

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, this next vote is a milestone for a friend of mine—a distinguished colleague and a leader in this chamber. It represents the ten-thousandth vote cast by JOE BIDEN, and I would like to take a moment not only to bring it to the attention of our colleagues, but to reflect on a career that has been—and continues to be—a bright legacy of service.

To put this vote into perspective, Mr. President, only twenty Senators in history have reached this milestone—only twenty Senators out of the 1,851 who have had the honor of serving in this distinguished body. Each of us who has the honor of representing our state in the Senate understands what a rare privilege it is to cast a vote on this floor. In fact, the first vote we cast ranks among the most memorable moment in our lives—a moment not to be forgotten.

I'm sure that when JOE cast his first vote on January 23, 1973—over twenty-five years ago—he could not have foreseen this moment. Through the years, he has achieved many distinguished honors. He has gained national stature, as a candidate for President. He has established himself as a foremost expert on judicial and foreign policy matters. And though I know that we often differ philosophically, I can say that each vote JOE has cast, his focus has been on doing what's best for Delaware and our Nation, at large.

JOE, on this special occasion, I salute you. Ten thousand votes speak volumes about a life dedicated to public service. On behalf of our colleagues I congratulate you. And on behalf of our friends and neighbors in Delaware I thank you. For me, it has been an honor, a pleasure, and a privilege to serve these many years with Senator BIDEN. He always does what he thinks is in the best interests of our country and our people of Delaware. I am proud to count him a friend.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I join in commending our colleague from Delaware on reaching this major milestone in his brilliant Senate career.

For nearly three decades, he has done an outstanding job serving the people of Delaware and the Nation in the Senate. He has been an effective leader on a wide range of issues in both domestic policy and foreign policy.

It has been a special privilege for me to serve with our distinguished colleague on the Senate Judiciary Committee, and I particularly commend his leadership over the past quarter century on the many law enforcement challenges facing the nation. It is a privilege to serve with Senator BIDEN—and I am sure he will compile an equally outstanding record on his next 10,000 votes.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I will respond after everyone votes so I get to cast my 10,000th vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, unlike Senator BIDEN, I don't have a lot to say.

I ask unanimous consent that all Senators have until the close of business next Thursday, a week from

today, to insert their statements in the RECORD and that all statements that are submitted appear at one place in the RECORD.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass? The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FITZGERALD (when his name was called). Present.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 105 Leg.]

YEAS—54

Abraham	Frist	McConnell
Allard	Gorton	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Gramm	Nickles
Bennett	Grams	Roberts
Bond	Grassley	Roth
Brownback	Gregg	Santorum
Bunning	Hagel	Sessions
Burns	Hatch	Shelby
Campbell	Helms	Smith (NH)
Chafee	Hollings	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Snowe
Collins	Hutchison	Specter
Coverdell	Jeffords	Stevens
Craig	Kyl	Thomas
Crapo	Lott	Thompson
DeWine	Lugar	Thurmond
Domenici	Mack	Voinovich
Enzi	McCain	Warner

NAYS—44

Akaka	Edwards	Lieberman
Baucus	Feingold	Lincoln
Bayh	Feinstein	Mikulski
Biden	Graham	Moynihan
Bingaman	Harkin	Murray
Boxer	Inouye	Reed
Breaux	Johnson	Reid
Bryan	Kennedy	Robb
Byrd	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Cleland	Kerry	Sarbanes
Conrad	Kohl	Schumer
Daschle	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Dorgan	Leahy	Wyden
Durbin	Levin	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Fitzgerald

NOT VOTING—1

Inhofe

The bill (S. 900), as amended, was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HATCH. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN ON HIS 10,000th VOTE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a very dear friend of mine in the Senate and his historic 10,000th vote. His name is Senator JOSEPH BIDEN of Delaware, a friend and colleague whose distinguished career has elevated both the quality and stature of the Senate. The number 10,000 is an important landmark in a career that has many milestones, but I believe Senator BIDEN will be best remembered for the significance of his varied votes. I have seen many of those notable votes cast.

In every one of those votes he was careful, deliberate, and respectful of his duty to the people of Delaware. JOE and I have served in the Senate for roughly the same amount of time. He has been here a couple of years longer than I. We have worked closely together in the Senate Judiciary Committee, which he chaired and which I now chair. On occasion we have agreed to disagree. In fact, I wish he had cast more of those 10,000 votes with me. In all seriousness, however, JOE and I have found many areas where we strongly have agreed.

JOE has long been a leader on the issue of youth violence, an issue which has affected countless lives in Delaware, Utah, and the rest of the Nation. In 1974, he was the lead sponsor of the Juvenile Justice Prevention Act. In 1992, he sponsored the Juvenile Justice Prevention Act Amendments, which provided States with Federal grants for a complete and comprehensive approach to improve the juvenile justice system and controlling juvenile crime.

He has long advocated a tough stand against illegal drugs. He authored the law creating the Nation's drug czar, and in 1986, he was the guiding force for the enactment of groundbreaking drug legislation. He has probably done as much if not more than anybody in the Senate with regard to the antidrug stances that we all should support and that we all appreciate today.

With regard to juvenile justice, next week we bring up a juvenile justice bill. Senator BIDEN has been a mainstay in helping to resolve conflicts that we have in that bill and hopefully helping it to become a bipartisan bill that all of us can support. What I admire most about JOE is the fact that he is the staunchest defender of his party's beliefs, yet he does not hesitate to cross party lines to forge a consensus position when he believes it is the right thing to do. Nowhere is that more evident than with the issue of juvenile crime.

JOE has a history of standing up for what is right when it comes to juvenile crime, and I believe he will continue to do so. We look forward to working with him next week.

While chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he authored the Violent

Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, which was signed into law in 1994. While I differed with much that was contained and dropped from the bill, this legislation contained the Biden-Hatch Violence Against Women Act, the first comprehensive law to address gender-based offenses. Senator BIDEN's leadership on this issue changed how many Americans view the issue of violence against women. He even changed how we refer to domestic abuse in the Senate by continually asking, "What's domestic about beating your wife?"

JOE is widely regarded as a foreign policy expert. Many remember his leadership on NATO expansion in 1998. He stood out as a strong advocate for the inclusion of several Eastern European nations into the alliance. NATO is now engaged in its greatest test, and I am convinced that JOE's leadership was integral in strengthening the alliance.

In 1997, Senator BIDEN showed these same leadership skills when he led the successful effort in the Senate to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention. JOE BIDEN has truly had a distinguished career in the Senate.

All that said and done, I could go on and on about his distinguished career, but it is his personal qualities that have impressed his friends, his family, and his colleagues, including, of course, myself as a friend and as a colleague.

Many may not know that Senator BIDEN overcame two operations for a near-fatal brain aneurysm in 1988 and returned to the Senate in 1989. I remember those days and I remember how catastrophic they were for him, his family, and for those of us who prayed for him. He showed great courage and persistence in overcoming that adversity. Nobody was more thankful than his wife and three children, to whom he is a loving husband and father. Indeed, he is renowned for putting his family first, as demonstrated by his daily commute to and from Delaware. The fact that he takes a 2-hour train ride to get here every day makes the accomplishment of reaching 10,000 votes all the more astounding.

So it is with great honor that I ask my colleagues to join me and others in congratulating Senator JOSEPH R. BIDEN on his 10,000th vote. His many contributions to this body are appreciated and recognized. I am sure that I speak for all of my colleagues when I say we will enjoy keeping a close eye on the many votes yet to come.

Just as a gift this evening, this is the last CD that we have done. It is, frankly, Santita Jackson, Jesse Jackson's daughter, singing with a wonderful young African American from Nashville, who is as good a singer as anybody in the world, named Chris Willis. This CD is entitled "Put Your Arms Around the World." I think it kind of applies to JOE BIDEN. When he listens to the song written by Peter McCann and me—Peter McCann wrote "It's the Right Time of the Night" and "Want to Make Love"—called "Take Good Care of My Heart," that particular song, I

think, really applies to Senator BIDEN because, in his own way, with his tremendous interest in foreign policy, tremendous interest in the law, his tremendous interest in overcoming injustice in our society not only here but throughout the world, I think this song will mean something to him. It certainly does to me. Santita Jackson and Chris Willis are two of the rising young stars in America. I would like to give this CD to Senator BIDEN at this time and say that I look forward to serving with him for a long time to come. So hang in there.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues in paying this tribute to JOE BIDEN on the occasion of him casting his 10,000th vote in the Senate. The casting of that vote is an occasion to pay tribute not for voting but for a real career of service and of great distinction. It has been one of the pleasures of my service in this body to have served with JOE BIDEN, and one of my pleasures that we represent adjoining States. Therefore, we interact on a number of issues that otherwise would not be the case amongst Members of the Senate.

He has had an extraordinary career here. He is now in his fifth term. He got elected before he was old enough, actually, under the Constitution, before he was old enough under the Constitution to be a Member of the Senate. He was elected at the age of 29, and he has just had a terrific career of accomplishment. Those who have worked with him derive great pleasure from it. We have marveled at his legislative skill.

I want to talk about two or three of the things in which he has been very much involved. We have served together on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee all of these years. And he has exercised extraordinary leadership of the Senate Judiciary Committee at various points during his career. We are making a lot of the fact now in America that crime rates are going down all across the country. So everyone is sort of looking to see what is the cause of that, or who ought to get the praise for it. I have to tell you that JOE BIDEN ought to get a lot of the praise for the fact that crime has gone down across this land. He has authored every significant anticrime initiative in the Congress over a period of time that he has been here—the Juvenile Justice Prevention Act, the Victims of Crime Act, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, and on and on and on.

Senator BIDEN has been a great champion of law enforcement and of those who work in law enforcement. He has been sensitive on the important civil liberties and civil rights cases, which a democracy ought to be sensitive to. He has understood how you can balance those and put it together. There are thousands and thousands of cops on the street today giving us safer

neighborhoods and more secure cities and communities all across America because of JOE BIDEN's initiatives.

Senator BIDEN was the first to include the provisions with respect to violence against women and really raise to a very high level the whole issue of gender-based crimes. He has consistently focused our attention onto that area.

He has dealt in a very effective way with the gun issue, which is not easy to deal with in this body, and certainly not an easy issue to deal with effectively. I have to tell you that I think throughout all of this period Senator BIDEN had a clear perception and focus on how to do something about the crime issue. He did not demagog it. He did not seek to emotionalize it. He worked hard to develop the real programs that would make a difference in our communities all across the country. I am extremely grateful to him for that.

On the Foreign Relations Committee, he has consistently been an advocate of an international stance by the United States—actually, the expansion of NATO was in large part a consequence of his very effective advocacy and leadership. He has been sensitive to the importance of human rights and democratic values in American foreign policy. I have been very privileged to serve with him on the Foreign Relations Committee and to see his effective leadership in that arena.

Finally, let me just say he is a terrific friend. I can't tell you how much I value and treasure his friendship, how much it has meant, how much I enjoy his sense of humor, and even how much I like to listen to his speeches—which occasionally go on for a while. But this institution has been honored by having him as a Member. It is extraordinary that at what is really, for the Senate, still a very young age, he has achieved his 10,000th vote. I wish him many, many, many thousands more. I thank him for his extraordinary service to the country and for his deep friendship to all of us.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I, too, add my congratulations to the Senator for his 10,000th vote. At this point in my Senate career, that is really an incredible number. I have known Senator BIDEN for a long time. I was the State Jaycee President when the U.S. Jaycees recognized him as one of the 10 outstanding young men of this country in Mobil, AL. I can't tell you how incredible it was to get to meet him at that point and how even more incredible it was when I got to join this body and meet him here after he must have done 9,000 votes. I read about him in the newspaper and have gotten to work with him, and I have enjoyed that experience.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, if it is appropriate, may I respond briefly?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I am truly appreciative of the comments my

friends have made—my old-new friends, my old-old friends, and my close buddies from across the State line.

I began to wonder about casting my 10,000th vote on the occasion of the majority leader indicating there would be no more votes for 4 days and the last planes heading west were leaving. I thank my colleagues who put in the RECORD their comments. I will withhold specific comment until I read them, because God only knows what they said. But let me say that I find it no particular feat to have cast 10,000 votes. If you are around here long enough and still standing, that happens.

I hope I have cast some votes that have made this country a little bit better. I am confident there is none that I have cast that have enhanced the standing of America, or the condition of the American people, that weren't bipartisan. I can't think of any that were done that weren't done in a bipartisan manner in the end.

I look at ORRIN HATCH. ORRIN HATCH came here, and is still one of the leading conservative lights on the American political scene, and yet we have worked together for years and years and years. I cannot think that we have ever had a cross word to one another in 25 years. We have had very different views.

PAUL SARBANES, who is literally one of the brightest people I have served with—just raw, pure, gray matter, raw horsepower—to have him say the things that he said about me in reference to our personal friendship is meaningful, particularly since my wife, who works as a professor in Delaware and seldom is in Washington, is sitting in the galleries listening to this, and my No. 2 son, who is now living in Washington, heard it as well.

I am sure they know better. But my mother probably believes everything PAUL said, because I met PAUL's mother as well.

I think, if I can make one, in a sense, political observation, the first vote I cast in January of 1972 was a vote I was told—I didn't remember this—on an Assistant Secretary, I believe, the No. 2 person at State. I am not positive of that.

I remember the day, although I was obviously very junior, when I was sworn in by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Valeo, who actually came to me in Wilmington to swear me in, because of unusual circumstances. After he gave me the little certificate that we get when we are sworn in, he said, "You have arrived to the Senate, to the best of my knowledge, the least senior than any man in history," because seniority is based on the previous offices that you have held. It keeps narrowing down to State, size, population, and age ultimately.

But when I got here, there were a number of giants in the Senate. We often hear it said today that there are no giants left in the Senate. In truth there are. There are women and men

who serve in this body today who are equal to and in some ways surpass the capacity of some of the great people I have had the honor of serving with over the past almost 27 years.

So the caliber has not changed. What has changed a little bit—and I am referencing this tonight, because of my colleagues who are here on the floor—what has changed since then is the impression that we don't like each other very much, that we don't get along with one another very well, that we are nakedly partisan in all of our undertakings.

I wish the public could see that there is still a degree of camaraderie here, a degree of mutual respect that crosses that sometimes "chasm" called the "center aisle," what makes this body more unique than any other legislative body at least in modern history. I will not challenge Senator BYRD about whether it equals or surpasses the Roman Senate, but I am confident that it does surpass any other legislative body in modern history.

I would just conclude by saying the lubricant that allows that to happen is genuine and personal respect that most of us have for one another. I think it is the defining feature of this institution.

I remember now meeting Senator ENZI back in 1972—or 1973, I guess it was—when I received that award. But I have not gotten—because we don't serve on committees together—to know him personally as well as I know my two colleagues who remain. Notwithstanding the wonderful words they have both uttered relating to me, the genuine testimony I take from what they have done is that they are here. It is 9 o'clock at night. There are no votes. The Senator from Maryland has a long drive home, because, he, like me, commutes every day to Baltimore, MD. And he drives. My friend from Utah probably missed a plane to go back to Utah this weekend.

I truly, truly appreciate it.

Let me yield the floor by saying, Mr. President, that I am asked sometimes what is the best, the most significant perk that exists being a Senator. I always answer that there are two things.

Before I became a Senator, as a young man campaigning in the midst of the Vietnam war, and the civil rights crisis, and the assassination of men who I had an incredible regard for in 1968—both Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy—I came here thinking that all that had to happen was that we elected women and men who had a greater degree of intellectual capacity, had a better education and were smarter. I got here and I was truly dumbfounded—truly dumbfounded—by how many people who serve in this body who are so incredibly bright, who are so significantly schooled in the areas in which they speak. I arrived and I found out that Jack Javits could tell you as much about modern art as he could about foreign policy. There was Mike Mansfield, who could tell you as much about Chinese history as he could about the politics in Montana.

PAUL SARBANES can tell you as much about the international monetary system, about the history of the Balkans, about the banking system, as he can tell you about his hometown baseball team and the local politics of Baltimore.

ORRIN HATCH is a man who used to be a card-carrying union guy from Pittsburgh, who goes out as a boxer, goes out to his now home State of Utah, and gets elected after having a career as an incredible trial lawyer.

I mean it is amazing—the diversity here.

I will not mention the judge's name. But I was having lunch with a Justice once in my capacity as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The issue was about pay raises for judges. This particular Justice said publicly—this Justice accidentally said it. He didn't intend to be quoted—that he could understand why the public wouldn't want Congresspersons and Senators to get a raise but judges were different, they were academically qualified. I know the Senator from Utah knows who I am talking about.

To this particular, very competent Justice—I was in his office—I said, "May I close your door, Mr. Justice?" I said, "Mr. Justice, I have sat in the Judiciary Committee for years. I have had the opportunity as either ranking member or chairman for, I think, a 14-year period to look at the background of every single person who has come on the bench." At that time it was 10 or 12 years. I said, "I am willing to make you a bet. I will take the intellectual potential of the Senate"—in the House I didn't know as well—"and match it against the entire judiciary." They are bright, they are competent. If I am not mistaken in time, we had, like Senator SARBANES, seven Rhodes scholars in the Senate. We had a half a dozen Marshall scholars—not me. I don't qualify on that account. We have men and women in here whose academic distinction exceeds that of 99 percent of the people—all the jobs anywhere in America, corporate, labor, business, academia.

The greatest perk I have had as a Senator was access to people with serious, serious minds and a serious sense of purpose, and who cared about something. If I dropped dead tomorrow, I would be thankful to the people of Delaware, for the individuals they have allowed me to be exposed to, to argue with, to fight with, to debate with, to agree with Members. I will be thankful to them for the gift they gave me in having that access. I don't believe there is any other place in the Nation I could have gotten that kind of exposure.

The second thing I found that has been the greatest gift in those 10,000 votes during that period is that this is the ultimate graduate education. If you take this job serious, as all my colleagues do on this floor, you learn one thing: You don't get a driver, you don't get a house, you don't get a bodyguard,

nor should we, but what you do get is the ability to pick up the phone and call anybody in the world and they will take your call. You can call Nobel laureates, you can call experts in any field, and if you want to learn, this is the ultimate seminar if you take it seriously. There is no other place I can think of that a person can do that.

Mr. President, I have a lot more to learn. And of those 10,000 votes, I am sure there are many that were not as enlightened as I thought they were at the time I cast them. Hopefully, I have learned. Hopefully, I will get a chance to learn more than I know now. If you want to do it, and if you take it seriously and if you reach out across that chasm, you reach out across that aisle, believe it or not, there is somebody on the other side willing to talk to you, willing to exchange ideas with you. If you work hard enough, you actually may do a little bit—just a little bit—to change the state of affairs in this great country. That is all we can do here.

I have no illusions about the significance of the Senate in terms of determining national policy, but within the context and the role the Senate plays, we get to play little parts. The only time it works is when we cross that chasm. That is the only time it works.

I thank my colleagues. They are honorable men. They are men of achievement. I think the public gets a pretty good buy for their investment in the men that are sitting here on the floor today and the women and men who cast all the votes today; they are competent.

It has been a pleasure working with them. I hope I get to cast a few more votes. I hope I get to convince ORRIN HATCH and Senator ENZI to cast more votes my way. The truth of the matter is, as I said, nothing gets done unless you reach across that aisle. I appreciate the fact there has always been somebody on this side to talk to me.

I thank all my colleagues. For those who made other statements, I will respond in the RECORD and not take the time of my colleagues. The Baltimore-Washington tunnel is probably clear by now. We can both head north.

I yield the floor.

FINANCIAL SERVICES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to make brief comments about the bill.

I congratulate all of the people that have been involved in passing this bill today. It is a significant piece of banking legislation. It is a significant piece of legislation for this country. It will make a difference to consumer safety, to banks, to insurance companies, to securities companies, to all of the financial institutions of any form in this country.

I want to congratulate the staff people who worked on that bill. They were tireless, they were diligent. They have worked for longer hours than I have seen people work. I want to congratu-

late my fellow Senators on the Banking Committee for not only their tireless effort, but the way they debated, brought issues and amendments to the floor, and worked through the process together. This could have been a much more lengthy process than the 3 days that it took.

I particularly want to commend the ranking member on the committee. It has been a tremendous education working with him through these days. I want to congratulate the chairman, as well. I point out the contrast between the ranking member and the chairman: One is very quiet and one is very vocal. But together they worked through this issue, helped to expedite the votes that we took, helped to expedite the debates, and worked together well so we could reach this point.

I have to make a few comments about the chairman who is one of the most tireless and focused people that I have seen. I know he was an economics professor and I appreciate the amount of research he did for this, and saw that as an example of the effort he probably put in when he was teaching.

I listened to him speak. I think I would have liked to have had him as one of my professors. He can take things that are very detailed and make them interesting. If banking can be made entertaining, he does it. He has a unique use of charts and words that help to paint a picture. Unlike some economists, he is not doing the "on the one hand and on the other hand," he is very decided in his opinions.

I have to mention that in Banking Committee after one of our hearings he was asked how the procedure would go on this bank reform. It was a leftover issue from last year, and a number of people were concerned and wanted it to progress. So they asked him how it would work.

He said: We are going to have a number of hearings on it, and then following the hearings we will draft the bill, and then I want Senators to have an opportunity to talk to their constituents, to talk to their banks, to talk to all of their insurance agents and to talk to their securities dealers and companies. Following that, we will have a markup.

He said: On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday we will have hearings, the draft will be available on Friday, and Tuesday we will do a markup. We did have the hearings on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The draft wasn't available until Monday so we did not do the markup until Thursday. That has to be some classic action on a bill.

It was not just a matter of taking the bill from last year, it was a matter of simplifying that. He insisted that since we had language in there that was to simplify banking language and to force the banks to operate in plain language, it was only fair that we do that too. It changed the bill from a 308-page bill to a 150-page bill.

We have had the opportunity to debate that. There are still some things

to be worked out. I look forward to the conference committee. Even if I am not on it I will observe it, because I am sure it will be educational. With the intellect of the chairman and the ranking member, it will be a fascinating study and well worth watching. It is one that everybody who is hoping the playing field gets leveled and specified will be holding their breath about.

THE OCEANS ACT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it has been 30 years since the Stratton Commission took a close look at our Nation's coastal policies. The Stratton Commission's recommendations have served as a guide for U.S. oceans policy for three decades, yet as we move towards the next millennium, it is imperative that we once again consider the direction and coherence of our policies towards this immense resource. I applaud Senator HOLLINGS' efforts to explore ways to again examine these policies, and to determine the action necessary to responsibly steward this resource into the next century. I look forward to working with Senator SNOWE and others to create bipartisan support for an Oceans Act that will craft policy for a healthy ocean for our children and for their grandchildren.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, May 5, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,573,001,415,759.57 (Five trillion, five hundred seventy-three billion, one million, four hundred fifteen thousand, seven hundred fifty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents).

One year ago, May 5, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,486,129,000,000 (Five trillion, four hundred eighty-six billion, one hundred twenty-nine million).

Five years ago, May 5, 1994, the Federal debt stood at \$4,573,713,000,000 (Four trillion, five hundred seventy-three billion, seven hundred thirteen million).

Ten years ago, May 5, 1989, the Federal debt stood at \$2,770,989,000,000 (Two trillion, seven hundred seventy billion, nine hundred eighty-nine million) which reflects a doubling of the debt—an increase of almost \$3 trillion—\$2,802,012,415,759.57 (Two trillion, eight hundred two billion, twelve million, four hundred fifteen thousand, seven hundred fifty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents) during the past 15 years.

CLOSING THE SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my strong support for the closing of the United States Army School of the Americas, located at Fort Benning, Georgia. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of S. 873, a bill to close this troubled school once and for