

a stint in the United States Air Force. He attended PS 14 in Corona, Queens, and Brooklyn Technical High School, and holds the A.B. degree from Queens College and the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees from New York University.

Dr. Cipriani was an officer in the United States Air Force who achieved the rank of Captain and the rating of Navigator-Flight Instructor before receiving an honorable discharge. As a member of the American Society of Safety Engineers, he pursued his graduate studies while employed in the Engineering Department of an international insurance company. He speaks Italian and French fluently, and has been a strong advocate of international education and a strong supporter of a humanities component in technical education curricula.

Dr. Cipriani is married to Judith M. Pellathy and has four children—Maria, Frank, Michael and Dominique.

His accomplishments are varied and great and we might say that Dr. Frank A. Cipriani is the salt of the earth. He has done much for SUNY Farmingdale and for the state of New York. It is no wonder that such a fine celebration is being prepared to commemorate his twenty years of service to such a fine institution. Frank, I salute you and wish you much health and happiness in the days to come.●

“WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE
CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION”

● Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, last week, more than 1200 students from across the nation came to Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the “We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution” program. I am proud to announce that the competing class for Kentucky represented Louisville Male High School. These young scholars worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning local competitions in the Commonwealth.

The distinguished members of the class who represented Kentucky were: Angela Adams, Perry Bacon, Katherine Breeding, Will Carle, Eric Coatley, Courtney Coffee, Brian Davis, Mary Fleming, Matt Gilbert, Amanda Holloway, Holly Jessie, Heath Lambert, Gwen Malone, Kristy Martin, Brian Palmer, Lauren Reynolds, Shane Skoner, LaVonda Willis, Bryan Wilson, Darreshia Wilson, Beth Wilson, Janelle Winfree, Treva Winlock, Jodie Zeller.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Sandy Hoover, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the class. The state coordinators, Deborah Williamson and Jennifer Van Hoose, and the district coordinator, Dianne Meredith, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the class reach the national finals.

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 Con-

stitution and the Bill of Rights. The three-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing whereby students are given the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge while they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary constitutional issues. The simulated congressional hearing consists of oral presentations by the students before panels of adult judges.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the “We the People . . .” program has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 75,000 teachers and 24 million students nationwide. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers.

The “We the People . . .” program is designed to help students achieve a reasoned commitment to the fundamental values and principles that bind Americans together as a people. The program also fosters civic dispositions or traits of public and private character conducive to effective and responsible participation in politics and government.

I want to commend these constitutional experts on their academic achievements as participants in the “We the People . . .” program and commend them for their great achievement in reaching the national finals.●

NEXT GENERATION INTERNET

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 1609, the “Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998.” This legislation funds six agencies that are involved in creating advanced computer networking technology that will make tomorrow’s Internet faster, more versatile, more affordable, and more accessible than today. The Next Generation Internet (NGI) is an advanced research program which fosters partnerships among academia, industry, and Federal laboratories to develop and experiment with technologies that will enable more powerful, flexible information networks in the 21st century. The overall objective of the program is to perform fundamental research in technologies that will accelerate the development of a high-speed, high-quality network infrastructure to support revolutionary applications.

The Internet is a prototypical success story. There are in fact, multiple dimensions to its success. It was a successful public-private collaboration. It demonstrated successful commercial application of technology developed as part of a mission-directed research program. It exhibited a successful transition of an operational system from the public to the private sector. And most importantly, it is a prime example of a successful Federal investment.

In some respects the Internet is now “suffering” from too much success. We are currently constrained by the capac-

ity and capabilities of today’s Internet technologies, which were not designed for either the scale or mode of its current use. Even though new applications and dramatic private investment have increased the Internet’s abilities, technological bottlenecks have sprung up throughout the system.

The Next Generation Internet comes at a crucial juncture in the development of the nation’s information infrastructure. During the period of NGI-sponsored research, the telecommunications backbone of the US will likely undergo a dramatic transition in which the levels of packet-based traffic will surpass that of conventional telephone traffic. The speed and degree of the impending transition is indicative of the urgency with which the NGI goals must be pursued and the results of that research transition to the commercial sector.

Recently, I had a first-hand look at some of these advanced applications. Highway 1, a non-profit organization established to educate Members of Congress and their staffs about the Internet and associated technical developments, showcased several remarkable projects. As a physician, I was intrigued by the virtual reality “Immersion Desk” collaboration demonstration. Using special glasses, I was able to take a guided tour of the human ear, observing its structure in three dimensions, and able to interact with the guided and the structure in “real time”. It was immediately obvious to me the educational benefits that will evolve from putting similar devices into the hands of our nation’s teachers and students. Sophisticated applications, such as the ones I witnessed at Highway 1, place heavy technical demands upon the network. However, until the Internet’s infrastructure limitations have been overcome, these applications will remain outside the reach of those who benefit the most.

Some of the limitations that now impede advanced applications can be mastered through a straightforward application of the existing technology, but there is an entire class of problems that requires new approaches. I believe that our nation’s research and development enterprise hold the key. The Next Generation Internet program will provide grants to our universities and national laboratories to perform the research that will surmount these technical challenges and create the technology that will energize the Internet of tomorrow.

Mr. President, I believe that passage of this legislation will continue the tradition of prudent and successful investment in science and technology. The Next Generation Internet Research Act will help ensure that the Internet reaches its maximum potential to provide greater education and economic benefits to the country.●

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MCCAIN. I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I thank the Chair. (The remarks of Mrs. FEINSTEIN and Mr. BROWBACK pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 227 are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

Mr. BROWBACK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLARD). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SKILLED WORKERS IMMIGRATION BILL

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I had intended to propound a unanimous consent agreement concerning S. 1723, the skilled workers immigration bill, which Senator ABRAHAM has worked on for at least a year and a half that I know of, and worked very hard. There are still some objections. I do not think those objections are major on the other side of the aisle. And since those objections would be voiced, I will not propound that unanimous consent request at this time.

I hope we can work with the other side of the aisle so that there can be an agreement on relevant amendments and we can move forward on this issue. It is a very, very important issue, as Senator ABRAHAM pointed out earlier today. We have now reached our quota of H-1B workers for the year. Our high-tech industries need workers. And this modest proposal, although an important one, would simply raise that limit by at least enough to get these high-tech industries through this year.

I understand the concerns on the other side of the aisle about this bill, and yet I believe that we could address those through the amending process. So it would be our intention tomorrow to try and work out any concerns there might be and move forward tomorrow with the legislation.

Mr. President, as soon as the staff is ready, it will be my intention to move to adjourn.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A DOCUMENT ENTITLED "WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS"

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 228, submitted earlier today by Senators WARNER and FORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 228) to authorize the printing of a document entitled "Washington's Farewell Address."

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 228) was agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 228

Resolved, That the booklet entitled, "Washington's Farewell Address", prepared by the Senate Historical Office under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, be printed as a Senate document.

SEC. 2. The Senate document described in Section 1 shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and printing as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

SEC. 3. In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed 600 additional copies of the document specified in Sec. 1 for the use of the Secretary of the Senate.

COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 229 introduced earlier today by Senators MOSELEY-BRAUN and DURBIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 229) commemorating the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, this year, the Chicago Board of Trade is celebrating its 150th anniversary. Its an anniversary well worth celebrating, and not just in Chicago, but all across our country, because the vibrant, creative marketplace the Chicago Board of Trade created has meant a lot to all of us.

Whether we are in the food production and distribution system, or not; whether we participate in our nation's financial markets or not, we have all benefitted from the agricultural and financial marketplace the Chicago Board

of Trade first established 150 years ago. Food prices in the United States are lower than they otherwise would be because of the Board of Trade. Interest rates on federal securities—and, therefore, all interest rates that are related to rates on Treasury securities—are lower than they otherwise would be because of the Chicago Board of Trade. The existence of this extremely efficient, vital marketplace has saved us all money, whether we have ever purchased a futures contract or not.

It is not by accident that this market is located in Chicago. Due to its central location, access to waterways and proximity to farmland, Chicago is the natural crossroads of commerce in the United States. Before the Board was created, however, problems of supply and demand, transportation, and storage created chaos in the agricultural marketplace. The solution was simple but ingenious. Eighty-two Chicago merchants came together to establish a price discovery mechanism to insure against volatile grains prices. The exchange began modestly—even giving a free lunch to guarantee the attendance of traders—but the concept caught on rapidly and spawned the global multi-billion dollar futures industry we know today.

Belying its age, the Chicago Board of Trade remains energetic and eternally innovative. In the past ten years, the Board has introduced over 100 new products. Four years ago, the Board launched Project A, their global overnight electronic trading system, that has enjoyed tremendous success and will soon be expanded. This year, the Board of Trade will launch the Chicago Board Brokerage, a new electronic trading system for the trading of cash US Treasury securities.

The success of the Board of Trade has not only created huge benefits for our nation generally, it has also contributed enormously to the economy of Chicago. Chicago's two future exchanges have created over 150,000 jobs, and put over \$10 billion each night in the city's banks.

Moreover, the Board has also made major aesthetic contributions to Chicago. In a city world-renowned for its architecture, the beautiful Board of Trade structure stands out as a major example of late Art Deco style—and one of Chicago's treasured landmarks.

The Chicago Board of Trade is a shining example of what a little ingenuity and Midwest common sense can accomplish. The resolution my good friend from Illinois, Senator DURBIN, and I are today introducing, congratulates the Board for 150 years of real accomplishment, and salutes the Board for demonstrating the kind of leadership that will ensure that their markets are as dynamic and useful to everyone involved in agricultural and our financial system—and to our economy generally—over the next 150 years. The Chicago Board of Trade richly deserves to be celebrated, and I urge all of my Colleagues to work with Senator DURBIN and I to ensure that this resolution