

Other offices	Total pieces	Total cost
JCMTE Congress Inaug	0	0.00
Democratic Policy Committee	0	0.00
Democratic Conference	0	0.00
Republican Policy Committee	0	0.00
Republican Conference	0	0.00
Legislative Counsel	0	0.00
Legal Counsel	0	0.00
Secretary of the Senate	0	0.00
Sergeant at Arms	0	0.00
Narcotics Caucus	0	0.00
SCMTE POW/MIA	0	0.00
Total	0	0.00

CRASH OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME AIRCRAFT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on Friday, November 12, a United Nations World Food Programme airplane carrying 24 people crashed in northern Kosovo, killing all on board. The plane departed Rome bound for Pristina, Kosovo—the wreckage was found only 20 miles from its destination. The passengers, mainly humanitarian aid workers, were on a routine flight run by the World Food Programme.

The World Food Programme is the world's largest international food aid organization that provides food aid to 75 million people worldwide through development projects and emergency operations.

The WFP fights both the acute hunger that grips a family fleeing civil conflicts and the chronic hunger that slowly gnaws away a life. Hunger afflicts one out of every seven people on earth. 800 million people are malnourished. Starvation threatens at least another 50 million victims of man-made and natural disasters. In 1998, the WFP delivered 2.8 million tons of food to 80 countries. These projects are enormous undertakings, and are sometimes not without human costs.

The WFP has lost more employees than any other UN agency in work-related accidents, illnesses or attacks. Fifty-one people since 1988 have lost their lives while in service to those who would otherwise go hungry. Among the 24 people who died in the most recent tragedy were doctors, a civil engineer, aid workers, a volunteer chemist, police officers and non-governmental organization workers.

As we begin to plan our Thanksgiving meals, let us pause a moment to reflect on those who dedicate themselves to the eradication of starvation. Let us remember our dear friend and colleague, Congressman Mickey Leland, who died in a plane crash 10 years ago while leading a mission to an isolated refugee camp in Ethiopia.

And as we talk about the United Nations, let us not forget who the U.N. is made up of—humanitarian aid workers who devote their lives, often at great risk, to easing the suffering of others.

THE UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to rise as a cosponsor of S.

Con. Res. 74, a resolution which recognizes the United States Border Patrol's 75 years of service to this country.

These brave men and women serve, day in and day out, as both defenders and ambassadors of our nation. With professionalism, civility and a watchful eye, members of the United States Border Patrol watch out for illegal immigrants and the entry of illegal drugs.

It is a difficult task, Mr. President. But one that our Border Patrol Agents perform well. And these duties are not just difficult, Mr. President. Oftentimes they are dangerous as well. Particularly in this era of well-armed thugs and smugglers, Border Patrol Agents may find themselves out-gunned as they protect our nation's borders. 86 Border Patrol Agents and Pilots have lost their lives in the line of duty—6 in 1998 alone.

We all owe our Border Patrol our thanks for their bravery and their willingness to put in long, hard hours in service to their country.

I would like to make special note, Mr. President, of the members of the Detroit Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol. These fine individuals perform with grace in the face of very difficult assignments. In the Detroit sector, fewer than 20 Border Patrol field agents are expected to be responsible for four large Midwestern states—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, an area covering hundreds of miles of border. This small number of Border Patrol agents also must assist INS investigators in responding to local law enforcement requests in these four states.

I salute the good work of the United States Border Patrol, and especially thank the members of the Detroit Sector for their work above and beyond the call of duty.

PEDRO MARTINEZ WINS 1999 AMERICAN LEAGUE CY YOUNG AWARD

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, all of us in Massachusetts know that Pedro Martinez, the great pitcher for the Boston Red Sox, is the class of the American League. Yesterday, the Baseball Writers' Association of America confirmed that judgment by unanimously selecting Pedro Martinez as the winner of the Cy Young Award for the American League for 1999.

Pedro's record this year was brilliant. His 23 victories, his earned run average of 2.07, and his 313 strikeouts led the league in all three of those categories, and his dramatic victory over the New York Yankees in the third game of the American League Championship Series last month was the crowning achievement in his extraordinary season.

All of us in Boston are proud of the Red Sox and proud of Pedro Martinez. I congratulate him on this well-deserved recognition, and I ask unanimous consent that a "Red Sox News Flash" about the award be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RED SOX NEWS FLASH, NOV. 16, 1999

This afternoon Red Sox pitcher Pedro Martinez was selected the 1999 American League Cy Young award winner by the Baseball Writers' Association of America. The voting was unanimous, with Pedro finishing with 140 points, including all 28 first place votes.

Martinez led the American League in seven major pitching categories, including wins (23), ERA (2.07) and strikeouts (313), becoming the first Red Sox pitcher to lead the AL in those three categories since Cy Young in 1901. Martinez' 2.07 ERA was more than a run less than New York's David Cone, who ranked 2nd in ERA at 3.44. The right-hander also became the third pitcher to win the award in both leagues, joining Randy Johnson (1995 in AL & 1999 in NL) and Gaylord Perry (1972 in AL & 1978 in NL). He also becomes the fifth pitcher to win the award with two different clubs.

Pedro's 313 strikeouts in 1999 set a new Red Sox single season record. Martinez became the first American League pitcher with 300 or more strikeouts in a season since Randy Johnson in 1993 with Seattle (308) and he is one of 14 different pitchers to have struck out 300 or more batters in a season. He is the second pitcher in Major League History to achieve 300 or more strikeouts in both leagues (Randy Johnson is the other). Pedro is only the 9th player in Major League History to strike out 300 or more batters in a season more than once: joining Nolan Ryan (6x), Sandy Koufax (3x), Randy Johnson (3x, including '99), Sam McDowell (2x), Curt Schilling (2x), Walter Johnson (2x) and J.R. Richard (2x).

The Dominican Republic native tossed his 2nd career 1 hitter on September 10th at New York and set a career high with 17 strikeouts (tying the Major League season-high in 1999). Martinez became the first Red Sox pitcher to win 20 games since Roger Clemens in 1990 (21-6) and the first Sox pitcher other than Clemens since Dennis Eckersley in 1978. He also set a team record by striking out 10 or more batters 19 times in a season. He became the first right-handed pitcher to record 15 or more strikeouts 6 times in a season since Nolan Ryan in 1974. Pedro struck out the side 18 times in his 213.1 IP and has struck out 10 or more batters 54 times in his career, 27 times as a Red Sox.

Pedro Martinez becomes the third Red Sox pitcher to win the Cy Young award, joining Roger Clemens (1986, 1987 & 1991) and Jim Lonborg (1967). He is only the fifth AL Cy Young Award winner to be selected unanimously since 1967, when the award was first presented to a pitcher in both the American League and National League.

Previous AL Cy Young Award Winners:

1998 Roger Clemens, Toronto Blue Jays
 1997 Roger Clemens, Toronto Blue Jays
 1996 Pat Hentgen, Toronto Blue Jays
 1995 Randy Johnson, Seattle Mariners
 1994 David Cone, Kansas City Royals
 1993 Jack McDowell, Chicago White Sox
 1992 Dennis Eckersley, Oakland Athletics
 1991 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
 1990 Bob Welch, Oakland Athletics
 1989 Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City Royals
 1988 Frank Viola, Minnesota Twins
 1987 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
 1986 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
 1985 Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City Royals
 1984 Guillermo (Willie) Hernandez, Detroit Tigers

1983 LaMarr Hoyt, Chicago White Sox
 1982 Pete Vockovich, Milwaukee Brewers
 1981 Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee Brewers
 1980 Steve Stone, Baltimore Orioles
 1979 Mike Flanagan, Baltimore Orioles

1978 Ron Guidry, New York Yankees
 1977 Sparky Lyle, New York Yankees
 1976 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
 1975 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
 1974 Jim (Catfish) Hunter, Oakland Athletics
 1973 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
 1972 Gaylord Perry, Cleveland Indians
 1971 Vida Blue, Oakland Athletics
 1970 Jim Perry, Minnesota Twins
 1969 (tie) Mike Cuellar, Baltimore Orioles;
 Denny McLain, Detroit Tigers
 1968 Denny McLain, Detroit Tigers
 1967 Jim Lonborg, Boston Red Sox
 1964 Dean Chance, Los Angeles Angels
 1961 Whitey Ford, New York Yankees
 1959 Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
 1958 Bob Turley, New York Yankees

Note: One award from 1956-66; NL pitchers won in 1956-57, 1960, 1962-63, 1965-66.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, November 16, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,689,775,697,887.62 (Five trillion, six hundred eighty-nine billion, seven hundred seventy-five million, six hundred ninety-seven thousand, eight hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents).

One year ago, November 16, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,581,706,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred eighty-one billion, seven hundred six million).

Five years ago, November 16, 1994, the Federal debt stood at \$4,748,423,000,000 (Four trillion, seven hundred forty-eight billion, four hundred twenty-three million).

Ten years ago, November 16, 1989, the Federal debt stood at \$2,918,690,000,000 (Two trillion, nine hundred eighteen billion, six hundred ninety million).

Fifteen years ago, November 16, 1984, the Federal debt stood at \$1,627,271,000,000 (One trillion, six hundred twenty-seven billion, two hundred seventy-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,062,504,697,887.62 (Four trillion, sixty-two billion, five hundred four million, six hundred ninety-seven thousand, eight hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents) during the past 15 years.

UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in July, when the Senate debated the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary fiscal year 2000 spending bill, an important amendment was adopted to the bill. That amendment, offered by my colleague Senator BOXER, would have made it illegal to sell or transfer firearms or ammunition to anyone under the influence of alcohol. Unfortunately, the House-Senate conference committee, in working out the differences between the two versions of this spending measure, removed the Senate-passed amendment from the final bill.

I do not understand how something so simple, so straightforward, could be deleted from the final bill. This amendment does nothing more than save

lives and prevent injuries by prohibiting drunks from buying guns or ammunition. Under current law, it is illegal to sell firearms or ammunition to a purchaser under the influence of illicit drugs. This would simply close the loophole by making it illegal for someone under the influence of alcohol to purchase the same products.

It is unconscionable that House and Senate conferees deleted this commonsense provision from the bill. Unfortunately, this is just another example of how reasonable legislation is repeatedly stymied by the power of the NRA.

THE MICROSOFT RULING

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, two core principles guide our economy, competition and the rule of law. In the absence of competition there is no innovation or consumer choice. For over 100 years the anti-trust laws have served as an indispensable bulwark to ensure that unfettered competition does not result in monopoly power that stifles innovation and denies consumers a choice.

So it is curious that a veritable who's who of "conservative" politicians and think tanks unleashed a barrage of faxes attacking Federal Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson's decision in United States v. Microsoft.

Based on a voluminous record, Judge Jackson found that Microsoft had succeeded in "stifling innovations that would benefit consumers, for the sole reason that they do not coincide with Microsoft's self-interest."

The factual findings of the District Court held that "Microsoft will use its prodigious market power and immense profits to harm any firm that insists on pursuing initiatives that could intensify competition against one of its core products."

According to the District Court, Microsoft "foreclosed an opportunity for PC makers to make Windows PC systems less confusing and more user-friendly as consumers desired."

The record included the testimony of numerous high tech entrepreneurs who felt the lash of Microsoft's monopolistic wrath. From IBM's inability to gain support for its OS2/Warp operating system to Apple's inability to effectively compete with Windows to threats to cut off Netscape's "oxygen supply," Microsoft engaged in a pernicious pattern of anticompetitive behavior, openly flaunting the rule of law. Perhaps the most damning of all was the evasive testimony of Microsoft founder William Gates.

It is, frankly, a record that is quite embarrassing. But rather than show remorse, Microsoft has embarked on a vendetta to punish the outstanding group of Justice Department lawyers who bested its minions of high-paid lawyers and spin doctors.

So, Mr. President, let me take this opportunity to praise the Justice Department's Antitrust Division and its leader Joel Klein. It is well known that

I had my doubts about Mr. Klein, but I am pleased to say, and not too proud to admit, that I misjudged him. He is doing an outstanding job.

In the long run, failure to promote competition and innovation will undermine our preeminence in the high tech arena.

THE CONSERVATION AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 1999

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I rise today to join the Senator from Louisiana in calling upon our colleagues in the Senate, as well as the Administration, to capitalize on the momentum provided by the House Resources Committee last week in passing the Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999. We must not let this opportunity slip away to enact what may well be the most significant conservation effort of the century.

As part of any discussion into utilizing revenues from Outer Continental Shelf oil drilling to fund conservation programs, I want to ensure that wildlife programs are kept among the priorities of the debate. Specifically, I want to comment upon the importance of funding for wildlife conservation, education, and restoration efforts as provided in both the House and Senate versions of the Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999. This funding would be administered as a permanent funding source through the successful Pittman-Robertson Act.

This program enjoys a great deal of support including a coalition of nearly 3,000 groups across the country known as the Teeming with Wildlife Coalition. Also, this funding would be provided without imposing new taxes. Funds will be allocated to all 50 states for wildlife conservation of non-game species, with the principal goal of preventing species from becoming endangered or listed under the Endangered Species Act.

In my home state of Arkansas, we have recognized the importance of funding conservation and management initiatives. The people of Arkansas were successful in passing a one-eighth cent sales tax to fund these types of programs. As I'm sure is true all across this country, people don't mind paying taxes for programs that promote good wildlife management and help keep species off of the Endangered Species List.

By taking steps now to prevent species from becoming endangered, we are not only able to conserve the significant cultural heritage of wildlife enjoyment for the people of this country, but also to avoid the substantial costs associated with recovery for endangered species. In fact, all 50 states would benefit as a result of the important link between these wildlife education-based initiatives and the benefits of wildlife-related tourism.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to make