

you just made in your comments. I understand that the intention of the Conference was that the children of all Customs Service employees would be eligible to attend the DOD school in Puerto Rico. The Conferees did not intend to limit this eligibility to a single category of Customs Service employee. The Statement of Managers language in the Conference Report refers to Customs Agents. Some may interpret this to mean that only children of agents were eligible to attend the DOD school.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator is correct in pointing this out. The term "agent" in the Statement of Managers is not used in the technical sense, but was intended to be a generic reference to all Customs Service employees stationed in Puerto Rico.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I thank my colleague for clarifying the intent of this provision.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, October 5, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,527,218,225,445.49 (Five trillion, five hundred twenty-seven billion, two hundred eighteen million, two hundred twenty-five thousand, four hundred forty-five dollars and forty-nine cents).

Five years ago, October 5, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,407,913,000,000 (Four trillion, four hundred seven billion, nine hundred thirteen million).

Ten years ago, October 5, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,621,612,000,000 (Two trillion, six hundred twenty-one billion, six hundred twelve million).

Fifteen years ago, October 5, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,385,519,000,000 (One trillion, three hundred eighty-five billion, five hundred nineteen million).

Twenty-five years ago, October 5, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$458,006,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-eight billion, six million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,069,212,225,445.49 (Five trillion, sixty-nine billion, two hundred twelve million, two hundred twenty-five thousand, four hundred forty-five dollars and forty-nine cents) during the past 25 years.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY ACT OF 1998

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, Tuesday, October 6, 1998, will always hold a spot dear to my heart. I hope that today will also be dear to the hearts of the Cheyenne and Arapaho people, dear to Coloradans, and dear to Americans everywhere.

Today, S. 1695, the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Study Act of 1998, a bill I was proud to introduce, was signed into law at a special White House ceremony. Under this new law, our nation takes a major step toward honoring the memory of the many innocent Cheyenne and Arapaho people massacred there by instructing the National Park Service to locate the site

of the Sand Creek Massacre once and for all.

Somewhere along the banks of Sand Creek in Southeastern Colorado is a killing field where many innocent Cheyenne and Arapaho, many of my ancestors, fell on the cold morning of November 29, 1864. On that day, in the month known by the Cheyenne and Arapaho people as the Month of the Freezing Moon, this ground was sanctified when the blood of hundreds of innocent Cheyenne and Arapaho women, children and elderly noncombatants was needlessly and brutally spilt.

Once this sacred ground is located, I hope it will be acquired and preserved with honor and dignity and in a way that takes into account the concerns of the Cheyenne and Arapaho decedents of those who died there. This ground should also be open to all people as a reminder of the national tragedy that occurred at Sand Creek.

On this special day, I would like to take a moment to thank a few people who helped S. 1695 become law. I want to thank my colleague from Colorado, Congressman BOB SCHAFFER, who introduced the companion bill and shepherded this legislation through the House of Representatives. I also want to thank Senator CRAIG THOMAS, who as the Chairman of the National Parks Subcommittee, was gracious and helpful in getting this bill through the Senate.

I especially want to thank my friends William Walksalong, Steve Brady and Laird Cometsvah, who all spoke with such eloquence as witnesses during the March 24th, 1998, hearing on S. 1695, that many in the room, including myself, were deeply moved. I also want to thank LaForce Lonebear who sent in his testimony even though he could not attend the hearing. Finally, I want to thank David Halaas of the Colorado State Historical Society and Roger Walke of the Congressional Research Service for their dedication along the way.

Many of these and other friends joined me at the White House earlier today as S. 1695 was signed into law.

Finally, on this occasion I want to pay a long overdue tribute to one young Coloradan, Captain Silas S. Soule, whose actions over one hundred and thirty years ago saved many innocent Cheyenne and Arapaho lives on that fateful day at Sand Creek.

When Captain Soule, who was under Colonel Chivington's command, heard of Chivington's plan to attack a peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho winter encampment at Sand Creek, he vigorously tried to persuade Chivington to abandon the plan. However, Colonel Chivington, who was known to say "Nits make Lice" as a justification for killing innocent Cheyenne and Arapaho women and children, could not be dissuaded.

When Chivington ordered his men to attack the peaceful Sand Creek encampment, the vast majority of which were women, children, and elderly non-

combatants, Captain Soule steadfastly refused to order his Company to open fire. Captain Soule's refusal allowed many, perhaps hundreds, of innocent Cheyenne and Arapaho to flee the bloody killing field through his Company's line.

While the Sand Creek Massacre was at first hailed as a great victory, Captain Soule was determined to make the horrific truth of the massacre known. Even though he was jailed, intimidated, threatened, and even shot at, Soule refused to compromise himself and made his voice heard through reports that reached all the way from Colorado to Washington, and even to the floor of the U.S. Senate. Even with the bloody carnage of the Civil War, the brutal atrocities at Sand Creek shocked the nation.

During hearings in Denver, Captain Soule's integrity and unwavering testimony turned the tide against the once popular Chivington and the other men who participated in the massacre and mutilations at Sand Creek. Captain Soule fully realized that telling the truth about the massacre could cost him his life, even telling a good friend that he fully expected to be killed for his testimony. He was right. Walking home with his new bride a short time later, Silas Soule was ambushed and shot in the head by an assassin who had participated in the Sand Creek Massacre. Silas Soule's funeral, held just a few weeks after his wedding, was one of the most attended in Denver up until that time.

While Captain Silas Soule's name has largely faded into history, he stands out as one of the few bright rays of light in the moral darkness that surrounds the Sand Creek Massacre. He should be remembered.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:55 a.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. 563. An act to establish a toll free number in the Department of Commerce to assist consumers in determining if products are American-made.

H.R. 633. An act to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to provide that the annuities of certain special agents and security personnel of the Department of State be computed in the same way as applies generally with respect to Federal law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1756. An act to amend chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, to require the development and implementation by the Secretary of the Treasury of a national money laundering and related financial crimes strategy to combat money laundering and related financial crimes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1833. An act to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide for further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for other purposes.