CRASH OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAM 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 more than 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 at life. Hunger affects 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 2.6 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 1998 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 remember women, 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.

This would be a difficult task, Mr. President. But one that our Border Patrol Agents perform well. And these duties are not just difficult, Mr. President. Often times they are dangerous as well. Particularly in this era of well-armed thugs and smugglers, Border Patrol Agents may find themselves outgunned 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 in the face of the most 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 in law enforcement actions in these four states.

I salute the good work of the United States Border Patrol, and especially thank those who put their lives 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 unanimously that the Congress adjourn in "tribute" about the award be printed in the RECORD.

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

PEDRO MARTINEZ

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 (1995-96 NL), who won in 1995 and 1996, and Nolan Ryan (1973, 1974, 1978-80 AL), who was 5-0 in those seasons.

The Dominican Republic native tossed his 10th shutout of the season, a total of 312 innings pitched, and 313 strikeouts in what will be his last season with the Boston Red Sox. Martinez was selected the American League Cy Young award winner for the second time in his career (1995), and joins Nolan Ryan (5), Randy Johnson (3), Sandy Koufax (3), and Gaylord Perry (3) as one of 14 different pitchers to have struck out 300 or more batters in a season since Randy Johnson in 1990.

Pedro has now pitched 66 complete games, 19 complete games with 10 or more strikeouts, and 272 complete games with 7 or more strikeouts, and has pitched 1,451 innings during his seven year career with the Red Sox.

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One award from 1956–66; NL pitchers

1956 Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1957 Bob Turley, Washington Senators
1959 Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1964 Dean Chance, Los Angeles Angels
1966 Steve Carlton, Philadelphia Phillies
1968 Denny McLain, Detroit Tigers
1970 Jim Perry, Minnesota Twins
1971 Vida Blue, Oakland Athletics
1972 Gaylord Perry, San Diego Padres
1975 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
1976 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
1977 Sparky Lyle, New York Yankees
1978 Steve Carlton, Philadelphia Phillies
1979 Mike Scott, San Diego Padres
1980 Steve Carlton, Philadelphia Phillies
1981 Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee Brewers
1982 John Smoak, Chicago White Sox
1983 Mike Flanagan, Baltimore Orioles
1984 Guillermo (Willie) Hernandez, Detroit Tigers
1985 Bert Blyleven, Minnesota Twins
1986 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
1987 Bert Blyleven, Minnesota Twins
1988 Rogers Clemens, Boston Red Sox
1989 Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City Royals
1990 Randy Johnson, Texas Rangers
1991 Greg Maddux, Atlanta Braves
1992 Dennis Eckersley, Oakland Athletics
1993 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
1994 Randy Johnson, Seattle Mariners
1995 Roger Clemens, Houston Astros
1996 Randy Johnson, Seattle Mariners
1997 Randy Johnson, Seattle Mariners
1998 Roger Clemens, Toronto Blue Jays
1999 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox


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 seventy-five million, six hundred eighty-nine billion, eight hundred twenty-three million). The federal debt now stands at $5,689,775,697,887.62, and is $1,627,271,000,000 more than it was on November 16, 1999.

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 age of 18. Unfortunately, the Senate-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 common-sense 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 become monopolistic and the rule of law. In the core principles guide our economy, competition and the rule of law. In the case of Microsoft we have found that Microsoft has achieved a monopoly power that stifles innovation and denies consumers a choice.

It is curious that a veritable who's who of 'conservative' politicians and think tanks unleashed a barrage of attacks 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