

proposed domain names across a range of generic top-level domains;

(B) the identification of what information from domain name databases should be accessible for the clearing of trademarks and intellectual property rights; and

(C) whether generic top-level domain registrants should be required to provide certain information;

(3) domain name trademark and intellectual property rights dispute resolution mechanisms, including how to—

(A) reduce trademark and intellectual property rights conflicts associated with the addition of any new generic top-level domains; and

(B) reduce trademark and intellectual property rights conflicts through new technical approaches to Internet addressing;

(4) choice of law or jurisdiction for resolution of trademark and intellectual property rights disputes relating to domain names, including which jurisdictions should be available for trademark and intellectual property rights owners to file suit to protect such trademarks and intellectual property rights;

(5) trademark and intellectual property rights infringement liability for registrars, registries, or technical management bodies; and

(6) short-term and long-term technical and policy options for Internet addressing schemes and the impact of such options on current trademark and intellectual property rights issues.

(c) COOPERATION WITH STUDY.—

(1) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall—

(A) direct the Patent and Trademark Office, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and other Department of Commerce entities to cooperate fully with the National Research Council in its activities in carrying out the study under this section; and

(B) request all other appropriate Federal departments, Federal agencies, Government contractors, and similar entities to provide similar cooperation to the National Research Council.

(2) PRIVATE CORPORATION COOPERATION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall request that any private, not-for-profit corporation established to manage the Internet root server system and the top-level domain names provide similar cooperation to the National Research Council.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Research Council shall complete the study under this section and submit a report on the study to the Secretary of Commerce. The report shall set forth the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Council concerning the effects of adding new generic top-level domains and related dispute resolution procedures on trademark and intellectual property rights holders.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the report is submitted to the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary shall submit the report to the Committees on Commerce and the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$800,000 for the study conducted under this Act.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of

the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, July 9, 1998 at 2:00 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. 1333, to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to allow national park units that cannot charge an entrance or admission fee to retain other fees and charges; S. 2129, to eliminate restrictions on the acquisition of certain land contiguous to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park; S. 2232, to establish the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; S. 2106 and H.R. 2283, to expand the boundaries of Arches National Park, Utah, to include portions of certain drainages that are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and to include a portion of Fish Seep Draw owned by the State of Utah, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the Subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, July 14, 1998, at 9:30 a.m. in room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on H.R. 856, To provide a process leading to full self-government for Puerto Rico and S. 472, To provide for referenda in which the residents of Puerto Rico may express democratically their preferences regarding the political status of the territory, and for other purposes.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should contact the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Washington, D.C. For further information, please call James Beirne, Counsel at (202) 224-2564, or Betty Nevitt, Staff Assistant at (202) 224-0765.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of

the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, July 16, 1998 at 2:00 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. 155, to redesignate General Grant National Memorial as Grant's Tomb National Monument, and for other purposes; S. 1408, to establish the Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, and for other purposes; S. 1718, to amend the Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 to authorize the acquisition of additional acreage for the historic site to permit the development of visitor and administrative facilities and to authorize the appropriation of additional amounts for the acquisition of real and personal property; and S. 1990, to authorize expansion of Fort Davis National Historic Site in Fort Davis, Texas.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the Subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

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 Tuesday, July 21, 1998, 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. 1964, a bill to provide for the sale of certain public land in the Ivanpah Valley, Nevada, to the Clark County Department of Aviation, and S. 1509, a bill to authorize the Bureau of Land Management to use vegetation sales contracts in managing land at Fort Stanton and certain nearby acquired land along the Rio Bonita in Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MR. MACK R. FARR

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the vision, professional dedication, and public service of Mr. Mack R. Farr who will retire in July after thirty-one years of civilian service in the Department of Defense. During that time, Mr. Farr has become one of the preeminent leaders in the development and procurement of night vision devices for the U.S. Armed Forces.

Mr. Farr has been instrumental in the development of night vision devices at all levels—from technician at the Army's Night Vision Laboratory to Technical Director for the Army's Project Manager for Night Vision/Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition. The extent of his participation spans the development of two generations of image intensifiers, laser aiming lights, laser range finders, and laser countermeasures systems, as well as the recent development and production of second-generation thermal systems. These systems enable our troops to fight in the dark and represent one of the most profound improvements in military capability.

Our ability to "own the night" was critical to the success demonstrated during Operations Desert Storm in Kuwait and Just Cause in Panama. Under Mr. Farr's technical direction, the U.S. military has procured \$3.3 billion worth of night vision equipment, substantially improving the lethality and survivability of our Armed Forces.

Mr. Farr began his career with the government as a technician for the Army's Night Vision Laboratory in January 1967, working to improve the operating life of image intensifier tubes. He then focused on miniaturizing this technology so that it could be utilized by the individual soldier. The products which evolved from this effort are now widely used by both ground soldiers and aviators alike, and have formed the foundation for such grand concepts as the Land Warrior program. The best compliment paid to Mr. Farr came from one of his colleagues who stated, "Mr. Farr brought night vision to the individual soldier."

During his career, Mr. Farr was the chief architect of omnibus style procurements for night vision devices. Omnibus procurements are designed to solicit multiple night vision systems which use common manufacturing processes and combine them into one significant multi-year contract. In addition, these procurements were one of the Army's first "best value" contracting efforts. Both concepts have become so successful that best value source selections are now the desired method of procurement for the Army, and four omnibus style contracts have been awarded over a fifteen-year period for 476,861 night vision goggles, sights, and driving devices. Mr. Farr's efforts in shaping these concepts have led to

the continuous improvement of night vision devices over this period. Night vision goggle unit prices have decreased by seventy percent over this time frame, while the performance of night vision goggles has significantly increased.

Mr. Farr has also led the Army's Project Manager, Night Vision/Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition office in continued acquisition reform. His efforts in Image Intensification have resulted in a consolidated program which today is known as horizontal Technology Integration and Single Process Initiatives. Mr. Farr has worked with industry to develop innovative concepts such as establishment of the first swap out program which allows Army units to trade-in old image intensification systems for credit toward purchase of the latest high performance devices. Industry then recycles components from the old image intensifier systems for use in their commercial products. This process keeps industry prices low and Army capability high, at a reduced cost to the Government.

Mr. Farr has also been instrumental in developing export policy for night vision devices. He has worked closely with the Army Materiel Command, Defense Technology Surveillance Agency, and Defense Intelligence Agency to develop a policy which is both fair to U.S. night vision manufacturers and protective of U.S. interests in this technology. Under this policy, U.S. manufacturers have become the desired suppliers of night vision equipment on the international market.

Mr. Farr has received numerous awards during the span of his government career, however his preeminence in the electro-optics field is best demonstrated by his selection into the Association of Night Vision Manufacturers Image Intensification Hall of Fame for his long service and remarkable contributions to this technology.

I know that Mr. Farr's wife, Nancy, his children, Shelly, Mark, and Robert, and the Department of Defense are proud of his accomplishments and contributions. Our Nation and our Armed Forces are indebted to him for his many years of public service. I wish him well in his future endeavors.●

321ST MISSILE GROUP, GRAND FORKS AFB

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the 321st Missile Group at Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota, as it prepares to deactivate.

As my colleagues may be aware, the 321st is one of the longest-serving and most decorated ICBM units in the United States Air Force. After flying B-25 bombers in the Mediterranean theater during the Second World War as the 321st Bombardment Group, this fine unit undertook several aircraft and basing changes before coming home to the prairies of North Dakota at Grand Forks AFB in 1964.

As the 321st Missile Wing, this unit was the very first to deploy the Minuteman II ICBM during the mid-1960s, and became one of the first to upgrade to the Minuteman III missile in the early 1970s. The 321st consistently won awards, being often regarded as the best ICBM wing in the Air Force. After this unit was selected for closure, its personnel ably continued the strategic deterrence mission, while also—ahead of schedule—realigning the 321st Missile Group's assets.

North Dakotans have always had a special attachment to the 321st. Unlike other military units which are sometimes seen at a distance, at air fields and barracks behind chain-link fences, the 321st Missile Group has literally been based in North Dakota's backyards. Its roots of steel and concrete are sunk deep into the prairie soil of the Flickertail State.

One hundred and fifty ICBM silos and fifteen missile alert facilities dot the fields of eastern North Dakota, covering an area larger than the state of New Jersey. As the missileers and their hardware stood at the very frontlines of the Cold War, we North Dakotans in our nearby farms and communities knowingly and proudly stood with them. For over three decades, we have been pleased to open our small town coffee shops to personnel on their way to inspect a launch facility, or to groups of officers returning to base after pulling long strategic alerts in launch control facilities beneath the wheat fields of the Red River Valley.

Mr. President, the men and women of the 321st have been a part of North Dakota in a very special way. To everyone who has served in the 321st over its long history at Grand Forks, I say this: you will always have a home in North Dakota. You are part of the family.

There is no question that we are sad to see the 321st go. Even so, I think it is important that we put the departure of this unit in its proper context.

The 321st is being realigned because our country won the Cold War. The triumph of America and its ideals over communism and tyranny is worth celebrating.

As we celebrate this victory, however, we must not forget that it was the men and women of the 321st who provided America the strategic deterrence and stability that allowed the Cold War to end peacefully. Around the clock, year after year, the 321st stood ready to deliver 450 nuclear warheads to targets throughout the Soviet Union in just a few minutes time. This made it clear to Moscow that a thermonuclear war with the United States would be a conflict they could never hope to win.

I would urge my Colleagues in the Senate not to forget that the motto of the Strategic Air Command was "Peace is Our Profession." Truly, the 321st has been an organization of "peace professionals."

It is good to know that the spirit of the 321st Missile Group will live on at