of the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program. I am proud to announce that a class from Corner High School from the city of Warrior will represent my home state of Alabama in this national event. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals and through their experience have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. These hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges. The students testify as constitutional experts before a "congressional committee," that is, the panel of judges representing various regions of the country and a variety of appropriate professional fields. The student testimony is followed by a period of questioning during which the judges probe students for their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The student team from Corner High School is currently conducting research and preparing for the upcoming national competition in Washington, DC. I am extremely proud of the students and teacher and wish them the best of luck at "We the People" national finals. I look forward to greeting them when they visit Capitol Hill.●

TRIBUTE TO PHIL LERMAN

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to offer a tribute to my friend, Phil Lerman, who recently passed away. Throughout his lifetime, Phil was a steadfast advocate for civil rights. Perhaps most impressive, is the number of different avenues Phil marched down to promote the ideals of equal justice. As a former union representative, state official, businessman, founder and director of the employment and training institute at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Phil helped to promote racial and social justice throughout the state of Wisconsin.

Phil said that he learned his "strategizing and speechifying," as he called it, for civil rights from his father. In a 1997 interview, Phil stated "I learned to respect people as people. Color meant nothing." Perhaps it was this respect that caused Phil to devote time to performing countless acts of community service, such as donating free tires to the vehicles that carried so many civil rights marchers.

Phil was an inspiration to the entire state. I am sure those in the greater Milwaukee area will miss his guidance and helpful advice. However, I am proud to remember, and of course repeat, his well-worn statement, "a house doesn't care who lives there." I can only hope that we will someday translate this ideal into reality.●

THE 43rd ANNIVERSARY OF TUNISIA'S INDEPENDENCE

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of the forty-third anniversary of Tunisia's independence. Although Tunisia received its independence in 1956, America has maintained close ties with Tunisia since 1797. This historic partnership has promoted peace and cooperation between our two countries.

In America's early years, Tunisia provided important commercial advantages and a safe harbor for American vessels establishing maritime trade in the Mediterranean. During America's darkest hour, the Civil War, Tunisia supported the anti-slavery movement, and its leaders conversed with American officials on the significance of human dignity.

During World War II, Tunisia continued to fight for the values of the free world by supporting American and Allied forces as they landed in North Africa. After the war, Tunisia sought American support for its independence; and in 1956, the United States was the first world power to recognize Tunisia's newly won sovereignty.

Since that time, the United States and Tunisia have garnered further achievements in bilateral cooperation. Impressive strides have been taken in advancing the development of Tunisia, as well as sustaining further security

and stability in all relations. Tunisia and the United States have also been important allies in striving for progress towards peace in the Middle East.

As the relationship between Tunisia and the United States continues to grow, I believe it is important that we take time to observe this important milestone. In echoing the historic words of President Dwight Eisenhower, it is my sincere hope and desire that Tunisia continues to consider the United States as its friend and partner in freedom.●

TRIBUTE TO DUKE ELLINGTON

• Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 100th birthday of one of the greatest American Jazz musicians and composers this country has seen, Duke Ellington. Duke's contributions to today's music are immeasurable, and his hundreds of compositions, including "Satin Doll" and "Take the A-Train," are all time classics. Jazz and all genres of music will forever be influenced by the sophisticated, yet emotional and spiritual sound of Duke Ellington's music.

Born in a segregated Washington, DC neighborhood, Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, achieved an enduring legacy and popularity that has not been equaled or exceeded. He developed his talent during the Harlem Renaissance period and became one of the top five band leaders from 1926-74. Duke's contribution to music can be summed up best by Miles Davis: "All musicians should get down on their knees once a year and thank the Lord for Duke Ellington."

Duke was the first jazz composer to produce extended compositions, such as "Creole Rhapsody" and "Reminiscing in Tempo" as well as a series of long works like "Jump for Joy," "Black, Brown, and Beige," and "A Drum is a Woman." He wrote for large orchestras, small combos, vocalists, choirs, movies, theater, church and nightclubs. He produced thousands of songs for more than fifty years, which are still as fresh and vibrant today as they were when he wrote them decades ago.

It is my honor to express an enthusiastic tribute to this jazz legend during this year-long celebration of his amazing contributions to American music.●

RECOGNITION OF THE 160TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

• Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge and salute the Georgia Historical Society, which on March 20, 1999 will celebrate 160 years of collecting and preserving our rich history for all Georgians.

The Georgia Historical Society was chartered in 1839 by the Georgia General Assembly and currently has more

than 5,000 members from all across Georgia and the entire nation. As a non-profit organization, the Society remains the oldest cultural institution in the State of Georgia and is one of the oldest organizations in our country. For sixteen decades the Society has collected, preserved and shared Georgia's rich history with many Georgians through various educational outreach programs and research services.

The Georgia Historical Society's archives and library are operated in cooperation with the office of Georgia's Secretary of State. During my years as Secretary of State I relied on the Georgia Historical Society on numerous occasions for valuable information concerning our State's history, and I truly believe that the Society is a real treasure that all of us should use and enjoy. The Society has the most extensive collection in the country of manuscripts, books, maps, photographs, newspapers, architectural drawings, portraits and artifacts related to Georgia's history that date back to the founding of the Colony and continue through the twentieth century.

The Georgia Historical Society stays in close contact with the citizens it serves so well. Since the founding of the Colony of Georgia at Savannah on February 12, 1733 by James Edward Oglethorpe, Georgians have celebrated this historical date. This year the Georgia Historical Society and the Savannah-Chatham County Public Schools continued this tradition by organizing and hosting the Georgia Heritage Celebration on Thursday, February 12, 1999. As part of the Celebration the Society honors Georgians who have made a positive impact on the state. This year's honoree was Peter Tonedd, who was a master carpenter and tavern owner. Previous honorees have included James Jackson, Revolutionary War hero, U.S. Representative, U.S. Senator and Governor of Georgia; Mary Telfair, philanthropist in the arts and medicine; Abraham Baldwin, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Juliette G. Low, Founder of the Girl Scouts; Andrew Bryan, a Baptist minister; and James Oglethorpe.

The Society also holds monthly lectures on a wide variety of historical topics and yearly conferences focusing on local communities, and conducts special tours at various historical locations across Georgia. The Georgia Historical Society also publishes books and a quarterly news magazine, Footnotes, on Georgia's history and genealogy, as well as The Georgia Historical Quarterly, a journal on Georgia's history that was established in 1917.

I would especially like to commend the Georgia Historical Society for diligently working on behalf of all Georgians in the historical preservation of our State's history. The Society provides a vast collection of records and artifacts to thousands of researchers

and genealogists from around the world.

I applaud the Georgia Historical Society for preserving and teaching our State's history. We must not allow the pride and glory of our State and our Nation to be forgotten—it must be celebrated by all. The benefits of enriching the people of Georgia by promoting a better understanding of our past and who we are as Georgians must not be ignored.

Mr. President, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing and honoring the dedication and hard work of the Georgia Historical Society during the past 160 years. The efforts put forth by the Society have preserved and will continue to preserve our rich history by ensuring a future for Georgia's past.●

#### TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MOSSE

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my sorrow over the loss of my friend, and former teacher, George Mosse. George was truly an extraordinary man, a great humanist and a wonderful teacher. While his 25 books were influential, he would not want us to forget that we were almost deprived of his brilliance. Lucky for us, George was able to escape the Nazis at age 19 by way of Switzerland.

I had the honor of studying under George at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His lectures were unique in both their style and subject. George first developed his dynamic, energetic, style while at the University of Iowa, where he taught classes of up to 1,000 students. He is perhaps best known for his work on Nazi Germany, but his later work on subjects like national symbols and monuments was equally as impressive.

In addition to his countless articles and essays, George was simply a wonderful teacher. His challenging and invigorating teaching style compelled his students to learn. I think many of his students naively took for granted his endless flow of energy and ideas. This expectation is understandable given his almost ritualistic process of exploring a new and dynamic area of study each decade. The University of Wisconsin, and the field of history, have truly lost an asset, but his work will surely live on.●

#### THE ASSASSINATION OF ROSEMARY NELSON

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, tomorrow is St. Patrick's Day. And in a few days, we will celebrate the first anniversary of the Good Friday peace accord, which our esteemed former colleague, George Mitchell, negotiated, and which promises to resolve and heal one of the oldest conflicts in Europe: Northern Ireland. Now comes the distressing news that a car bomb has

taken the life of Rosemary Nelson, a prominent Roman Catholic human rights lawyer. A group known as the "Protestant Red Hand Defenders," outlawed earlier this month for bomb and grenade attacks, has claimed responsibility for this heinous and cowardly act.

These dissidents, and others like them—both Protestant and Roman Catholic—are determined to prevent peace. They claim they act on religious principles but, in fact, they worship only violence. Fortunately, they are the minority. Northern Ireland is on the path to peace.

Rosemary Nelson was 40. She was married and had three children. She was murdered because she represented nationalists in high profile cases, including the Roman Catholic residents of the Garvaghy Road area in Portadown who asked, simply, that Protestant unionists pick some other place to march.

Last September, Ms. Nelson testified before the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights. She spoke about the harassment and intimidation of defense lawyers who represent Republicans and nationalists, and she accused the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) of threatening her and her family.

These are serious charges. Unfortunately, she is not alone. Last year, I met with Sean McPhilemy, author of *The Committee: Political Assassination in Northern Ireland*. The book, based on a documentary shown on British television in 1991, charges that current and former members of the RUC have colluded with Loyalist terrorists to murder Irish Republicans and nationalists. McPhilemy struck me as an earnest, principled, and exceedingly careful journalist—married to a Protestant, by the way.

Tomorrow, Senators DODD, KENNEDY, MACK, and I, and our House colleagues—Speaker of the House HASTERT, Minority Leader GEPHARDT, and Congressman WALSH—will release our annual "Friends of Ireland Executive Committee St. Patrick's Day Statement." In that statement, we will express our concern about protection for lawyers active on human rights cases, and bring to attention a report on the subject by the Special Rapporteur of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

Attacks on the judiciary—whether on judges, lawyers, officers of the courts, or witnesses—are intolerable and represent, perhaps, the gravest threat to the fragile peace which now prevails, tenuously, over Northern Ireland. There can be no permanent peace in Northern Ireland if these charges regarding the RUC are true. RUC complicity in political assassinations would be state-sponsored terrorism.