

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read some of the names of those who lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

July 20: Earl Lee Bannister, 23, Washington, DC; Charles L. Barre, 33, New Orleans, LA; Chastity Calhoun, 2, New Orleans, LA; Kevin Calhoun, 27, New Orleans, LA; James Fien, 41, Rochester, NY; Derrick Ginn, 25, New Orleans, LA; Carl Hamilton, 24, Baltimore, MD; Michael Harrell, 48, Dallas, TX; Anthony Hudson, Detroit, MI; Darryl Newhouse, 40, Oakland, CA; Damian Nix, 23, Pittsburgh, PA; Jacquiaz H. Solomon, 22, Chicago, IL.

TAKE CONCRETE ACTION ON
CHECHNYA AT THE G-8 SUMMIT

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to once again draw attention to the continuing war in Chechnya. This war has raged for too long. The war in Chechnya from 1994-1996 left over 80,000 civilians dead, and the Foreign Relations Committee has received credible evidence that the current war has again resulted in the death of thousands of innocent civilians and the displacement of well over 250,000 others. The committee also received credible evidence of widespread looting, summary executions, detentions, denial of safe passage to fleeing civilians, torture and rape, committed by Russian soldiers. Colleagues, regardless of the politics of this war, this kind of behavior is unacceptable. War has rules, and the evidence and testimony the Foreign Relations Committee received raises serious doubts as to whether or not the Russian Federation is playing by those rules. Much of the evidence we received showed clear violations of international humanitarian law, including the well-established Geneva Convention.

Tomorrow is the official opening of Group of Eight Summit in Japan. The President must use this opportunity to relay our serious concerns with the actions of the Russian Government in Chechnya. Let's remember, what was the Group of Seven and became the G-8 with the inclusion of the Russian Federation, is an association of democratic societies with advanced economies. Although Russia is not yet a liberal democracy or an advanced economy, it was invited to take part in this

group to encourage its democratic evolution. Today as I watch Russia refuse to initiate a political dialogue with the Chechen people, and continue to deny international humanitarian aid organizations and international human rights monitors access to Chechnya, I must question that evolution.

I am disappointed that the Group of Eight will not include the situation in Chechnya on its formal agenda, but I am hopeful that the President will voice our serious concerns about Russia's conduct in Chechnya and take concrete action to demonstrate our concern, during bilateral talks with President Putin.

The United States should demand that the Russian Federation push for a negotiated, just settlement to this conflict. The conflict will not be resolved by military means and the Russian Federation should initiate immediately a political dialogue with a cross-section of representatives of the Chechen people, including representatives of the democratically elected Chechen authorities. The United States should remind the Russian Federation of the requests the Council of Europe for an immediate cease-fire and initiation of political dialogue, and of Russia's obligation to that institution and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

And colleagues, the President must also remind the Russian Federation government of its accountability to the international community and take steps to demonstrate that its conduct will effect its standing in the world community. This body and the U.N. Human Rights Commission has spoken out demanding the Russian government allow into Chechnya humanitarian agencies and international human rights monitors, including U.N. Special Rapporteur, yet the Russian government has not done so. This body and the international community has also demanded that the Russian Federation undertake systematic, credible, transparent and exhaustive investigations into allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Chechnya, and to initiate, where appropriate, prosecutions against those accused. But again, the Russian Federation has not done so.

During his meeting with President Putin, the President is expected to discuss economic reform in Russia and regional stability issues. President Clinton must relay to the Russian President that Russia's conduct in Chechnya is not only in violation of international humanitarian law, but that it threatens Russia's ability for economic reform and creates instability in the region. And President Clinton must make clear to President Putin that while the United States fully supports the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, and is fully

aware of the evidence of grave human right violations committed by soldiers on both sides of the conflict, we strongly condemn Russia's conduct of the war in Chechnya and will continue to publicly voice our opposition to it. President Clinton should tell President Putin that the United States will take into consideration Russian conduct in Chechnya in any request for further rescheduling of Russia's international debt and U.S. assistance, until it allows full and unimpeded access into Chechnya humanitarian agencies and international human rights monitors, in accordance with international law.

Colleagues, the war in Chechnya has caused enormous suffering for both the Chechen and Russian people, and the reports of the grave human rights violations committed there, on both sides of the conflict, continue daily. We must raise our concerns about the war in Chechnya at every chance and in every forum possible, including the G-8 Summit. I remind you again that the Group of Eight is an association of democratic societies with advanced economies—the Group of Seven invited the Russian Federation to encourage its democratic evolution. It is not yet a liberal democracy or an advanced economy. By not taking concrete steps during this Summit to demonstrate to the Russian Federation that its conduct is unacceptable for a democratic nation, is to condone it. I fear we have already put given human rights a back seat to economic issues by not placing Russian conduct in Chechnya on the formal agenda of the G-8 Summit. I hope that will not be the outcome of our bilateral talks with Russia in Japan.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, July 19, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,678,196,782,955.74 (Five trillion, six hundred seventy-eight billion, one hundred ninety-six million, seven hundred eighty-two thousand, nine hundred fifty-five dollars and seventy-four cents).

One year ago, July 19, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,628,493,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred twenty-eight billion, four hundred ninety-three million).

Five years ago, July 19, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,932,430,000,000 (Four trillion, nine hundred thirty-two billion, four hundred thirty million).

Ten years ago, July 19, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,163,599,000,000 (Three trillion, one hundred sixty-three billion, five hundred ninety-nine million).

Fifteen years ago, July 19, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,796,183,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred ninety-six billion, one hundred eighty-three million) which reflects a debt increase of

almost \$4 trillion—\$3,882,013,782,955.74 (Three trillion, eight hundred eighty-two billion, thirteen million, seven hundred eighty-two thousand, nine hundred fifty-five dollars and seventy-four cents) during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MR. SPARKY ANDERSON INDUCTED INTO BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mr. George Lee “Sparky” Anderson, who will be inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame Museum in Cooperstown, New York on July 23, 2000. Mr. Anderson spent 26 seasons as a manager in the Major Leagues, 17 of these with the Detroit Tigers. During this time, he was recognized not only as one of the best managers in the game of baseball, but also as one of the best ambassadors for the game of baseball.

Mr. Anderson was born on February 22, 1934, in Bridgewater, South Dakota. Upon graduation from high school, he signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers. He spent six years in the minor leagues before being called up to the major leagues by the Philadelphia Phillies in 1959. He was the regular second baseman for the Phillies that year, and was recognized as an intelligent, hustling player. He had a batting average of .218, 0 home runs and 34 runs batted in. He earned the nickname “manos de oro” from his teammates: “the man with the golden hands.”

As it turned out, 1959 was the only year Mr. Anderson spent in the major leagues as a player. He never left the game of baseball, though, and in 1964 he became the manager of a minor league team in Toronto. In 1969, he accepted a coaching position with the San Diego Padres, and prior to the 1970 season the Cincinnati Reds named him as their manager.

It quickly became apparent that managing suited Mr. Anderson well. Not only did it provide him with the opportunity to utilize his immense knowledge of the game of baseball, it also highlighted his ability to relate to and motivate players. Hall of Famer Joe Morgan, a member of the Reds during Mr. Anderson’s years there and now a wonderful and respected baseball commentator, once said, “Sparky had a way of making everybody look in the mirror at themselves. As far as I’m concerned, that’s the key to being a good manager.”

Under Mr. Anderson’s guidance, the Reds became the dominant team of the 1970’s. The team became known as The Big Red Machine for its ability to produce runs, led by such great offensive players as Morgan, Pete Rose, Johnny Bench, Tony Perez and Ken Griffey, Sr. Mr. Anderson earned the

nickname “Captain Hook” for his innovative employment of relief pitchers, which was not the common practice of the time. This combination of offense and strategic wizardry proved to be lethal for opponents. In his first year with the team, the Reds won 102 games and the National League Pennant. From 1972–76, the Reds averaged more than one hundred wins per season, won three more National League pennants, and won back-to-back World Series Championships in 1975 and 1976.

After nine years in Cincinnati, Mr. Anderson came to the Detroit Tigers in 1979. The Tigers were struggling at the time, but possessed a core of young, talented players, including Jack Morris, Lou Whitaker, Alan Trammell and Lance Parrish. Mr. Anderson molded this group of unique personalities into a team of champions. In 1984, just five years after his arrival, the team started 35–5—still the best 40-game start in the history of Major League Baseball—and never stopped their winning ways, ultimately bringing the Detroit Tigers their first World Series Championship since 1968. Very few people in the City of Detroit have forgotten Kirk Gibson’s home run off the San Diego Padres’ Goose Gossage in the eighth inning of Game 5, the hit which sewed up the series for the Tigers.

Mr. Anderson retired from managing the Tigers in 1995, having led the team to one more pennant win in 1987. Ultimately, in his 26 seasons as a Major League manager, nine with the Reds and 17 with the Tigers, his teams won 2,194 games, placing him third all-time, behind just Connie Mack and John McGraw. He was named Manager of the Year three times, twice in the National League and once in the American League. He is the only manager in the history of the game to win a World Series in both the American and National Leagues; he is the only manager to win 100 games in one season in both leagues; and he is the only manager to have over six hundred career victories in each league. His 34–21 mark in the postseason remains the best winning percentage for a manager in Major League history.

During his seventeen years in Detroit, Mr. Anderson became an important member of the community, and not because his position as Manager of the Detroit Tigers. His involvement with many charitable organizations led him to found his own in 1987. The organization is called CATCH, Caring Athletes Team for Children’s & Henry Ford Hospitals, but is better known as “Sparky Anderson’s Charity for Children.” The mission of CATCH is to improve the quality of life of pediatric patients at Children’s & Henry Ford Hospitals in the State of Michigan. Since its inception, CATCH has issued grants to Children’s Hospital of Michigan and Henry Ford Hospital of Detroit for approximately \$1.4 million. In addition,

the charitable organization has built an endowment of \$4.5 million. When he founded CATCH, Mr. Anderson said “there is nothing in this world that you will ever do that’s better than helping a child.” The growth of this endowment will allow “Sparky Anderson’s Charity for Children” to continue helping children long into the future.

I thank Mr. Anderson for all that he has done for the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan. He spent his life in baseball quite simply because he loved the game, and he has never stopped believing that he is indebted to the game for the doors it opened for him, and the life it afforded him. Perhaps his greatest accomplishment, then, is having successfully given back to the game of baseball more than it gave to him, because he certainly has done this. He stands out as one of the best ambassadors for baseball in the history of the game, a sports figure who managed to give as much to his community as he did to his team. I know that he is loved and revered in the State of Michigan not only because of the World Series championship he helped bring to the City of Detroit in 1984, but also because of the manner in which he handled himself over the course of his seventeen years there. He became an important part of the Detroit community—his place there transcended wins and losses.

I am sure that Mr. Anderson will enjoy this special occasion with his wife, Carol, who has been with him through the entire journey, and their family. On behalf of the entire United States Senate, I congratulate Mr. Sparky Anderson on his induction into the National Baseball Hall of Fame this weekend. Though he will enter the Hall wearing a Cincinnati Reds uniform, I know that the Detroit Tigers, the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan will always hold a special place in his heart, just as Sparky continues to hold a special place in the hearts of millions of Michiganders.●

26TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY’S INVASION OF CYPRUS

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the 26th anniversary of the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus. Twenty-six years ago today, Turkey seized on a period of political unrest in predominantly Greek Cyprus and invaded its shores. Landing on the north coast of Cyprus with 6,000 troops and 40 tanks, nearly 40 percent of the island was in Turkish control in less than a month, displacing 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes. Today, there are still more than 1,600 Greek Cypriots who remain unaccounted for, serving as silent reminders of the unlawful invasion. Turkey continues to defy the international community and United Nations’ Resolutions with its policy towards Cyprus,