November 17, 1999

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

29943

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 his well-deserved recognition, and I ask unanimously to “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 NEWSFLASH, 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), strikeouts (313), being 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 & 97 in NL) and Bob Taylor (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 ’91, 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 1997). 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 to win at least 20 games 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 in a game in a season since Nolan Ryan in 1974. Pedro struck out the side 18 times in his 231.3 IP and has struck out 10 or more batters 94 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 named 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, Detroit Tigers
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 Vuckovich, Milwaukee Brewers
1981 Rollie Fingers, Oakland Athletics
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
1966 Dean Chance, Los Angeles Angels
1965 Whitey Ford, New York Yankees
1964 Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1963 Bob Friend, Pittsburgh Pirates


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 ninety-seven thousand, eight hundred sixty-nine billion, two trillion 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 sixty-nine million dollars).

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

Ten years ago, November 16, 1989, the Federal debt stood at $3,918,697,000,000 (Three trillion, nine hundred eighteen billion, six hundred ninety-seven million dollars).

Fifteen years ago, November 16, 1974, the Federal debt stood at $2,918,697,000,000 (Two trillion, eight hundred seventeen billion, six hundred ninety-seven million dollars).

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 OS/2 Warp operating system to Apple's inability to effective 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 to say the least. 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 'Friends with Wildlife Coalition. Also, this funding would be provided withoutlempting. 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 this historic legislation a reality upon our return early next year.

FIRST YEAR IN THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, as the first session of the 106th Congress comes to an end, I cannot help but think of what an exciting first year it has been for me in the United States Senate. The experience has been a wonderful one, to say the least. As my colleagues all well know from their first days in the Senate, setting up a Senate office is a daunting task, and setting one up right does not happen by accident. Many have helped make my transition from the House to the Senate a smooth one, and I would like to thank in particular the dedicated and loyal employees of the Architect of the Capitol, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate Sergeant at Arms who played an integral role in making sure that my staff and I could serve the citizens of New York as effectively as possible.

"From the Architect of the Capitol's office, a special thanks goes to the following: Sherry Britton, Michael Cain, Edolphus Carpenter, Tim Chambers, Jerry Coates, David Cox, Darvin Davis, Andrew DeVore, Reggie Donahue, Ed Fogle, Bob Garnett, Steve Howell, Donna Hupp, Lamont Jamison, JoAnn Martin, Dwight McBride, Alpha McGee, Richard Muriel, Randy Naylor, James Outlaw, Albert Price, Lindwood Simmons, Sally Tassler, Doug Whitington, Jr., Clarence Williams, Carol Woods, and Greg Young.

Kim Brinkman, Timothy O'Keefe, John Trimble, and Timothy Wineman from the Office of Secretary of the Senate deserve special recognition.

And, from the Senate Sergeant at Arms office, I would like to point out: Roosevelt Allen, Sterret Carter, Robert Croson, Val Fisher, Denise Gresham, Kenneth Lloyd, Michael Lussier, Stacy Norris, Theresa Peel, Dan Templeton, Jeanne Tessieri, and James Wenz.

The professionalism that each of these individuals displayed should be a source of great pride to their bosses, and if I wore a hat, I would tip it to them. But, for now, I hope they will accept my thanks and praise for a job well done.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the President's Office laid before the Senate messages and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, 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. 2541. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Gulf Islands National Seashore to include Cat Island, Mississippi.

H.R. 2818. An act to prohibit oil and gas drilling in Mosquito Creek Lake in Cortland, Ohio.

H.R. 2862. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to release reversionary interests held by the United States in certain parcels of land in Washington County, Utah, to facilitate an anticipated land exchange.

H.R. 2863. An act to clarify the legal effect on the United States of the acquisition of a parcel of land in the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve in the State of Utah.

H.R. 2865. An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to increase the maximum acreage of Federal leases for sodium that may be held by an entity in any one State, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2957. An act to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to permit the Congressional Budget Office with the scoring of state and local mandates.

H.R. 3373. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in conjunction with the mining of coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericson.