

anywhere, anytime, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Their welfare was always his number one priority, for he truly understood that Sailors are the backbone of our nation's strategy of forward presence, and providing them with better internal communication would make for a more successful Sailor. He focused on improving the Navy's internal communication tools and methods—including improvements to the fleet-wide internal magazine (All Hands), the television program "Navy and Marine Corps News" shown each week aboard ships at sea, and a new program to take satellite television direct to Sailors at sea. Rear Admiral Pease made it his mission to ensure that opinion leaders and decision makers understood the special needs of Sailors and their families.

An individual of exceptional character and uncommon vision, this great Nation and our military are indebted to Rear Admiral Pease for his many years of outstanding service. I am proud, Mr. President, to thank him for his honorable service in the United States Navy and to wish him "fair winds and following seas" as he closes his distinguished military career.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Thank you, Mr. President.

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I stand today as the sponsor of Senate Resolution 201 designating May 15, 1998, as National Peace Officers Memorial Day.

This is the fifth year in a row that I have sponsored this resolution and I am proud to be joined this year by 62 of my Senate colleagues in honoring the brave men and women who serve this country as peace officers.

Mr. President, tomorrow we will be adding the names of 159 officers to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Since the inception of this memorial, 14,662 peace officers names have been inscribed on the wall. I am also pleased to share with my Colleagues that tomorrow, at the State Police complex in Meridian, Idaho, the State will dedicate its own Law Enforcement Memorial to those Idahoans who have paid the ultimate sacrifice.

These memorials, and others around the nation, serve as proof that the individuals who serve this nation as our guardians of peace do so at great personal risk. There are few communities in America that have not been touched by the senseless death of a peace officer by violent means. Last year, two communities in Idaho experienced the tragic deaths of two very talented and brave officers. I would like to share with you the sacrifices these men gave to protect the sanctity of their communities. It is my hope that while I relay

their stories each of us would realize the important role that peace officers play in our everyday lives.

While searching for the body of an 18 month old infant who had been lost in the Salmon River, William Inman, a Lemhi County deputy Sheriff, was killed when his hyper-light aircraft struck an unmarked power line and he tragically plunged into the river.

Deputy Inman devoted his entire life to being an excellent police officer. He was a Sergeant in the police force in Peoria, Illinois, where he retired in order to become the Chief of Police in Farmington. After retiring from the Farmington force he moved to Salmon, Idaho, where he went to work as Sheriff's Deputy for Lemhi County. After his death deputy Inman was inducted posthumously into the American Police Hall of Fame.

William Inman was a father of four children: Maria, Tracy, Jeff and Jennifer and was a loving husband to his wife Donna. Along with spending as much time with his family as he could, Bill was an avid outdoorsman.

Bill Inman will be greatly missed by many, many people.

The second tragedy struck Idaho's capital city of Boise in the early morning hours of September 20, 1997. Boise Police Officer Mark Stall pulled over a car bearing Pennsylvania plates that had committed a traffic violation. The driver and passenger of the vehicle refused to cooperate with Officer Stall's requests, when the driver suddenly removed a gun from under his coat and shot Officer Stall. Officer Stall, inflicted with a mortal gunshot wound, fell back to his patrol vehicle for cover and continued firing at the men in order to protect other Bosie officers in the ensuing gunfight. Both Officer Mark Stall and the two assailants were killed. Mark Stall's sacrifice protected not only the officers at the scene but the entire community, when a search of the suspect's residence revealed an arsenal of guns and explosive materials. You know it was not for peaceful purposes.

Officer Stall was an exemplary police officer and set the standard for other officers both in Boise and around the nation. He was a loving father to his daughters Jonelle and Julia, and a devoted husband and best friend to his wife, Cheryl. Officer Stall was committed to his family, his community, his job and above all his God. I would like to share with you an excerpt from an Idaho Statesman article that outlines the lives of Idaho Peace Officers. In the article Officer Heath Compton characterized his hero, Mark Stall. "One night quite a while back, I was driving down State Street in my patrol car, when a Boise police officer shined his spotlight in my face. I stopped to talk with him. I had never met the officer before, but realized quickly that he was very likable. He introduced himself as Mark Stall. Over the next several months, I got to know Mark quite well. What I learned was that Mark loved

God, his family, the people he worked for and with. He always had a smile on his face and a good word."

The bravery and commitment to community that these men possessed will be carried on by their families. I am pleased to say that I have had the opportunity to spend time with the families of both officers.

I met with the Inman family this morning, and yesterday I met with the Stall family, with his wife and his daughters and also with his mother and father, with his mother-in-law and father-in-law, brothers and sisters and all of their children. What a beautiful family. The only thing that was missing was Mark. But you can see the blessing that Mark had given to that family because of the wonderful memories of a great man. He will be missed greatly by his community and by his family, but every life that Mark touched will be blessed because of his being here.

The strength and perseverance that is exemplified by each of them is an inspiration to me. My thoughts and prayers go out to these families and others that have been devastated by this type of senseless loss.

This resolution is not the answer to the meaningless violence that occurs in our communities but it is a small attempt to celebrate and memorialize the lives of the officers who serve and protect us. I would like to thank my colleagues for their cosponsorship and would like to again thank the officers and the families that have come from all fifty states to our Nation's capital on this special day to eulogize these officers that have given the greatest sacrifice of all—their lives—in the performance of their duties.

Mr. President, I know I speak for all Senators and for Americans when I salute the peace officers of America in all the communities, large and small. When they perform their duties, they are not sure what the outcome will be. They are never sure if it is going to be a peaceful stop or one that ends in violence and the loss of life.

I know many of the police officers throughout my State of Idaho. I am proud to know each and every one of them, and I pray for their safety and that the officers will return safely to their families.

It is an honor to serve here, with all of the police officers on Capitol Hill who we come to know personally. Again, they are an outstanding group of peace officers, as they are throughout this Nation.

Today, Mr. President, I thank the Senate for properly acknowledging the role of peace officers and saying to the Inman family and to the Stall family, thank you for your sacrifice. God bless you and may you have peace in the days that follow.

Thank you, Mr. President.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, May 13, 1998, the federal debt

stood at \$5,492,157,484,525.10 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-two billion, one hundred fifty-seven million, four hundred eighty-four thousand, five hundred twenty-five dollars and ten cents).

One year ago, May 13, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,337,495,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred thirty-seven billion, four hundred ninety-five million).

Five years ago, May 13, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,247,269,000,000 (Four trillion, two hundred forty-seven billion, two hundred sixty-nine million).

Ten years ago, May 13, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,510,149,000,000 (Two trillion, five hundred ten billion, one hundred forty-nine million).

Fifteen years ago, May 13, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,258,087,000,000 (One trillion, two hundred fifty-eight billion, eighty-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,234,070,484,525.10 (Four trillion, two hundred thirty-four billion, seventy million, four hundred eighty-four thousand, five hundred twenty-five dollars and ten cents) during the past 15 years.

U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 8TH

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute's report for the week ending May 8, disclosed that the U.S. imported 8,772,000 barrels of oil each day, an increase of 1,206,000 barrels over the 7,566,000 imported every day during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 57.9 percent of their needs last week. There are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970s, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Politicians had better give consideration to the the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the U.S.—now 8,772,000 barrels a day.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 5:34 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 10. An act to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2431. An act to establish an Office of Religious Persecution Monitoring, to provide for the imposition of sanctions against countries engaged in a pattern of religious persecution, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 10. An act to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-400. A resolution adopted by the Society of Guerrillas and Scouts International relative to benefits for Filipino-American World War II veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

POM-401. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 85

Whereas, the people of the Commonwealth of Virginia revere the deeds of men and women on both sides who struggled through four years of conflict, 1861-1865; and

Whereas, Virginia's Civil War battlefields are places of contemplation, reverence, and education, and are of incalculable value to the health and identity of the Commonwealth and the nation; and

Whereas, the preservation of these hallowed places is critical to a tourism industry that attracts millions of visitors and supports thousands of jobs across the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, many of Virginia's battlefields sit astride important historic transportation corridors that link or traverse rapidly-growing areas; and

Whereas, a critical need exists to modernize, expand, and modify many of the roadways and transportation systems on or near these historic battlefields; and

Whereas, the continued health and vitality of Virginia's Civil War tourism industry depends upon better long-range transportation planning and greater cooperation and dialogue among the various stakeholders in the nation's historic resources and Virginia's transportation system, including private property owners and local governments; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring. That Congress, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and local governing bodies of those jurisdictions where major Civil War battlefields are located be urged to identify, fund, and implement policies and programs to address transportation needs within the historic battlefields in Virginia. In developing legislation, administrative policies and regulations affecting the National Park Service, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Commonwealth Transportation Board, and local transportation agencies, the Congress, the Governor, and affected local governing bodies are encouraged to undertake cooperative and integrated long-range transportation planning, particularly for the construction of new highways affecting historic battlefields in Virginia and to jointly seek new and innovative transportation strategies that will (i) meet the long-term transportation needs of Virginia's citizens, (ii) respect the interests of all levels of government and the rights of private property owners, and (iii) minimize the impact on Virginia's Civil War battlefields; and, be it

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the members of the Congressional Delegation of Virginia, and the Governor in order that they may be apprised of the sense of the Virginia General Assembly in this matter.

POM-402. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

Whereas, the voters and citizens of the state of New Hampshire demand and are entitled to the highest level of integrity in the electoral and legislative processes; and

Whereas, the general court has enacted laws to limit political contributions and political expenditures to improve the integrity of the electoral and legislative processes; and

Whereas, the general court has also enacted laws requiring disclosure of contributions to candidates and gifts to elected officials to improve the integrity of the electoral and legislative processes; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the desires of the voters and the citizens of the state of New Hampshire, the United States Congress, relying upon article I, section 4 of the United States Constitution, has preempted the power of the states to regulate campaign financing in connection with elections for the United States Senate and House of Representatives; and

Whereas, article I, section 4 of the United States Constitution was never intended to deprive the states of the authority to regulate campaign financing; and

Whereas, recent hearings conducted by the United States Senate have established that political parties receive large contributions of "soft money" in order to "buy" direct access to Congress and to the President; and

Whereas, the revelations concerning these contributions foster voter cynicism; and

Whereas, the use of "soft money" by the major parties has undermined the utility of New Hampshire's voluntary limitations on political expenditures laws; and

Whereas, "soft money" contributions undermine the campaign disclosure laws because the source of the contributions is untraceable, thereby making it impossible for the voter to determine the likelihood of improper influence on policy decisions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the general court of the state of New Hampshire hereby urges the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to return to the states the power to regulate campaign financing in connection with elections for the United States Senate and House of Representatives and to take immediate action to adequately regulate "soft money" donations to political committees of political parties; and

That, if the United States Congress has not taken such action prior to the commencement of the filing period for the New Hampshire presidential primary election, the secretary of state is directed to deliver to each presidential candidate a copy of this resolution and a declaration to be executed by the candidate stating whether the candidate supports or opposes this resolution; and

That copies of this resolution be sent by the clerk of the house of representatives to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representative, and to each member of the New Hampshire Congressional delegation.