

loophole by simply having begun, not completed, the process of renouncing their citizenship by the February 6 effective date.

The Ways and Means Committee knows how to set a strict effective date when it wants to. On the very bill where the controversy over the billionaires' loophole first erupted, the committee set a strict effective date to prevent Viacom, Inc., from obtaining a \$640 million break on the sale of its cable TV properties.

The committee required a binding contract to be reached by the effective date. Viacom could not meet that requirement, even though it had taken many steps over many months before the effective date to negotiate the contract.

Viacom lost the tax break because it had not taken the final step—and the same strict requirement of final action should be applied to billionaires who are in the process of renouncing their citizenship.

If they had not completed the final step by February 6, they should not be able to use the loophole.

Fortunately, the Democrats prevailed on the effective date, because of the spotlight placed on the issue. But that still did not stop them from finding an additional loophole for some of those seeking exemption.

To help these expatriates, the Republicans on the committee carved a new loophole for expatriates who become a citizen of a country in which the individual's spouse or parents were born.

In sum, at a time when Republicans in Congress are cutting Medicare, education, and other essential programs in order to pay for lavish tax cuts for the rich, they are also maneuvering to salvage this unjustified loophole for the least deserving of the superwealthy—billionaires who renounce America, after all America has done for them.

I say, this loophole should be closed now, and it should be closed tight—no ifs, ands, or buts. I intend to do all I can to see that it is.

Let us close the loophole, not just pretend it is being closed as the Ways and Means Committee bill does.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? LOOK AT THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the skyrocketing Federal debt, which long ago soared into the stratosphere, is in a category like the weather—everybody talks about it but scarcely anybody had undertaken the responsibility of trying to do anything about it. That is, not until immediately following the elections last November.

When the new 104th Congress convened in January, the U.S. House of Representatives quickly approved a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In the Senate all but one of the 54 Republicans supported the balanced budget amendment; only 13 Democrats supported it. Since a two-thirds vote is necessary to approve a

constitutional amendment, the proposed Senate amendment failed by one vote. There will be another vote later this year or next year.

Mr. President, as of the close of business Friday, July 7, the Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at exactly \$4,929,459,412,839.22 or \$18,712.31 for every man, woman, and child on a per capita basis.

SOUTH CAROLINA WATERMELONS: A RED, JUICY SMILE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to draw attention to a little green and red sticker on my lapel. It says, "I love watermelon." And Mr. President, I sure do.

Thanks to the hard work of South Carolina watermelon farmers like Jim Williams of Lodge in Colleton County, Senators and their aides tomorrow will be able to taste the sweet, juicy, red meat of the melon that we call smile fruit. All day Tuesday, my staff will deliver more than 500 watermelons to offices throughout the Senate.

This year, farmers in South Carolina planted more than 11,000 acres of watermelons. We produce all kinds of watermelons—Jubilees, Sangrias, Allsweets, Star Brites, Crimson Sweets, red seedless, yellow seedless, and a variety of other hybrids marketed in the Eastern United States.

Through the end of this month, farmers in Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton, and other southern South Carolina counties will harvest hundreds of thousands of watermelons. In the Pee Dee areas around Chesterfield, Darlington, and Florence Counties, the harvest will continue until about August 20.

Mr. President, the bottom line is that all of these farmers will be laboring in the heat and humidity to bring Americans what we call Mother Nature's perfect candy. Our remarkable watermelons are sweet, succulent, and, most importantly, nutritious and fatfree. However, while many of us savor the taste of juicy pink watermelons at the beach, at barbecues, and at family reunions, we often forget the work and labor that goes into producing such a delicious fruit. In fact, if you ask many children these days where watermelons come from, they will answer "the grocery store." The truth is, Mr. President, that our farmers are among the most often forgotten workers in our country. Without their dedication and commitment, our Nation would not enjoy such a wonderful selection of fresh fruit, vegetables, and other foods.

South Carolina farmers lead the way in the production of watermelons. For example, my State was a leader in the development of black plastic and irrigation to expand the watermelon growing season. By covering the earth in the spring with black plastic, farmers are able to speed up the melons' growth by raising soil temperatures. In addition, the plastic allows farmers to shut

out much of the visible light, which inhibits weed growth. In addition, I am pleased to note that the scientists at the USDA vegetable laboratory in my hometown of Charleston continue to strive to find more efficient and effective ways to produce one of our State's most popular fruits.

Therefore, as my fellow Members and their staffs feast on watermelons tomorrow, I hope they all will remember the folks in South Carolina who made this endeavor possible: Jim Williams of Williams Farms in Lodge; Les Tindal, our State agriculture commissioner; Wilton Cook of the Clemson University Extension Service in Charleston; Minta Wade of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture; and members of the South Carolina Watermelon Association and South Carolina Watermelon Board in Columbia. They all have worked extremely hard to ensure that Senators can get a taste of South Carolina.

I trust that all Senators and their staffers will savor tomorrow one of the finest examples of the excellent produce we grow in our State. I also hope to see many folks wearing their "I love watermelon" stickers in celebration of the fruit that makes everyone smile—South Carolina watermelons.

MILO WINTER

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I am pleased to pay tribute to an outstanding educator, Mr. Milo Winter, of Rapid City, SD. Throughout his career, he made tremendous contributions to our State in music education.

For the past 26 years, Milo served as band director at Stevens High School. The community of Rapid City knows him for his commitment to education and his drive for excellence. However, his reputation extends far beyond the borders of our State. He is known across the United States for his work at band festivals and clinics.

To see Milo's positive effect on his students and the community, one needs only look at the achievements of the Rapid City Stevens Band. In 1975, the band was selected by the United States Bicentennial Commission to represent the United States at a music festival held in the former Czechoslovakia. This was the first performance by an American high school band behind the Iron Curtain. In 1981 and 1984, the band received first place honors at the Cherry Blossom Band Festival here in Washington, DC. The band's appearance in the 1987 Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, CA, marked the first time a band from South Dakota performed in this world-famous parade. Perhaps the greatest honor the band has earned is the Sudler Flag of Honor. This award, presented in 1987, is one of the most prestigious awards a band can receive. To receive this award, bands must be nominated for their outstanding performance of march music and be approved by a national committee.

Milo's leadership made these achievements possible. He consistently set high expectations for students, then saw them through with his own blend of encouragement and discipline. He demanded much of his students, but gave generously of his talent and effort in return.

This drive for excellence has been with Milo throughout his life. After receiving his degree from Augustana and his masters from the University of South Dakota, Milo continued his pursuit of music by serving in the U.S. Army Band for 2 years.

Upon leaving the Army, Milo taught music at Beresford High School. After 2 years as the band director at Rapid City Central High, he accepted the position as band director at the newly created Rapid City Stevens High where he continued teaching for the rest of his career.

Milo instilled a love of music in many students, but countless students came away from his classroom with much more. The lessons they learned about setting goals, teamwork, attention to detail, and perseverance will stay with students throughout their lives. Many of these students will count Mr. Winter among those leaders who forever shaped their careers and characters. Mr. President, students in South Dakota have been blessed with a tremendous teacher and role model. On behalf of the people of South Dakota, I thank Milo and wish him the best in his retirement.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I will probably require longer time than the remaining minutes before 1 o'clock. I ask unanimous consent that I may use such time as I may consume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRIST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

C. ABBOTT SAFFOLD

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Walt Whitman said that man is a great thing upon the Earth and through eternity but that every jot of the greatness of man is enfolded out of woman. Shakespeare, in *King Lear*, tells us that "Women will all turn monsters."

In the book of Genesis, however, we are told that God, seeing the incompleteness of man standing alone, wanted to find a helper for him. And so God created this helper—Eve—whose name means "Life," and God created Eve from the rib of Adam himself. The symbolism of the rib is that it was taken from the place nearest to Adam's heart, thus indicating the close relationship of man and woman. The real essence of the story is that man and woman were made for each other, that woman is bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. In the Genesis account, Eve is elevated to Ethereal beauty and lofty dignity. Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," has called her Queen of the Universe and fairest of the fair.

Throughout all the ages of mankind's existence on this Earth, some of the

most vivid personalities have been those of women—such as Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel, Hannah, and Mary, the Mother of Jesus—even with such women as Jezebel and Potiphar's wife. Many of the women depicted in the scriptures exerted great influence over their husbands, over kings, and over nations. Many of the women remain nameless and some appear in groups under such headings as daughters, wives, mothers, widows. We are told of Lot's wife, the woman who looked back, and 15 words in the Old Testament tell her story—one brief, dramatic record that placed her among the well known women of the world. The 15 words are, "But his wife looked back from behind him, and she became a pillar of salt."

Then there is Jochebed, the mother of Moses—Hebrew lawgiver, statesman, and leader—and her name rises up today, some 35 centuries later, as one of the immortal mothers of Israel.

Miriam is the first woman in the Bible whose interest was national and whose mission was patriotic. She was the brilliant, courageous sister of Moses, and when she led the women of Israel in that oldest of all national anthems, "Sing unto the Lord," four centuries of bondage in Egypt had been lifted. It was a turning point in Israel's religious development, and a woman led in its recognition. Miriam is the first woman singer on record. The wonder of it is that she sang unto the Lord, using her great gift for the elevation of her people, who, with her, exalted over their escape from their enemies.

The first women to declare their rights on the death of their father were the five daughters of Zelophehad: Mahlah, Noah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Tirzah. Their father, a Manassite, had died in the wilderness, and the daughters explained that he was not in the company of Korah, who had rebelled against Moses. Because their father had not died, therefore, for any cause that doomed their family or their inheritance, they declared that they were clearly entitled to what he had left. This happened at a critical time with Israel. A new census had been made, preparatory to an entrance into the Promised Land. The new land would be distributed according to the census taken before Israel departed from Egypt for the Promised Land. The daughters of Zelophehad had been numbered among all those in the tribes who either were 20 years of age or would be 20 by the time the land actually was distributed, but they knew that under existing customs, they would have no property rights, even in the new land. What did they do? They marched before Moses and stated their case publicly. In order to be fair in the settling of the daughters' case, Moses went before God, a God of justice and right, and the great lawgiver came back and declared: "The daughters of Zelophehad speak right; thou shalt surely give them a possession of an inheritance among their father's brethren; and thou shalt

cause the inheritance of their father to pass unto them." Moses wrote a new law which stated: "If a man die, and have no son, then ye shall cause his inheritance to pass unto his daughter."

The daughters of Zelophehad had filed one of the earliest reported lawsuits on record. In the *American Bar Association Journal* of February, 1924, there was an article in which this decision of the daughters of Zelophehad is quoted. It is described as an "early declaratory judgement in which the property rights of women marrying outside of their tribe are clearly set forth." The decision handed down in this time of Moses was a great victory for these five daughters. At last a woman had rights, because these five women had declared theirs and had had the courage to fight their case through with the authorities.

The only woman in the Bible who was placed at the height of political power by the common consent of the people was Deborah. Though she lived in the time of the "Judges," some thirteen centuries before Christ, there are few women in history who have ever attained the public dignity and supreme authority of Deborah. She was like Joan of Arc, who 27 centuries later, rode in front of the French and led them to victory over the English.

One of the most lovable women in the Bible is Ruth, and her abiding love embraces the person one might least expect it to—her mother-in-law, Naomi. Ruth was not only an ideal daughter-in-law, but she was also an ideal wife and mother. Her story, which finally culminates in her marriage to Boaz, a man of influence, is one of the most beautiful romances in the Bible.

Then there was the woman of Endor, to whom King Saul went in desperation, and she foretold his death. The King James version of the Bible, which is the only version of the Bible that I will read, calls her "A woman that hath a familiar spirit." Some modern writers have dubbed her the "Witch of Endor." Lord Byron has called her the "Phantom Seer." Kipling gives one of the most vivid portrayals of all in these lines:

Oh, the road to Endor is the oldest road
And the craziest road of all.
Straight it runs to the witch's abode
As it did in the day of Saul,
And nothing has changed of the sorrow in
store
For such as go down the road to Endor.

The first reigning Queen on record who pitted her wits and wealth against those of a king was the Queen of Sheba. She came to Jerusalem from her kingdom in Southwestern Arabia to investigate all that she had heard about Solomon, Israel's wisest and wealthiest king. She worked out a trade zone demarcation and alliance with Solomon, and Solomon's commercial expansion followed after her visit. She was one of many rulers from far and wide who sought to learn about Solomon's wisdom. Others sent Ambassadors, but she