

100 years ago what Walmart is today." Perhaps in a century Walmart will similarly be remembered as an icon of a by-gone era, but the mercantile comparison is apt. With over 8,000 stores worldwide, and with an emphasis on volume purchases and discount prices, Woolworth's was a retailing giant.

The early efforts of Frank Winfield Woolworth did not portend such success. Born on a farm in Jefferson County in 1852, his favorite boyhood game was playing store but initially he was not very good at it. At 19 he began working in a village grocery store at no pay, and did so for 2 years. After a similar 3-month internship at Moore & Smith in Watertown, he finally secured gainful employment as a store clerk at \$3.50 a week.

Dollar stores might seem to be a late 20th century development, but in 1875 there was a profitable 99 cent store in Watertown. Mr. A. Bushnell hired Woolworth as a \$10-dollar-a-week clerk in a 99 cent store he was opening in Port Huron, MI. Woolworth's lack of salesmanship led to a \$1.50 cut in his salary. Still, he saw the possibilities of a store with all merchandise priced the same. In 1877 Woolworth returned to Moore & Smith. The next year he persuaded his employers to try a counter at a county fair on which all items sold for five cents. It was a great success.

Woolworth persuaded Mr. Moore to back him with \$300 for a five cent store on Bleeker Street in Utica, but it failed after 3 months. Woolworth realized that he had not had enough variety in his stock so in 1879 he opened a new store in Lancaster, PA with a line of ten-cent items as well. This one succeeded. Woolworth soon perfected the combination of inexpensive items you occasionally needed with inexpensive items you occasionally wanted. He opened his second store in Reading in 1884 and continued to expand. By 1909 Woolworth was in a position to commission the tallest building in the world, which the Woolworth Building was when it was completed in 1913.

Woolworth's early partners had opened their own chains of five and tens. In 1912 they all were absorbed by the F.W. Woolworth Co., giving Woolworth control over 596 stores. He constantly strived to expand his line of five and ten cent merchandise, and was able to keep costs down by having goods manufactured especially for his chain, sometimes buying an entire year's output from a factory.

Frank Woolworth died in 1919. His empire continued to grow. By 1954, 75 years after his first sale, Woolworth's had 2,850 stores and \$700 million in annual sales. Six years later sales topped \$1 billion. But changes on the American landscape and in the retail world were underway, and they would eventually lead to Friday's announcement. The emigration to the suburbs and competition from drug stores, specialty stores, malls, and large retailers along the highways finally wore down one of the pillars of Main Street.

Woolworth's will be fondly remembered by millions of its customers who dined at the lunch counter and purchased some of life's little necessities there. The company also stands as a testament to the possibilities when one person has one good idea and endless determination. ●

TRIBUTE TO THE VERMONT STATE POLICE FOR 50 YEARS OF EXEMPLARY SERVICE

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Vermont State Police on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

It all started on July 1, 1947, when the Department of Public Safety, home of the Vermont State Police, was established by the Vermont General Assembly. Although Vermont was one of the last in the Nation to create a State police force, it is widely regarded as one of the country's best. At its inception, it was comprised of 55 State troopers and 7 civilians.

During the department's 50 years of service, Vermont's population has increased by over 50 percent. As Vermont changed, so did the department. Today, it also includes a larger civilian force to assist with laboratory procedures and other non-law enforcement related work. Technological advances such as the introduction of radar as a speed enforcement tool, the purchase of the first polygraph instrument, and the creation of a mobile crime lab unit all increased the department's ability to deal with the rising challenges facing law enforcement today.

The changing societal and family dynamics have greatly impacted our police force. Today, our troopers must be trained differently to meet these challenges. What remains the same, however, is the dedication, professionalism, and exemplary service we have been accustomed to—in spite of the ever present dangers of the job. On any given day, a trooper's job might range from assisting a stranded motorist on Interstate 89 to a homicide call in the northeast kingdom.

For 50 years the department has helped improve our communities and given our citizens a sense of security. On behalf of all Vermonters I would like to thank the Department of Public Safety, and wish them continued success. ●

MONTANA WORLD TRADE CENTER

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, in today's world, trade doesn't stop at the borders. Whatever business you're in, and whether you operate a Fortune 500 company or a small family farm, every day you have more opportunities and more competitors overseas.

That's why an organization like the Montana World Trade Center is so valuable to our State. We are a small business State. We have small timber mills, environmental technology firms,

Indian manufacturing companies, and family farms.

And, Mr. President, our Fortune 500 companies may well have all the information and all the connections they need to succeed in world trade. More power to them. But a small Montana farmer, or a specialized high-technology business, simply doesn't have the money and manpower to keep up with overseas opportunities.

Even at the most basic logistical level, the paperwork and customs forms associated with imports and exports can be too much for a small business to handle. Additional burdens include finding foreign partners in far-away countries—and while Canada makes up about half our exports, other Montana markets range around the world, from Kuwait to the Philippines to Bangladesh.

So our Montana farms, ranches, and businesses can gain a lot from the world marketplace. But they often need expert assistance in finding likely markets and partners abroad. And they need early warning when foreign competitors try to take advantage of them—as one firm found a Chinese company pirating its hunting decoy designs and advertising them in sportsmen's magazines.

That is what the Montana World Trade Center provides. And the \$2.5 million grant included in this bill will help the center meet that goal. It will help Montanans compete in the world marketplace and export more effectively. That is critical to our State's economic future. So this grant is a good investment that will pay off in new exports and more jobs.

I hope the Senate will approve it. ●

FRANK AND MARION HAWKINS' 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my hearty congratulations to Frank and Marion Hawkins on their 50th wedding anniversary. Frank and Marion took their vows at St. Raymond's Church in Providence, RI, in 1947. So, on October 2, they will have spent 50 years together, living their dreams, raising their family, and sharing their successes and setbacks.

The Hawkins are blessed with four children: Robert, Charles, Mary-Ellen, and Stephen. They are also the proud grandparents of five grandchildren.

After graduating from Providence College in 1942, Frank served in the Army Air Force during World War II. Marion graduated from Edgewood Secretarial School. Frank retired in 1986 after working for the Carey & Celotex Corp.

I am pleased to announce that the family will gather on July 27, 1997, for a mass and festive meal to celebrate the Hawkins' 50th wedding anniversary. In closing, Mr. President, I want to extend my best wishes to the entire Hawkins family as they come together to celebrate this wonderful event. ●

TRIBUTE TO GEOFFEREY WARD

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Geoffrey Ward, a Portsmouth High School senior, for attending the 50th annual American Legion Boys Nation. Geoffrey was chosen to represent the Granite State at the national program. He was also one of several boys to attend American Legion Boys State at the New Hampshire Technical Institute in Concord this summer. These are certainly accomplishments of which he should be very proud, and I applaud him for his achievements.

Boys State and Boys Nation are week-long programs that aim to teach young men to be responsible citizens by teaching them how the Government works. The students set up a legislature where they introduce and debate bills in order to learn the complexities of democracy. While learning about the ins and outs of the Government, he will also learn interpersonal skills and the importance of listening, understanding and working together.

Geofferey enjoys politics and may pursue a career in a related field. I congratulate Geoffrey on his outstanding accomplishments. I commend his hard work and perseverance and wish him luck at Boys Nation. •

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

Mr. BOND. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 858 entitled, "An Act to Authorize Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1998 for Intelligence and Intelligence-related Activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 858) entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998".

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1998 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

- (1) The Central Intelligence Agency.
- (2) The Department of Defense.
- (3) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
- (4) The National Security Agency.
- (5) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

- (6) The Department of State.
- (7) The Department of the Treasury.
- (8) The Department of Energy.
- (9) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (10) The Drug Enforcement Administration.
- (11) The National Reconnaissance Office.
- (12) The National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) **SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS AND PERSONNEL CEILINGS.**—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101, and the authorized personnel ceilings as of September 30, 1998, for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the elements listed in such section, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany the bill H.R. 1775 of the 105th Congress.

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.**—The Schedule of Authorizations shall be made available to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives and to the President. The President shall provide for suitable distribution of the Schedule, or of appropriate portions of the Schedule, within the executive branch.

SEC. 103. PERSONNEL CEILING ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) **AUTHORITY FOR ADJUSTMENTS.**—With the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of Central Intelligence may authorize employment of civilian personnel in excess of the number authorized for fiscal year 1998 under section 102 when the Director of Central Intelligence determines that such action is necessary to the performance of important intelligence functions, except that the number of personnel employed in excess of the number authorized under such section may not, for any element of the intelligence community, exceed two percent of the number of civilian personnel authorized under such section for such element.

(b) **NOTICE TO INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.**—The Director of Central Intelligence shall promptly notify the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate whenever he exercises the authority granted by this section.

SEC. 104. COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Community Management Account of the Director of Central Intelligence for fiscal year 1998 the sum of \$147,588,000. Within such amount, funds identified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a) for the Advanced Research and Development Committee and the Environmental Intelligence and Applications Program shall remain available until September 30, 1999.

(b) **AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL LEVELS.**—The elements within the Community Management Account of the Director of Central Intelligence are authorized a total of 313 full-time personnel as of September 30, 1998. Such personnel may be permanent employees of the Community Management Account elements or personnel detailed from other elements of the United States Government.

(c) **CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATIONS.**—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) and the personnel authorized by subsection (b)—

- (1) there is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1998 such amounts, and
- (2) there is authorized such personnel as of September 30, 1998,

for the Community Management Account, as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

(d) **REIMBURSEMENT.**—Except as provided in section 113 of the National Security Act of 1947 (as added by section 304 of this Act), during fiscal year 1998 any officer or employee of the

United States or member of the Armed Forces who is detailed to an element of the Community Management Account from another element of the United States Government shall be detailed on a reimbursable basis; except that any such officer, employee, or member may be detailed on a nonreimbursable basis for a period of less than one year for the performance of temporary functions as required by the Director of Central Intelligence.

(e) **NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a), the amount of \$27,000,000 shall be available for the National Drug Intelligence Center. Within such amount, funds provided for research, development, test, and engineering purposes shall remain available until September 30, 1999, and funds provided for procurement purposes shall remain available until September 30, 2000.

(2) **TRANSFER OF FUNDS.**—The Director of Central Intelligence shall transfer to the Attorney General of the United States funds available for the National Drug Intelligence Center under paragraph (1). The Attorney General shall utilize funds so transferred for the activities of the Center.

(3) **LIMITATION.**—Amounts available for the Center may not be used in contravention of the provisions of section 103(d)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403-3(d)(1)).

(4) **AUTHORITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Attorney General shall retain full authority over the operations of the Center.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund for fiscal year 1998 the sum of \$196,900,000.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this Act for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 302. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this Act shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 303. ADMINISTRATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

Subsection (e) of section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) The Office of the Director of Central Intelligence shall, for administrative purposes, be within the Central Intelligence Agency."

SEC. 304. DETAIL OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PERSONNEL—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title I of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"DETAIL OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PERSONNEL—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM

"SEC. 113. (a) **DETAIL.**—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of a department with an element in the intelligence community or the head of an intelligence community agency or element may detail any employee within that department, agency, or element to serve in any position in the Intelligence