

Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 25, 1998 at 3 p.m. and Thursday, March 26, 1998 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Airland Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Wednesday, March 25, 1998, at 10 a.m., in open session, to receive testimony on Tactical Aviation Modernization.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Communications Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, March 25, 1998, at 2:30 p.m., on 271 Application Process.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 25, 1998 at 2 p.m., to hold a hearing in Room 226, Senate Dirksen Building, on: "The Tradition and Importance of Protecting the United States Flag."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 25, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 890, the Dutch John Federal Property Disposition and Assistance Act of 1997; S. 1109, a bill to make a minor adjustment in the exterior boundary of the Devils Backbone Wilderness in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, to exclude a small parcel of land containing improvements; S. 1468, a bill to provide for the conveyance of one (1) acre of land from Santa Fe National Forest to the Village of Jemez Springs, New Mexico, as the site of a fire substation; S. 1469, a bill to provide for the expansion of the historic community cemetery of El Rito, New Mexico, through the special designation of five acres of Carson National Forest adjacent to the cemetery; S. 1510, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey

certain lands to the county of Rio Arriba, New Mexico; S. 1683, a bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction over part of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture for inclusion in the Wenatchee National Forest; S. 1719, the Gallatin Land Consolidation Act of 1998; S. 1752, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites and use the proceeds for the acquisition of office sites and the acquisition, construction, or improvement of offices and support buildings for the Coconino National Forest, Kaibab National Forest, Prescott National Forest, and Tonto National Forest in the State of Arizona; H.R. 1439, a bill to facilitate the sale of certain lands in Tahoe National Forest in the State of California to Placer County, California; H.R. 1663, a bill to clarify the intent of the Congress in Public Law 93-632 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to provide for the maintenance of 18 concrete dams and weirs that were located in the Emigrant Wilderness at the time the wilderness area was designated as wilderness in that Public Law.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY, EXPORT AND TRADE PROMOTION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 25, 1998, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, the New England Governors recently passed a resolution calling on Congress to adopt legislation to reauthorize the Corporation for National Service this year.

As a strong supporter of national and community service, I am heartened by the New England Governors' enthusiasm for AmeriCorps, the National Senior Service Corps, the Learn and Serve program, and other Corporation for National Service initiatives. It is my hope that the Corporation for National Service reauthorization legislation will be considered by the Senate this year.

Mr. President, I ask that the New England Governors' resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 140

Whereas, the citizens of New England have benefited in a variety of ways from the important contribution made by the service programs of the Corporation for National

Service in partnership with the states of the region; and

Whereas, New England states have profited from the power and promise of citizen service and traditional volunteers through the efforts of 90,000 New Englanders who serve our states each day through AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve America, and the National Senior Service Corps programs of the Corporation for National Service; and

Whereas, New England states have been assisted by the Corporation for National Service programs that use service as a strategy to improve the quality of life in the region; and

Whereas, AmeriCorps members and National Senior Service Corps volunteers have improved education achievement, enhanced our environment, made our neighborhoods safer, and addressed other human needs; and

Whereas, the students in Learn and Serve America have been afforded the opportunity to serve their communities and reflect on the meaning of that service; and

Whereas, AmeriCorps and the other programs supported by the Corporation for National Service have provided critical resources to our states; and

Whereas, the proposed reauthorization legislation, entitled the National and Community Service Amendments Act of 1998 will devolve more authority and greater flexibility to states in the implementation of programs funded by the Corporation for National Service; and

Whereas, the existing distribution of AmeriCorps grant funds, two-thirds for AmeriCorps State and one-third for AmeriCorps National, is retained in the proposed legislation; and

Whereas, New England has benefited substantially from the law's existing allocation of state funds which redistribute one-half through formula and one-half through national competition; Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Governors of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, through their New England Governors' Conference, Inc., urge their respective Congressional delegations and the Congress to support the National Community Service Amendments Act of 1998, reauthorizing the Corporation for National Service, to support the bill's devolution provisions that add authority and flexibility to states and state commissions, to support the bill's directives that AmeriCorps State funds provide Governor-appointed state commissions more control over program selection, and particularly to support the bill's continuation of the existing 50/50 state funds distribution division between formula and nationally competitive AmeriCorps grant funds.

Adoption certified by the New England Governors' Conference, Inc. on February 24, 1998. •

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN R. KREICK AS HE RETIRES FROM SANDERS

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. John R. Kreick as he retires from Sanders after a distinguished 28-year career. I commend and admire his dedication and commitment to the defense industry, the community and the employees of Sanders.

John joined Sanders in 1969, after receiving his doctorate in theoretical physics as a research physicist. He proceeded to manage and direct the development and production of infrared countermeasure systems that are

today deployed on U.S. and allied helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft around the world. John moved up to technical director for the Sanders Defense and Information Systems Division in 1983 and was then promoted to vice president and chief engineer for the division that same year. He was named vice president of the company's airborne countermeasures product line in the Electronic Warfare Division in 1984 and was named President in 1988.

John is nationally recognized as a leader in the electronic warfare field. He was honored in 1995 by Aviation Week magazine with the Aerospace Laurels Award and he holds a gold medal award from the Electronic Warfare Association.

As Chairman of the U.S. Senate Strategic Forces Subcommittee, I have witnessed firsthand John's contributions to our national defense and how his efforts have helped protect American lives. Our rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are safer today because of John's leadership.

I have had the pleasure of John's friendship and mutual respect for the past 13 years. I wish John, Carole and his family much happiness in his retirement and I know he will enjoy his free time skiing mid-week in the White Mountains. John Kreick, best wishes and Godspeed. It is an honor to represent you in the U.S. Senate.●

BATAAN DEATH MARCH

● Mr. REID. Mr. President, during the early days of World War II, General MacArthur withdrew his forces from Luzon to the Bataan Peninsula. These forces were responsible for delaying the Japanese timetable for conquest by four months and for keeping the Japanese forces tied up in the Philippines. After four months of fighting, the combined American and Filipino forces were forced to surrender. Many perished in the fight, those that survived were in poor health or were wounded.

Following the surrender of forces in April 1942, the Japanese marched the 70,000 prisoners the length of the Bataan peninsula to prisoner of war camps. It is estimated that more than 10,000 perished during the Death March.

The tragedy and horror of the Death March is almost impossible to imagine. The prisoners were marched with little food and water from the southern end of the Bataan Peninsula to San Fernando, a total of 55 miles. From San Fernando, the prisoners were taken by rail to Capas where they were marched the final eight miles to Camp O'Donnell. Many of the prisoners were weakened from disease and from months of fighting. Those that fell behind were beaten badly by the Japanese troops—a prisoner unable to get up was often executed on the spot. Two out of every three Americans who fought at Bataan failed to return home, having either died in battle, during the Death March, or in prison camps.

This week, 80 survivors of the Bataan Death March are meeting in Reno, Ne-

vada for the American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor Western Chapter Convention. I want to take this opportunity to recognize some of the heroic veterans who were part of MacArthur's army which held off the numerically superior Japanese forces on the Bataan Peninsula for four long months. These heroes not only survived the horrific battle and the subsequent Death March, but also endured internment in POW camps in the Philippines, Manchuria, Korea, and Japan.

Several of the Bataan Death March survivors attending the convention are from my home state of Nevada. I'd like to recognize these veterans in the RECORD: Arthur Bartholf, Bill R. Black, John Bowler, Richard Breslin, Raymond Cavellaro, Chesley H. Irvin, Ralph Levenberg Donald McDougall, Patrick E. Morris, Manuel Navarez, Douglas Northam, Tomas Pagaliluan, John D. Pasini, John Perkowski, Steve Rogers, George Small, Karl D. Tobey. There will also be survivors from California, Arizona, Oregon and Washington at the convention this week.

Mr. President, I speak for myself, for everyone here in the Senate, and for all Nevada citizens, I am deeply appreciative for the sacrifices these heroic men made who survived such horrific circumstances surrounding the Bataan Death March. I know this is a debt which we can never completely repay, but nonetheless it is so important to say—Thank you for your dedication and devotion to protecting our freedom and liberty.●

DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

● Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, North Carolina suffered a great tragedy last Friday. In less than a moment, without any time for warning, two communities in Rockingham County were hit by powerful tornadoes that left two dead, nearly 30 injured, and indescribable destruction in their wakes.

The good people of Stoneville and Mayodan have pulled together and have already set about the difficult job of picking up the pieces and rebuilding their communities. Homes and businesses are being put back together. Roads, fields, and streams are being cleared of trees and debris.

Speaking for the state and Rockingham County, Mr. President, we are thankful for the federal disaster declaration, which came so quickly, and permitted the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and all the agencies and volunteer organizations to come to the scene so soon after disaster struck. And I have confidence that appropriate federal aid will continue.

Mr. President, I have been assured that funding in this Emergency Supplemental Appropriation will be used for recovery in Rockingham County. Further, I have a letter from Director James L. Witt indicating that FEMA has adequate funding for its emergency

response and recovery activities for this disaster. This federal help, combined with state and local resources, is exactly what is needed. I ask that Director Witt's letter be printed in the RECORD.

I offer my deepest sympathy to the families and loved-ones of those who perished in this disaster. They will be greatly missed. And, I wish a speedy recovery to those injured, with the hope that they will soon be able to join their communities in the rebuilding efforts.

The letter follows:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY,

Washington, DC, March 25, 1998.

Hon. LAUCH FAIRCLOTH,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC

DEAR SENATOR FAIRCLOTH: This is in response to your question regarding the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Assistance Program funding. I can assure you that our Agency has adequate funding to carry out eligible emergency response and recovery activities for Rockingham County, NC, after last week's devastating tornadoes.

As you know, the President declared Rockingham County a Federal Disaster area on Sunday during my visit there. We are already serving citizens under our Individual Assistance program. In addition, we are awaiting the results of the States' Preliminary Damage Assessments to determine the need for Public Assistance. As soon as that information is collected and submitted to FEMA, we will review it and make a determination as appropriate.

We appreciate your interest in FEMA's Disaster Assistance programs and are standing by to offer North Carolinians assistance. If you have any further questions, please have a member of your staff contact our Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs at (202) 646-4500.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. WITT,
Director.●

FCC REPORT ON SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the Appropriations Supplemental contains a provision sponsored by myself, the Appropriations Committee Chairman, Senator STEVENS, and the Commerce Committee Chairman, Senator MCCAIN, requiring the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to submit a report to Congress by May 8, 1998.

My provision requires the FCC to do several things. First, it directs the FCC to cure the defects found by the General Accounting Office (GAO) in the program's administrative structure. The GAO found that the FCC's implementation of schools/libraries program violated the Government Corporations Control Act (GCCA) in setting up independent corporations to administer the schools/libraries program. Mr. President, when the Congress wants to establish a separate corporation to administer a program it does so. That's why Congress set up the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The FCC does not have such unilateral authority to go creating a corporation because it wants to.

The report also asks detailed questions about how much money will be