

and another federal law will not eradicate that evil.

There are things that government can do to make our society safer, including making our schools safer, and we have already passed one amendment to just that end, but the scope of evil which showed its face in Littleton is beyond the reach of government action. Controlling violence of this scope will come when people care more for each other and I, for one, will not join in any chorus of politicians promising that government will make that happen.

I know that there are people of goodwill who disagree with me. They want so desperately to do something about this horrible event. I understand that desire. If I agreed, I would have already introduced legislation. But I believe that actions closer to home are far more likely to be successful. I know that this is a radical concept, but most of what is good about America is not made so by federal legislation. People across our country are searching their hearts and their communities for answers. In hundreds of local papers you can see that nearly every school district in America has already called together teachers, parents and community members to see what can be done locally. Local people in their churches of all denominations are getting together to see how they can do more to reach kids in trouble. And every parent in America has considered carefully whether his or her children are at risk of committing violence.

We should allow this process of national soul searching to continue. If out of this process positive actions for the federal government emerge we should respond, but we should not hold not immediate federal action as false hope in place of the real actions and changes that will take place in communities, homes and schools across America.

It is difficult in this body to face the fact that we don't really need new laws as much as we need the enforcement of the laws we already have. Even more important than that, however, is a thorough examination of the culture of violence in our society and a broad base societal demand that those who profit from that violence, in the media and elsewhere, be brought to show more responsibility and more restraint.

I am concerned that the underlying Juvenile Justice bill suffers from the same defects. While it includes a few good ideas, it is another example of Washington, DC knows best. It spends money we don't have and tells every state and local government that we here in Washington, DC, know more about juvenile justice than those who spend their lives on the subject do.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, my friend from Utah attacked yesterday for not enforcing their voluntary rating system.

Though no system, voluntary or mandatory, can every be perfect, the fact is that the exhibition industry is doing an increasingly better job enforcing those movie ratings.

The National Association of Theater Owners, the industry trade association, and its members have made ratings enforcement a top priority. The association has developed a videotape training series on the ratings and their enforcement for theater managers and employees.

It has distributed hundreds of thousands of brochures through theaters to the public which explains the rating system.

It has published weekly bulletins to its members and newspapers on new ratings.

It has published educational articles for its members, and it has held industry-wide meetings twice a year in which code enforcement is emphasized.

Recently, the Motion Picture Association and the National Association of Theater Owners began developing slide presentations for display during intermissions about the ratings.

The motion picture theater industry may be the only industry in the country which voluntarily turns down millions of dollars in ticket sales to enforce a voluntary rating system. We should all encourage the industry to do more. But in our rush to judgement, let us remember to consider the facts.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to lend my voice in support of the juvenile justice bill currently before the Senate. This is an extensive, thoughtful approach to try to decrease the juvenile crime rate and to try to intervene in today's high-risk youth.

I stand before you to tell you that this is not only an urban problem. In our largest city, Billings, we have about 80,000 people, small by most States' standards. However, we also have gangs. Size and closeness of community doesn't inoculate us from the effects of our society. Even our tribal population is affected by juvenile crime. Youth on our reservations are being solicited for gang enrollment at increasingly earlier ages. From Billings to Fort Belknap, from Helena to Havre, from Gallatin to Glasgow to Great Falls, no area of the state is immune from the problem of juvenile delinquency. This bill finally tries to provide a focused approach to both reach today's youth and to prosecute violent criminals.

I would like to say that I agree and support all provisions of this bill. However, like most major legislation, there are some minor issues that cause me concern. But what we are really trying to do here is to intervene early in a youth's criminal career. By stopping the spree early, we prevent a lifetime of crime and create a contributing member of society.

Let me highlight why this bill is so drastically different from any previous

juvenile justice legislation. First and foremost, this bill establishes a \$450 million block grant program for state and local governments to establish youth violence programs. This almost doubles the FY 99 spending in equivalent programs. These funds can be used for record keeping, detention facilities, restitution programs, anti-truancy programs, gang intervention, crime training programs, and vocational training. In addition, it encourages the establishment of programs that will punish adults who knowingly use juveniles to help commit crimes. This is a key provision, since often adults will use kids in crime specifically because they are exempt from some of the stiffer penalties that apply to adults.

I have long been a proponent of enforcing existing laws. Right now, there is little additional penalty for repeat juvenile offenders. This law provides for graduated penalties to put some real teeth into law enforcement. There is also a juvenile version of the "Brady bill," which prevents a person convicted of a violent felon of possessing a firearm.

Overall, this bill provides \$1 billion specifically for juvenile crime programs. It covers everything from education to intervention. This comprehensive package will make significant strides in trying to keep our most precious commodity, our youth, out of harms way. I will be casting my vote in favor of this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CRAIG. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

#### THE PASSING OF REAR ADMIRAL JAMES "BUD" NANCE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Admiral Bud Nance, the Staff Director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, passed away earlier this week and I rise to pay tribute to him and the service he rendered the nation.

Few others amassed the impressive record of public service that Bud did. He served the United States during times of war and during times of peace, and none can challenge that he was a man who loved the nation and who worked to protect her interests, security, and most importantly, citizens.

Born 77 years ago in the "Tarheel State", Bud Nance became involved in public service at an early age, attending and graduating from the United States Naval Academy. It was 1944 when Bud Nance became an ensign, and World War II was still a year away from ending, so the young officer was

posted to the Battleship North Carolina where he began what was to be a long and illustrious career. Though many would point to his achieving the rank of Rear Admiral as a demonstration of his abilities as an officer, I would counter that it was his command of the aircraft carrier USS *Forrestal* that serves as the best illustration of his professionalism and abilities as a sailor and leader. Simply put, there are few more coveted or more selectively assigned duties than that of captain of a carrier.

I am sure that when Bud stowed his seabag at the end of his final tour and retired from the Navy, he thought his days of hard work, low pay, and government service were behind him. Nothing could be further from the truth. As is common with all those who enter public service, even more so with the World War II generation, devotion to duty and a desire to make a difference was at the core of what made Bud Nance "tick". I doubt that he hesitated for a moment when Senator HELMS called him in 1991 and asked him to become the "skipper" of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

For the past eight years, Bud Nance has worked tirelessly to promote American foreign policy and he made many important and significant contributions to international relations during his tenure as the staff director of the Foreign Relations Committee. Bud, more than most, understood that the policy and directives that emanate from Congress can have a powerful impact on the world beyond the Beltway. He knew from firsthand experience that there is a tremendous difference in how the world looks from the Senate Chamber and a foxhole in some remote part of the world. The advice and guidance that Bud gave Senator HELMS and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee was based on a lifetime of experience and a world view that was unique and insightful.

Bud leaves behind many who cared for and admired this man, not the least of whom is his widow, Mary. I know that each of us sends our deepest condolences to her, as well as the children and grandchildren of the Nances, for their loss.

Mr. President, with the passing of Admiral Bud Nance, the Senate has lost a dedicated and selfless staffer, the nation has lost a true patriot, and many of us—especially JESSE HELMS—have lost a good friend. I join my friend from North Carolina in mourning this man, and I wish Admiral James "Bud" Nance fair winds and following seas on his final voyage.

#### IN MEMORY OF MEG GREENFIELD

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, Meg Greenfield has just passed away.

On behalf of all colleagues in the Senate, our hearts go out to the fam-

ily, to all of those who were so close to Meg over these years. There are few giants in journalism who have the standing stature and the extraordinary influence that Meg Greenfield has had through the years.

Her contribution to journalism has been legendary. Her contribution to her country through journalism has been extraordinary. It has been our good fortune to follow her leadership in journalism, to be guided by her wisdom, and certainly to be influenced by her good judgment on many, many occasions over these extraordinary decades which she has been involved.

I express my condolences to her family and say farewell to someone who has made an extraordinary impact on our country and on her profession.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I want to join with Senator DASCHLE in expressing our heartfelt thoughts to the members of her family. Meg Greenfield put up an extraordinary fight against cancer for a very long period of time and did so with incredible bravery and extraordinary elegance, style, and class.

For the past two decades, she was the editor of the editorial page at *The Washington Post*, and in her long and brilliant career, the editorial page set an unsurpassed standard of excellence on all the great issues of the day in the nation's foreign and domestic policy.

She earned a Pulitzer Prize and many other honors during her outstanding career. For a quarter century, her extraordinary columns in *Newsweek Magazine* were a consistent voice of insight and reason that we looked forward to and learned from.

I had the opportunity to visit her just about 2 weeks ago. She was always immensely understanding and respectful of the political process. She admired those who were part of the political process in the finest sense, and believed that those who were really committed to public life could make a difference in our society.

She was a hopeful, idealistic person who wrote with great clarity, great eloquence, and great passion about the state of our nation. She established a high standard by which political leaders of both parties could try to measure themselves.

She made an extraordinary difference with her life. She had scores of friends and was highly regarded and respected in her business. To those who knew her and respected her, she was a giant in the writing press. A graduate of Smith College, Meg Greenfield became one of the greatest women and greatest journalists of our time, and we will miss her very much.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, my colleagues have spoken about Meg Greenfield. I also want to echo their sentiments.

I think what was most amazing about her was not just her great talent, her

ability to write, her extraordinary breadth of knowledge and interest, but to watch her, especially in the last few months, when ravaged by disease, she continued that same interest. She continued her work.

When you spoke with her or saw her, she never spoke about her own illness; she spoke of her interest in others. I have never once during her long illness heard her complain about her illness, but rather she would talk of others.

This was an extraordinary woman who left much earlier than she should have left this Earth, but she left behind a legacy of the truest of professionalism and one that will be missed.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, let me say a few words also about Meg Greenfield. This was an extraordinary journalist, an extraordinary person, a person who anybody would have to look up to.

I remember as a young conservative meeting with her. She was fair and decent to me. It just about meant everything to me that she would take time to discuss some of the great issues of the day with me.

I have inestimable respect for her. My sympathy and the sympathy of my wife Elaine goes out to her family. They have real reason to be very proud of her. She set standards of journalism that were very high. What pleased me is that even though I know she disagreed with me on a number of issues, she was very fair, very frank, and very decent when we discussed them. She went out of her way to make me feel welcomed.

Whether you agree or disagree with the *Washington Post*—I personally believe it is one of the greatest newspapers in America—for her to rise to the pinnacle of her profession in that great newspaper and to make sure that the editorial page and other aspects she worked with in the *Washington Post* were done with integrity and decency always impressed me.

We will miss her. Our love and affection and hearts go out to the family. She deserves the respect of everybody in this body, and, frankly, many, many, more throughout the country.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, our sympathies go out to the family of Meg Greenfield. She was, indeed, an extraordinary person, a thoughtful and brilliant writer and reporter.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, May 12, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,578,150,283,470.74 (Five trillion, five hundred seventy-eight billion, one hundred fifty million, two hundred eighty-three thousand, four hundred seventy dollars and seventy-four cents).

One year ago, May 12, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,491,841,000,000