

of thermonuclear war. On issues as diverse as civil rights and nuclear proliferation, Senator Pastore worked successfully to tighten the sinews of peace against a background of conflict.

On a personal note, my father, John Chafee, who followed John Pastore to the Senate in 1976, held his predecessor in the highest esteem. Their relationship consisted of mutual respect, admiration, and a never-ending series of personal kindnesses, great and small.

Upon his retirement in 1976, Senator Pastore addressed the Senate one final time. He expressed his love for this great institution and laid out the philosophy that had guided his career.

Whatever you do, keep that torch of opportunity lighted. Protect that flag. Maintain our institutions. Debate your differences if you have them. But always realize what that insignia says, "E pluribus unum"—from the many there are one.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, July 18, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,680,376,489,658.94 (Five trillion, six hundred eighty billion, three hundred seventy-six million, four hundred eighty-nine thousand, six hundred fifty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents).

Five years ago, July 18, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,929,786,000,000 (Four trillion, nine hundred twenty-nine billion, seven hundred eighty-six million).

Ten years ago, July 18, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,160,432,000,000 (Three trillion, one hundred sixty billion, four hundred thirty-two million).

Fifteen years ago, July 18, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,796,027,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred ninety-six billion, twenty-seven million).

Twenty-five years ago, July 18, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$533,511,000,000 (Five hundred thirty-three billion, five hundred eleven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,146,865,489,658.94 (Five trillion, one hundred forty-six billion, eight hundred sixty-five million, four hundred eighty-nine thousand, six hundred fifty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents) during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE JAPAN-AMERICA STUDENT CONFERENCE

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I would like to offer a special tribute to the oldest university student exchange forum between Japan and the United States, the Japan-America Student Conference (JASC). Founded sixty-six years ago at the initiative of a group of Japanese students who were concerned

about deteriorating U.S.-Japan relations, the month-long Conference has since convened on fifty-two annual occasions, alternating between the two countries.

This year, the Conference will open on July 21st at Tokai University's Honolulu campus, then move on to the University of North Carolina, Washington, DC, and New York City, and will conclude at the Reischauer Institute for Japanese Studies at Harvard University on August 21st. The sixty-two delegates, half from each country and, representing some thirty-four university campuses, will address such topics as: business practices, environmental issues, philosophy and religion, historical perspectives, and third world policies, against the thematic backdrop of "Developing New Approaches to Promote Social Change."

JASC is completely designed and implemented by students. Delegates elect Japanese and American Executive Committees at the conclusion of each Conference who manage, plan, and select delegates for the next year's event. Many alumni of the conference have gone on to distinguish themselves in the business, academic, and governmental arenas of their respective societies. Most notable among them is Kiichi Miyazawa, former Prime Minister and current Finance Minister of Japan, who participated in the 1939 and 1940 Conferences, and Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, who participated in the 1951 Conference. A common denominator among the highly diverse delegate community is a deep interest in knowing more about the U.S. and Japan, which can lead to careers relevant to the bilateral relationship.

Thirty intense days of travel and dialogue with each other foster better understanding and trust between the cultures, and, more importantly, friendships that endure for decades. As one delegate observed, "JASC is not a destination; it is a journey that does not conclude."●

ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CROMWELL CHILDREN'S HOME

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, for 100 years the Cromwell Children's Home in Cromwell, Connecticut has provided a nurturing and supportive environment for children. Although the Home has evolved from its initial origins as an orphanage, its dedication and devotion to helping children in need has not wavered. I am proud to rise today to recognize this praiseworthy institution and, on behalf of the people of Connecticut, extend a heartfelt thank you on its centennial anniversary.

On any one day in Connecticut, there can be over 5,000 children in need of the services so selflessly provided by institutions like the Children's Home.

Those children staying at the Children's Home benefit from a positive environment created by the dedicated and skilled staff. From my experience of working on children's issues in the United States Senate, I know how important it is to provide a constructive and therapeutic atmosphere for children.

The Children's Home is special because it is a comprehensive residential treatment center that can help many children who are emotionally disturbed, behaviorally challenged or socially maladjusted. Through the residential component of the treatment regiment, children develop social skills and learn to positively interact with others. Children also benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the Learning Center because every student's educational experience is designed to personally suit his or her needs and to complement his or her learning style. The extensive outdoor learning opportunities, coupled with access to computers, help to provide balanced, quality learning. In addition, family therapy is a prominent feature at the Home because it is crucial to facilitate effective interaction between children and their families.

All of these wonderful features contribute to the successful completion of the Children's Home goal of "returning each child to his or her community with a more positive attitude." For 100 years, the Children's Home has succeeded in its endeavor and has positively contributed to the lives of its residents.

One such former resident who symbolized the success of the Children's Home was John Russell Bergendahl. Known to his friends as Russ or "Red," John Bergendahl honored the Cromwell Children's Home, the state of Connecticut and our nation by his service in World War II. An only child whose parents died when he was a boy, Russ became a resident of the Cromwell Children's Home in 1932. The supportive environment at the Home enabled him to overcome his tragedy and live with a positive attitude. Russ quickly developed an outgoing personality that was complimented by his physical and mental discipline. As Russ matured, he became a model resident of the home, owing much to the caring environment and dedicated staff.

During high school, Russ excelled in athletics at Middletown High School and even played on the Cromwell town baseball team. Upon graduating from Middletown High School, he enlisted in the military to fight for his country in World War II. John entered military training and was assigned to the 504th Parachute Infantry Unit (PIR) of the 82nd Airborne Division. His unit fought courageously throughout Northern Africa and Italy during the early years of the War. The 504th's ranks were so depleted from these battles that they