

memorial represents not just a day or a battle—it is a marker that represents individual soldiers like the men of the 116th Infantry Regiment—every one a father, son, or brother. Each sacrifice has a name, held dear in the hearts of a patriotic Virginia town—Bedford.

Mr. President, in memory of the men from Bedford, Virginia who died on June 6th, 1944, I ask unanimous consent that their names be printed in the RECORD at the end of my statement as a tribute to the town of Bedford, and every soldier, sailor, and airman, who has made the supreme sacrifice in the service of our country.

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

COMPANY A

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THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, May 23, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,670,641,391,640.46 (Five trillion, six hundred seventy billion, six hundred forty-one million, three hundred ninety-one thousand, six hundred forty dollars and forty-six cents).

Five years ago, May 23, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,885,335,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred eighty-five billion, three hundred thirty-five million).

Ten years ago, May 23, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,093,087,000,000 (Three trillion, ninety-three billion, eighty-seven million).

Fifteen years ago, May 23, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,750,995,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred ninety-five billion, nine hundred ninety-five million) which reflects a debt increase of almost \$4 trillion—\$3,919,646,391,640.46 (Three trillion, nine hundred nineteen billion, six hundred forty-six million, three hundred ninety-one thousand, six hundred forty dollars and forty-six cents) during the past 15 years.

ISRAEL'S REDEPLOYMENT FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about S. Con. Res. 116, a concurrent resolution introduced by Senator TRENT LOTT of Mississippi which commends Israel's redeployment from southern Lebanon. I should have been reflected as a cosponsor of that resolution but my name was inadvertently left off the list of cosponsors. I ask that I be shown as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 116.

Mr. President, I fully support the resolution and would like to offer my comments on the historic events that have recently transpired. Just yesterday, I met with a group of young students who were visiting Washington, DC, as part of a legislative conference sponsored by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. I was truly impressed by the level of interest and knowledge of these students.

One of the items we discussed was the need for the United States to provide support for Israel as it withdraws from southern Lebanon. I support the efforts of Prime Minister Barak to withdraw Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and echo the comments that it is time for all foreign military forces to leave Lebanon. Furthermore, the Governments of Syria and Iran must be held accountable for acts of terrorism committed in Lebanon.

Mr. President, Israel has demonstrated its commitment to the peace process and its commitment to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425. It is now time for the United Nations and the international community in general to fulfill their obligations to the peace process and to ensure that southern Lebanon does not become a staging ground for attacks against Israel.

THE ORIGINATION CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, on Wednesday, May 17, at page S. 4069 of the RECORD, the distinguished minority leader announced, "I am going to demand that every single appropriations bill that comes to the Senate before it can be completed be passed in the House first because that is regular order." To be clear he repeated, "We are going to require the regular order when it comes to appropriations bills."

The Senator refers to the origination clause of our Constitution Art. 1, Sec. 7, Cl. 1. The origination clause states that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." The meaning of this clause is widely known, and I do not know why the distinguished minority leader would attempt to make an erroneous claim before those who know better. I do know why he did not challenge his 99 colleagues to correct this statement, as he did with another. The reason is that many could have come forward to tell him he was mistaken.

When I open Riddick's Senate Procedure, I read that "[i]n 1935, the Chair ruled that there is no Constitutional limitation upon the Senate to initiate an appropriation bill." The House does claim "the exclusive right to originate all general appropriations bills." Specific appropriations, however, "have frequently originated in the Senate."

If the Senator intends to say that there is no precedent for the initiation of appropriation bills in the Senate, that is false. Perhaps there is some confusion between "raising revenue"

and "appropriating." The former the Senate cannot do. The latter it can.

Also, the room the Senate has to work within is broad rather than narrow. The Rules of the House of Representatives note that "[a] bill raising revenue incidentally [has been] held not to infringe upon the Constitutional prerogative of the House to originate revenue legislation."

The courts agree with these constitutional interpretations. In fact, as recently as 1989, the Court of Appeals for the Tenth District in *U.S. v. King*, 891 F.2d 780, 781 ruled that where a bill does not qualify as a revenue bill, it is not subject to the provisions of the origination clause.

The United States Supreme Court, in *Twin City Nat. Bank of New Brighton v. Nebecker*, 167 U.S. 196, 202. ruled in an 1897 decision, which is cited as precedent to this day, that "revenue bills are those that levy taxes, in the strict sense of the word, and are not bills for other purposes which may incidentally create revenue."

On another occasion, the Supreme Court, in *U.S. v. Norton*, 91 U.S. 566, 569 (1875) said that "[t]he construction of the [origination clause] limitation is practically well settled by the uniform action of Congress" and that "it 'has been confined to bills to levy taxes in the strict sense of the word, and has not been understood to extend to bills for other purposes which incidentally create revenue.'"

Indeed, in 1997, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth District in *Walthall v. U.S.*, 131 F.3d 1289 ruled that the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) did not violate the originations clause.

It was not the intent of our Founding Fathers not to allow the Senate to decide how to spend government monies. Obviously, we must do that. Almost every action we take requires some money to be spent. What the Founding Fathers wanted to achieve with the origination clause was a check on government by which the most representative body had to authorize the extraction from the people of taxes.

The only obstacle I know of to the Senate passing certain appropriation bills is the objection of the distinguished minority leader. He claims, "This is getting to be more and more a second House of Representatives." Who is making it so, I ask.

According to Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, Sec. 3.2, p. 134 it is the other body in which "[i]nfringement of the Senate on the constitutional prerogative of the House to initiate revenue measures may be raised \* \* \* as a matter of privilege."

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

FAREWELL TO TAIWAN REPRESENTATIVE STEPHEN CHEN

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, today I rise to bid farewell to Taiwan Representative Stephen Chen. Representative Chen has been an effective envoy