

And when the batteries or the signal for the wireless device fail, public payphones are a reliable source of inexpensive access, in an emergency or otherwise. Public payphones are emerging as public information portals, true on-ramps to the information highway, available to anyone at anytime.

In order to ensure that these instruments of public access would continue serving as gateways of last resort and continue evolving using new technologies, the issue of adequate compensation for pay phone operators was addressed by the '96 Act. This requirement of the '96 Act was designed to promote fair competition and benefit consumers by eliminating distorting subsidies and artificial barriers. However, the law has not been successfully implemented, and I am calling on the FCC to act expeditiously to address this regulatory oversight. Payphones are an important segment of the telecommunications industry, especially in low income neighborhoods and in rural areas like those in my home state of Montana.

Local telephone companies operated payphones as a legal monopoly until 1984, when an FCC ruling mandated that competitors' payphones be interconnected to local networks. Still, local telephone companies were able to subsidize their payphone service in competition with independent payphones. The '96 Act was designed to change all of this. It was designed to create a level playing field between all competitors and to encourage the widespread deployment of payphones. It did this by requiring local telephone companies to phase out subsidies; by mandating competitive safeguards to prevent discrimination by the ILECs and ensure fair treatment of competitors when they connect to local systems; and by assuring fair compensation for every call, including so-called "dial around" calls which bypass the pay phones' traditional payment mechanism.

Yet the basic requirements of the '96 Act are not being implemented by the FCC to assure fair competition. Pay phone operators are not being compensated for an estimated one-third of all dial-around calls, particularly when more than one carrier is involved on long distance connections. An industry proposal to remedy this situation has been pending at the FCC for more than a year without any action being taken. And the FCC also needs to bring to a hasty resolution the issue of the appropriate line rate structure for payphone providers. Today, there are about 2.3 million pay phones nationwide. While all payphones are threatened by the gaps in dial-around payments, 600,000 of them are independently owned and are under particularly intense pressure; many small payphone operators now find themselves being forced to pull payphones or go out of business alto-

gether. They are also in need of certainty regarding the rates they pay the telephone companies. This situation should not exist more than four years after the enactment of the 1996 legislation.

I hope the FCC will act quickly to assure adequate compensation for each call. I hope the FCC will take immediate steps to enforce the requirement for non-discriminatory and fair line rates. I hope the FCC will take those basic steps required by the 1996 law. Fair competition—and the resulting benefits to consumers envisioned by Congress—will not occur until these actions are taken. As Chairman of the Senate Communications Subcommittee, I will be carefully monitoring actions taken by the FCC on these important issues in the weeks and months ahead.

THE BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 2000

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I wanted to inform the Republican leadership that the House of Representatives today passed the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000, H.R. 4033, by an overwhelming vote of 413-3. I hope that the Senate will quickly follow suit and pass the House-passed bill and send it to the President. President Clinton has already endorsed this legislation to support our nation's law enforcement officers and is eager to sign it into law.

Senator CAMPBELL and I have introduced the Senate companion bill, S. 2413. Unfortunately, someone on the other side of the aisle has a hold on our bill. We have been working for the past week to urge the Senate to pass the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000, S. 2413. The Senate Judiciary Committee passed our bill unanimously on June 29. It has been cleared by all 45 Democratic Senators.

But it still has not passed the full Senate. This is very disappointing to our nation's law enforcement officers who need life-saving bulletproof vests to protect themselves. Protecting and supporting our law enforcement community should not be a partisan issue.

Senator CAMPBELL and I worked together closely and successfully with the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the last Congress to pass the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998 into law. Senator HATCH is an original cosponsor this year's bill to reauthorize this grant program. Senators SCHUMER, KOHL, THURMOND, REED, JEFFORDS, ROBB, REID, SARBANES, BINGAMAN, ASHCROFT, EDWARDS, BUNNING, CLELAND, HUTCHISON, and ABRAHAM are also cosponsors of our bipartisan bill.

But for some reason a Republican senator has a hold on this bill to provide protection to our nation's law enforcement officers. According to the

Federal Bureau of Investigation, more than 40 percent of the 1,182 officers killed by a firearm in the line of duty since 1980 could have been saved if they had been wearing body armor. Indeed, the FBI estimates that the risk of fatality to officers while not wearing body armor is 14 times higher than for officers wearing it.

To better protect our nation's law enforcement officers, Senator CAMPBELL and I introduced the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998. President Clinton signed our legislation into law on June 16, 1998. Our law created a \$25 million, 50 percent matching grant program within the Department of Justice to help state and local law enforcement agencies purchase body armor for fiscal years 1999-2001.

In its two years of operation, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program has funded more than 180,000 new bulletproof vests for police officers across the country.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000 builds on the success of this program by doubling its annual funding to \$50 million for fiscal years 2002-2004. It also improves the program by guaranteeing jurisdictions with fewer than 100,000 residents receive the full 50-50 matching funds because of the tight budgets of these smaller communities and by making the purchase of stab-proof vests eligible for grant awards to protect corrections officers in close quarters in local and county jails.

More than ever before, police officers in Vermont and around the country face deadly threats that can strike at any time, even during routine traffic stops. Bulletproof vests save lives. It is essential that we update this law so that many more of our officers who are risking their lives everyday are able to protect themselves.

I hope this mysterious "hold" on the other side of the aisle will disappear. The Senate should pass without delay the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000 and sent to the President for his signature into law.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, July 25, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,670,717,940,248.21 (Five trillion, six hundred seventy billion, seven hundred seventeen million, nine hundred forty thousand, two hundred forty-eight dollars and twenty-one cents).

Five years ago, July 25, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,940,346,000,000 (Four trillion, nine hundred forty billion, three hundred forty-six million).

Ten years ago, July 25, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,161,885,000,000 (Three trillion, one hundred sixty-one billion, eight hundred eighty-five million).

Fifteen years ago, July 25, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,798,533,000,000

(One trillion, seven hundred ninety-eight billion, five hundred thirty-three million).

Twenty-five years ago, July 25, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$535,316,000,000 (Five hundred thirty-five billion, three hundred sixteen million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,135,401,940,248.21 (Five trillion, one hundred thirty-five billion, four hundred one million, nine hundred forty thousand, two hundred forty-eight dollars and twenty-one cents) during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM T. YOUNG

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor my good friend and fellow Kentuckian, Bill Young, in recognition of his service and dedication to the state of Kentucky. As Bill steps down from a few of his many leadership positions, I pay tribute to him for his lifelong commitment to this region.

Born in Lexington, he has always focused on the state's higher education. Bill's many leadership positions, including Transylvania University Board of Trustees member and chairman of the board of Shakertown, have guided the growth and success of Kentucky. As he is known for his single-minded determination to help the future success of Kentuckians, he has left a legacy behind that would prove he is one of the state's greatest assets.

No opportunity has been missed by Bill to continue Kentucky's prosperity. Beginning with investments in peanut butter that is now better known as Jif, his business endeavors started successfully. With an interest in horses, he continued his success in the business world by becoming a prominent leader of thoroughbred racing. Over the years, he became a leading philanthropist by helping construct the YMCA located on Lexington's High Street, Shakertown, and the University of Kentucky's new William T. Young Library. He still continues other projects for the community that are significant and meaningful to him.

Kentucky would not be what it is today without Bill's leadership and guidance over the past years. Though Bill has stepped down for others to guide the future, Kentucky will feel the effects of his accomplishments for years to come. Thank you, Bill, for putting so much of yourself into this state to make it a better place for others. Your hard work and successes are admired, and they will continue to impact Kentucky for years to come. My colleagues join me in congratulating you on a job well done, and I wish you all the best for your future.●

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF COACH JEROME VAN METER

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I rise to celebrate the life and accomplishments of one of West Virginia's most esteemed citizens, Coach Jerome Van Meter. On August 15th of this year, Coach Van Meter will celebrate his 100th birthday. A remarkable milestone for a truly remarkable man, Coach Van Meter's birthday provides a special opportunity for all of West Virginia to join in thanking him for a lifetime of service to our state.

With a career that has spanned a century, there isn't much that Coach Van Meter hasn't accomplished. Known affectionately as just Coach to his many students, he led the Beckley Flying Eagles to three state championships in football, and six more in basketball. A member of the National High School Sports Hall of Fame, Coach was both a beloved teacher and principal and served on the faculty of Beckley College. In addition to the numerous honors and awards he has received, Coach Van Meter holds the great distinction of being a surviving veteran of both World Wars.

Today, however, the countless lives touched by Coach are his greatest legacy. The lessons he taught on the basketball court and football field brought many victories, but the lessons of life he taught his players and students shaped their destinies in more profound ways. Dedication, hard work, compassion and dignity are the touchstones of Coach Van Meter's career, and his example continues to inspire us.

Thank you, Coach, for the invaluable contributions you have made to the families and communities of West Virginia. As you celebrate this very special birthday, you have my deepest admiration and gratitude.●

A GREAT LADY DEPARTS

• Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on July 1, Mrs. Eusebia Ortiz Vera passed away in North Carolina. Born in 1912, she arrived in the United States from Cuba, appropriately, on the Fourth of July, 1954, poor and with young children to support.

In America, she promptly seized the opportunity to build a new life, as all immigrants to the U.S. hope they can do. Eusebia worked very hard to ensure that her children prospered. She made certain, above all, that all of them received good educations.

And those children who came to the United States did prosper, and become good citizens of the United States, going on to be a U.S. Ambassador to Honduras, a high school teacher, and a professor at the University of North Carolina.

Among her grandchildren, Mr. President, are two U.S. naval officers, a medical student studying to be a Navy

doctor, two lawyers and an elementary school principal—college graduates all. Each of them is a testament to a good life.

When I read about her in The Charlotte Observer, I felt a sense of pride in her story. It is not merely a testimony to her own character, discipline and strength. No, it is also a reflection of what America is all about for so many—a land of opportunity and of hope.

Mr. President, I ask that the July 3 article published by The Charlotte Observer be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The article follows:

[From the Charlotte Observer, July 3, 2000]

FOR IMMIGRANT, JULY 4 WAS SPECIAL—
WOMAN FROM CUBA ACHIEVED HER DREAM

(By Christopher Windham)

Eusebia Ortiz Vera of Charlotte came from Cuba on July 4, 1954, in search of the American dream.

Like millions of immigrants who arrived before her, she was poor, but optimistic about the future. She had only one wish: for her children to become educated and successful Americans.

When Vera, 87, died of natural causes Friday—just days before Independence Day and the anniversary of her arrival in this country—it marked an end of a life that some say epitomized American patriotism.

"She was the original liberated woman," said Vera's daughter Miriam Leiva, after Vera's burial Sunday. "She really wanted a better life for herself and her children."

And Vera did attain that American dream. Born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in 1912, Vera moved to Cuba with her father and six siblings when she was just 4 months old. Her mother had died moments after she was born. Vera married a Cuban schoolteacher at 22. She was a housewife during her years in Cuba. The marriage that brought Vera three children ended in 1952.

After the divorce, Vera was determined to give her children a better life than she had, family members said.

Vera decided to move the family to America, where she hoped her children would have greater opportunities. Leiva, 59, was 13 when her mother told her—at a moment's notice—to pack a suitcase of her belongings.

Leiva said she boarded a plane along with her mother, brother and two aunts en route to Miami. Her sister, Beatriz Manduley, 17 at the time, stayed in Cuba because she was married.

"We came to America for the same reasons as all immigrants, to better our family," said Leiva, a consulting professor at UNC Charlotte.

The family could not speak English when they arrived, family members said.

"It was hard," Leiva said. "The most difficult part was all things we didn't understand." She said her mother did not learn the language until 10 years later when she took English classes at a local high school.

The entire family shared a tiny one-room apartment, Leiva said. To make ends meet, Vera took a job as seamstress in the garment district of Miami. She never made more than 75 cents an hour, family members said.

Despite the limited income and food, Vera still strived for her children to be successful.

"From the moment we came to the United States, she told us we were going to succeed," said Frank Almaguer, Vera's son.