Chechnya on is formal agenda, but I am hopeful that the President will voice our serious concerns about Russia's conduct in Chechnya and take concrete action to demonstrate our concern, during bilateral talks with President Putin.

The United States should demand that the Russian Federation push for a negotiated, just settlement to this conflict. The conflict will not be resolved by military means and the Russian Federation should initiate immediately a political dialogue with a cross-section of representatives of the Chechen people, including representatives of the democratically elected Chechen authorities. The United States should remind the Russian Federation of the requests the Council of Europe for an immediate cease-fire and initiation of political dialogue, and of Russia's obligation to that institution and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

And colleagues, the President must also remind the Russian Federation government of its accountability to the international community and take steps to demonstrate that its conduct will effect its standing in the world community. This body and the U.N. Human Rights Commission has spoken out demanding the Russian government allow into Chechnya humanitarian agencies and international human rights monitors, including U.N. Special Rapporteur, yet the Russian government has not done so. This body and the international community has also demanded that the Russian Federation undertake systematic, credible, transparent and exhaustive investigations into allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Chechnya, and to initiate, where appropriate, prosecutions against those accused. But again, the Russian Federation has not done so.

During his meeting with President Putin, the President is expected to discuss economic reform in Russia and regional stability issues. President Clinton must relay to the Russian President that Russia's conduct in Chechnya is not only in violation of international humanitarian law, but that it threatens Russia's ability for economic reform and creates instability in the region. And President Clinton must make clear to President Putin that while the United States fully supports the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, and is fully aware of the evidence of grave human right violations committed by soldiers on both sides of the conflict, we strongly condemn Russia's conduct of the war in Chechnya and will continue to publicly voice our opposition to it. President Clinton should tell President Putin that the United States will take into consideration Russian conduct in Chechnya in any request for further rescheduling of Russia's international debt and U.S. assistance, until it allows full and unimpeded access into Chechnya humanitarian agencies and international human rights monitors, in accordance with international law.

Colleagues, the war in Chechnya has caused enormous suffering for both the Chechen and Russian people, and the reports of the grave human rights violations committed there, on both sides of the conflict, continue daily. We must raise our concerns about the war in Chechnya at every chance and in every forum possible, including the G–8 Summit. I remind you again that the Group of Eight is an association of democratic societies with advanced economies—the Group of Seven invited the Russian Federation to encourage its democratic evolution. It is not yet a liberal democracy or an advanced economy. By not taking concrete steps during this Summit to demonstrate to the Russian Federation that its conduct is unacceptable for a democratic nation, is to condone it. I fear we have already put given human rights a back seat to economic issues by not placing Russian conduct in Chechnya on the formal agenda of the G–8 Summit. I hope that will not be the outcome of our bilateral talks with Russia in Japan.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, July 19, 2000, the Federal debt stood at $5,678,196,782,955.74 (Five trillion, six hundred seventy-eight billion, one hundred ninety-six million, seven hundred eighty-two thousand, nine hundred fifty-five dollars and seventy-four cents).

One year ago, July 19, 1999, the Federal debt stood at $5,628,493,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred twenty-eight billion, four hundred ninety-three million).

Five years ago, July 19, 1995, the Federal debt stood at $4,932,430,000,000 (Four trillion, nine hundred thirty-two billion, four hundred thirty million).

Ten years ago, July 19, 1990, the Federal debt stood at $3,163,599,000,000 (Three trillion, one hundred sixty-three billion, five hundred ninety-nine million).

Fifteen years ago, July 19, 1985, the Federal debt stood at $1,796,183,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred ninety-six billion, one hundred eighty-three million) which reflects a debt increase of almost $4 trillion—$3,882,013,782,955.74 (Three trillion, eight hundred eighty-two billion, thirteen million, seven hundred eighty-two thousand, nine hundred fifty-five dollars and seventy-four cents) during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MR. SPARKY ANDERSON INDUCTED INTO BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mr. George Lee ''Sparky'' Anderson, who will be inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame Museum in Cooperstown, New York on July 23, 2000. Mr. Anderson spent 26 seasons as a manager in the Major Leagues, 17 of these with the Detroit Tigers. During this time, he was recognized not only as one of the best managers in the game of baseball, but also as one of the best ambassadors for the game of baseball.

Mr. Anderson was born on February 22, 1934, in Bridgewater, South Dakota. Upon graduation from high school, he signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers. He spent six years in the minor leagues before being called up to the major leagues by the Philadelphia Phillies in 1959. He was the regular second baseman for the Phillies that year, and was recognized as an intelligent, hustling player. He had a batting average of .218, 0 home runs and 34 runs batted in. He earned the nickname ''manos de oro'' from his teammates: ''the man with the golden hands.''

As it turned out, 1959 was the only year Mr. Anderson spent in the major leagues as a player. He never left the game of baseball, though, and in 1964 he became the manager of a minor league team in Toronto. In 1969, he accepted a coaching position with the San Diego Padres, and prior to the 1970 season the Cincinnati Reds named him as their manager.

It quickly became apparent that managing suited Mr. Anderson well. Not only did it provide him with the opportunity to utilize his immense knowledge of the game of baseball, it also highlighted his ability to relate to and motivate players. Hall of Famer Joe Morgan, a member of the Reds during Mr. Anderson's years there and now a wonderful and respected baseball commentator, once said, ''Sparky had a way of making everybody look in the mirror at themselves. As far as I'm concerned, that's the key to being a good manager.''

Under Mr. Anderson's guidance, the Reds became the dominant team of the 1970's. The team became known as The Big Red Machine for its ability to produce runs, led by such great offensive players as Morgan, Pete Rose, Johnny Bench, Tony Perez and Ken Griffey, Sr. Mr. Anderson earned the nickname ''Captain Hook'' for his innovative employment of relief pitchers, which was not the common practice of the time. This combination of offense and strategic wizardry proved to be lethal for opponents. In his first year with the team, the Reds won 102 games and the National League Pennant. From 1972–76, the Reds averaged more than one hundred wins per season, won three more National League pennants, and won back-to-back World Series Championships in 1975 and 1976.

After nine years in Cincinnati, Mr. Anderson came to the Detroit Tigers in 1979. The Tigers were struggling at the time, but possessed a core of young, talented players, including Jack Morris, Lou Whitaker, Alan Trammell and