

and how much I love and appreciate Bob Lockwood. These people have proven that government workers work above and beyond, that they really make a difference in all of our lives, and that they are part of the reason why many in this country have a quality of life they would not otherwise have.

I am so grateful to these three people and for the service they have given to our country, to the Senate, to my constituents. It has been such a privilege to work with them. I say "with them." They never worked for me. They worked for all of us. They worked with me. I don't think I would be nearly as effective had it not been for the work that these three wonderful people have done. I pay personal tribute to them.

#### VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. AKAKA. 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 the names of some of those who have 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.

December 7, 1999: Jose Corral, 72, Miami-Dade County, FL; George Dean, 17, Philadelphia, PA; Kowandius Hammett, 22, Miami-Dade County, FL; John Jeter, 24, Philadelphia, PA; Andre Derrell Jones, 23, Baltimore, MD; Tommy Martin, 38, Oakland, CA; Casey B. Morgan, 42, Seattle, WA; Karen K. Morgan, 43, Seattle, WA; Thomas B. Morgan, 45, Seattle, WA; Adon L. Shelby, 32, Chicago, IL; Emeric Tahane, 22, Washington, DC; Heiu Minh Trihn, 22, New Orleans, LA; and Unidentified Male, 23, Nashville, TN.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

#### THE RECORD ON EXECUTIONS

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise with regret to mark another milestone in the history of our system of justice. This morning's papers report that yesterday the state of Texas carried out its 39th execution, the most of any state since 1862, when the military hanged 39 Native Americans in one day in Minnesota. This evening, Texas is scheduled to surpass that record with its 40th execution. This is a regrettable record.

This year, as of yesterday, states in America have executed 82 people. We have reached a sad state of affairs when this Country executes nearly 100 people every year. In 1998, only China and the Congo executed more people a year than did the United States.

And we have reached an inequitable state of affairs when nearly half of the executions this year—39 out of the 82 to date—were carried out in just one state. The state with the next most executions this year, Oklahoma, has had 11 executions. Southern states have carried out nearly 9 out of 10 executions that have taken place this year.

Across the street, the building that holds the Supreme Court of the United States has emblazoned across its pediment the words "Equal Justice Under Law." In a Nation that prides itself in that equal justice, how can we abide a system where nearly half of the executions are carried out in just one state?

Finally, I rise to mark another milestone. On Tuesday of next week, the Federal Government is scheduled to re-enter the grim business of execution. For nearly 40 years, no one has been executed in the name of the people of the United States. That is set to change next Tuesday.

In light of the demonstrated evidence of regional and racial disparity in the application of this most final punishment, I call on the President to stay that execution. I call on the President to impose a moratorium on Federal executions and establish a blue ribbon commission to examine the fairness of the system of capital punishment in America.

In September, the Department of Justice released a report on the federal death penalty system. That report found that whether the federal system sends people to death row appears to be related to the federal district in which they are prosecuted or the color of their skin.

After the Justice Department released the report, White House spokesman Jake Siewert confirmed the President's view that "these numbers are troubling" and that more information must be gathered to determine "more about how the system works and what's behind those numbers," including "why minorities in some geographic districts are disproportionately represented."

We do not yet know why our federal system produces racially and geographically lopsided results. We need a systematic review.

Many are joining in asking the President for a moratorium on executions. Their ranks include, among so many others, Lloyd Cutler, the esteemed former adviser to Presidents Carter and Clinton; Julian Bond, Chairman of the NAACP; and the Reverend Joseph Lowrey, chair of the Black Leadership Forum and President emeritus of the

Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Yes, justice demands that crimes be punished. But if we demand justice, we must administer justice fairly.

Before we reach the milestone of re-instituting Federal executions, let us pause to evaluate the fairness of our Nation's machinery of death.

Mr. President, let this be a milestone that we choose not to reach, next week. God willing, let this be a milestone that we choose not to reach, if ever, for some time to come.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### AMBASSADOR DAVID HERMELIN

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to David B. Hermelin, former U.S. Ambassador to Norway, who passed away on November 22.

After a distinguished business and philanthropic career in his native Michigan, Mr. Hermelin was nominated as envoy to Norway by President Clinton in 1997 and confirmed by the Senate that same year.

Members of this Chamber know that, as might be expected with any large group, over the years the performance of our ambassadors, both career diplomats and political appointees, have varied widely. By any standard, David Hermelin's tenure was spectacularly successful.

In the short space of two years, Ambassador Hermelin managed a remarkable feat: strengthening the already close ties between our ally Norway and the United States. His diplomatic and personal charm led to unprecedented reciprocal visits within three weeks of each other last year—the Norwegian Prime Minister's to Washington, and President Clinton's to Oslo, the first ever visit of an incumbent President to Norway, in this case in pursuit of a Middle Eastern peace settlement.

But Ambassador Hermelin's accomplishments were not limited to such highly publicized events. Through behind-the-scenes daily efforts, he was directly instrumental in the success of Lockheed Martin's bid, as part of a consortium, to sell the Norwegian Navy five new frigates equipped with the Aegis missile system, a sale worth more than one billion dollars.

Ambassador Hermelin was recognized for his many contributions by being awarded the Royal Norwegian Order of Merit, the highest honor the country bestows upon non-Norwegians.

Even after Ambassador Hermelin was diagnosed with a terminal illness, he vigorously played a major role to help others through an international initiative to provide prostheses to victims of civil conflict, such as in Sierra Leone.

On his visit to Oslo in November 1999, President Clinton, in speaking of Ambassador Hermelin, reflected on this