

community to celebrate and extoll the virtue of reading on the birthday of America's favorite Doctor—Dr. Seuss;

Whereas National Read Across America Day is designed to show every American child that reading can be fun, and encourages parents, relatives and entire communities to read to our nation's children;

Whereas National Read Across America Day calls on every American to take time out of their busy day to pick up a favorite book and read to a young boy or girl, a class or a group of students;

Whereas reading is a catalyst for our children's future academic success, their preparation for America's jobs of the future, and our nation's ability to compete in the global economy;

Whereas the distinguished Chairman Jim Jeffords and Ranking Member Ted Kennedy of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee have provided significant leadership in the area of community involvement in reading through their participation in the Everybody Wins! program;

Whereas Chairman Jim Jeffords has been recognized for his leadership in reading by Parenting Magazine;

Whereas prominent sports figures such as National Read Across America Day Honorary Chairman Cal Ripken of the Baltimore Orioles baseball team, Sandy Alomar of the Cleveland Indians, and members of the Atlanta Falcons football team have dedicated substantial time, energy and resources to encourage young people to experience the joy and fun of reading;

Whereas the 105th Congress made an historic commitment to reading through the passage of the Reading Excellence Act which focused on traditionally successful phonics instruction, tutorial assistance grants for at-risk kids, and literacy assistance for parents;

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes March 2, 1999 as National Read Across America Day; and

(2) expresses its wishes that every child in every American city and town has the ability and desire to read throughout the year, and receives the parental and adult encouragement to succeed and achieve academic excellence.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### RELATIVE TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY-RELATED PROBLEM

##### BENNETT (AND DODD) AMENDMENT NO. 30

Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the resolution (S. Res. 7) to amend Senate Resolution 208 of the 105th Congress to increase funding of the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology-related Problems; as follows:

On page 1, line 5, strike "both places" and insert "the second place".

#### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on Tuesday, March 2, 1999 in SD-106 at 9:00 a.m. The pur-

pose of this meeting will be to review federal child nutrition programs.

##### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will be held on Tuesday, March 2, 1999, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Medical Necessity: From Theory to Practice. For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 3, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. to Mark-up the Committee's Budget Views & Estimates letter to the Budget Committee for FY 2000 Indian programs. (The Joint Hearing with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on American Indian Trust Management Practices in the Department of the Interior will immediately follow). The Meeting/Hearing will be held in room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 202/224-2251.

##### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, Subcommittee on Aging will be held on Wednesday, March 3, 1999, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Older Americans Act: Oversight and Overview. For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

##### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Subcommittee on Employment, Safety, and Training, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, will be held on Thursday, March 4, 1999, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is "the New SAFE Act." For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

##### COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing on "The President's Fiscal Year 2000 Budget Request for the Small Business Administration." The hearing will be held on Tuesday, March 6, 1999, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The hearing will be broadcast live on the Internet from our homepage address: <http://www.senate.gov/sbc>

For further information, please contact Paul Cooksey at 224-5175.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 2, 1999. The purpose of this meeting will be to review Federal child nutrition programs.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, March 2, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. in open session, to receive testimony on the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2000 and the future years defense plan.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 2, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 10:00 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to consider the President's budget for FY2000 for the Department of the Interior.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "Medical Necessity: From Theory to Practice" during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 2, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to receive the legislative presentations of the Veterans of World War I of the USA, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, and the Blinded Veterans Association. The hearing will be held on Tuesday, March 2, 1999, at 9:30 a.m., in room 345 of the Cannon House Office Building.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON THE YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM SPECIAL

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special

Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem be permitted to meet on March 2, 1999 at 8:30 a.m. for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION/  
MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation/Merchant Marine be allowed to meet on Tuesday, March 2, 1999, at 9:30 am on reauthorization of the Surface Transportation Board.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE,  
PEACE CORPS, NARCOTICS AND TERRORISM

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 2, 1999, at 3:00 pm to hold a hearing.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### IMPEACHMENT VOTE OF SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER

• Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, between the time I made my statement in the closed Senate deliberations on February 11th and the time I cast my vote on February 12th, I consulted with the Parliamentarian and examined the Senate precedents and found that if I voted simply "not proven," that I would be marked on the voting roles as "present." I also found that a response of "present," and inferentially the equivalent of "present," could be challenged and that I could be forced to cast a vote of "yea" or "nay."

I noted the precedent on June 28, 1951, recorded on pages 7403 and 7404 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when Senator Benton of Connecticut and Senator Lehman of New York voted "present" during a roll call vote. Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa challenged these votes and argued that a senator must vote either "yea" or "nay" unless the Senate votes to excuse the senator from voting. Senator Hickenlooper's challenge was upheld, and the Senate voted against excusing these Senators from voting by a vote of 39 to 35 in the case of Senator Lehman and a vote of 41 to 34 in the case of Senator Benton.

I also noted the precedent on August 3, 1954, on page 13086 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when Senator Mansfield of Montana voted "present" during a roll call vote. Senator Cordon of Oregon objected and asked that the Senate vote on whether Senator Mansfield should be excused from voting. By voice vote, the Senate voted against excusing Senator Mansfield from voting.

In order to avoid the possibility that some Senator might challenge my

vote, I decided to state on the Senate floor, "not proven, therefore not guilty," when my name was called on the roll call votes on Article I and Article II of the Articles of Impeachment. That avoided the possibility of a challenge and also more accurately recorded my vote as "not guilty" since I did not wish to be recorded as merely "present." •

##### COMMENDING THE NEBRASKA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD'S 24TH MEDICAL COMPANY ON THEIR DEPLOYMENT TO BOSNIA

• Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, now that the Senate has passed the Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's, and Marines' Bill of Rights Act of 1999, I would like to take a few moments to express my appreciation for a group of dedicated Nebraskans who have chosen to serve their country in the Nebraska Army National Guard.

Most of the fifty-nine members of the Nebraska Army National Guard's 24th Medical Company left Lincoln on February 21st, for Fort Benning, Georgia. This week, having completed some additional training, these soldiers from the Nebraska Guard are traveling, along with five of the unit's UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters, to participate in Operation Joint Forge in Bosnia, where they are scheduled to serve up to 270 days overseas. The 24th Medical Company will be only the second air medical evacuation unit deployed to Bosnia, where their mission will be to care for casualties as they are flown from the front lines to hospitals.

Earlier this month, I visited with members of the medical unit in their hangar in Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. President, I am very impressed by the dedication and training of these fine individuals. We are increasingly calling upon our nation's Reserve units to provide support for missions such as Bosnia, as part of America's down-sized military. Unlike the active duty forces, the citizen soldier puts a uniform on, serves his or her country, takes the uniform off, and goes back to work. We Americans should not take this dedication for granted. This current deployment may last for nine months, and that is nine months of time away from their families, their jobs, their education, and their lives. They realize the importance of their mission, and they are willing to make the sacrifices such a mission entails.

Mr. President, I am encouraged by last week's vote in this chamber to increase base pay and benefits for our military forces. The men and women who dedicate their lives to keeping our nation safe need and deserve a pay raise. The decision to join the military is extraordinary, and those who do so need to be properly compensated. However, money has never been and never will be the motivating factor for people who wish to join the Armed Services. We must ensure that the soldiers in our military are not driven away from

service by a poor quality-of-life standard. We can accomplish this by making sure that our military have adequate housing, a good, responsive medical care system, proper training and equipment, and support for their families. Even more importantly, we who are not actively involved in military service must continue to hold up individuals such as the 24th Company as exemplars of service and sacrifice in our country. These are the stories that need to be told.

In closing, I would like to give a personal "Thank you" to each and every one of the fifty-nine members of the Nebraska Army National Guard's 24th Medical Company. I wish you success in your journey and look forward to your return from what is the noblest mission in the Army, the mission to save lives. •

##### AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, the month of February has been designated as African-American History Month, however, African-American history is American history. The contributions of African-Americans to America encompass almost every area of American life. African-Americans are recorded in America as early as 1619, one year before the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock. The oldest established African-American family are descendants of William Tucker, born in Jamestown, Virginia in 1624.

Unfortunately for many of our youth, African-American role models are limited to those known for their achievements in the world of sports and entertainment. Although their accomplishments in this field are substantial and important, few of our youth know, for instance, about the many African-Americans who, throughout history, displayed tremendous courage and honor in times of war. Cripus Attuk, an African-American, was killed in the Boston Massacre in 1770, becoming the first casualty of the American Revolution. Most of the 5,000 blacks that fought in the Revolutionary War were slaves that fought in place of their owners. After the war had been won, they were immediately put back to work on their plantations, still slaves. More than 200,000 African-Americans served in the Civil War. After the Civil War, many of these trained soldiers were sent west and were reorganized as the 9th & 10th Cavalries, where they were called the "Buffalo Soldier" by the Indians they were fighting. The Tuskegee Airmen of World War II, an air squadron, had the most impressive war record in their theater of action, never losing a bomber they were assigned to escort. Against almost insurmountable odds and racial discrimination, African-Americans have faithfully served America.

Significant in another aspect of America's history are the African-Americans whose endeavors helped fuel