teaching hospitals, said he had been teaching intact D&E since 1981, and he said he knows of two former students on Long Island and two in New York City who use the procedure.

The truth contravenes the myths of last year's debate—the suggestions by proponents of this procedure that it is only used in situations of dire medical emergency, and that it is limited in its use to about 500 or 600 a year nationwide. The truth of the matter is that in New Jersey alone it is three times that number.

Is partial-birth abortion needed to protect the health of the mother?

Frankly, I think we have to always be very concerned about the health of women in this debate. We should not do those things that would unduly or unnecessarily impair the health of women in this country.

President Clinton has justified his veto of the partial-birth abortion ban last year by pointing to the legislation's absence of a health exception. Some Members of this body also argue for a health exception. However, the facts indicate that such an exception is unnecessary.

Four specialists in ob/gyn and fetal medicine representing PHACT—Physicians' Ad Hoc Coalition for Truth—a group of over 500 doctors, mostly specialists in ob/gyn, maternal and fetal medicine, and pediatrics, stated in a September 19, 1996, Wall Street Journal article:

Contrary to what abortion activists would have us believe, partial-birth abortion is never medically indicated to protect a woman's health or her fertility. In fact, the opposite is true: The procedure can pose a significant and immediate threat to both the pregnant woman's health and her fertility.

In response to the President's statements that partial-birth abortions were necessary to preserve the woman's health and their ability to have future pregnancies, former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop stated:

I believe that Mr. Clinton was misled by his medical advisors on what is fact and what is fiction in reference to late-term abortions. Because in no way can I twist my mind to see that the late-term abortion as described—you know, partial birth, and then destruction of the unborn child before the head is born—is a medical necessity for the mother.

''Because in no way can I twist my mind in a way * * *.''

C. Everett Koop, former Surgeon General of the United States, indicates that it takes a twisting of the mind to get to the point of saying that the baby must be destroyed in that setting.

Even Dr. Martin Haskell, who has performed over 1,000 partial-birth abortions, said that he performs them routinely for nonmedical reasons, and that 80 percent are purely elective—not required to protect the health of the mother.

Dr. David Brown, a physician investigating this procedure for the Washington Post wrote:

[I]in most cases where the procedure is used, the physical health of the woman whose pregnancy is being terminated is not in jeopardy * * *. Instead, the ''typical'' patients tend to be young, low-income women, often poorly educated or naive, whose reasons for waiting so long to end their pregnancies are rarely medical.

The PHACT doctors have even said that at 21 weeks or later, abortion is riskier to a woman's health than childbirth. They state in a recent letter to the editor of the Washington Post:

It should be noted that at 21 weeks and after, abortion is twice as risky for women as childbirth: the risk of maternal death is 1 in 6,000 for abortion and 1 in 13,000 for childbirth.

I hope we will be successful in our endeavor to obtain enough votes to override an expected Presidential veto in this matter. Clearly the President won't be able to rely on the myths and misrepresentations this year that he relied on last year if he is to veto it.

We are not only teaching poor values. We are not only setting a bad example. We are risking lives and losing lives as a result of this procedure.

George Will tells an interesting story in an April 24 Washington Post op-ed which demonstrates the irony of what we are debating here. The story is about Stephanie and Sandra Bartels of Hull, IA. Sandra and Stephanie were twins born in a South Dakota hospital. They were born 88 days apart by what is called ''delayed-interval delivery.'' Will states:

Stephanie, born January 5 when her mother went into premature labor in the 23rd week of her pregnancy, weighed 1 pound, 2 ounces. Sandra, weighing 7 pounds, 10 ounces, was born April 2, by which time Stephanie weighed 4 pounds 10 ounces.

For 88 days, while her twin sister's life was protected by the law, Sandra, who was still unborn, under the current law could have been the subject of a partial-birth abortion.

As Will states,

Location is the key factor. Unless she is completely outside the mother she is fair game for the abortionist.

The tension between the fact that one twin already born is protected by our law, while the other twin yet unborn is fair game for destruction through a brutal procedure called a partial-birth abortion, is obvious.

Such an absurdity in the law is not consistent with American values. It is not consistent with the expectation of the American people that we govern rationally. Physical location should not be the key factor. However, George Will is right. Location was and is the key factor, and that locational factor should be abandoned.

We should ask ourselves about location. We should ask ourselves: To what location will our moral compass direct us when we vote on the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act? I believe it should direct us to the location where we abandon and outlaw this painful and brutal procedure.

We should ask ourselves: Where will we end up on the scale of decency and humanity?

Will we continue to be guilty of basing our reasoning on a thin, irrational thread of support for an inexcusable practice which we would not tolerate in terms of animal experiments?

Should we keep drawing these illogical distinctions to sustain the brutal inhumane treatment of our citizens?

I hope when this vote comes before the Senate that we will all end up on the high ground. I hope that our vote to ban this procedure will be so resounding that the President will look at our action and think, This legislation is not only based upon rationality and consistency, but it was also endorsed so thoroughly by the U.S. Senate that I ought to sign it rather than veto it. We as a nation must refuse to allow the grotesque brutality of partial-birth abortion to continue.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I observe the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ASHCROFT. I thank the Chair.

FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, families in America are facing a challenge raising children—especially since in most cases —if there are two parents, they both are in the workplace. Certainly for single parents being in the workplace makes raising children even more difficult. For these single parents, if their children have to go to the doctor—they take them. If their children are having trouble at school or get sick during the day, the single parent does not have anyone else to rely on.

The single parent must take care of the problem themselves. As difficult as that may be, if that single parent is a salaried worker, she can work with her employer to arrange her work schedule to accommodate these needs. However, if that single parent is an hourly worker, she must find a way to meet her child's needs and work all of the required hours during a 7-day period or lose part of her pay.

Demographics have changed significantly since the passage of our major employment laws. In 1938, when the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted, only 2 out of 12 mothers with school-age children were in the workplace. Today only 3 out of 12 mothers of school-age children are not in the workplace—obviously, the statistics have taken a real flip. People have gone into the workplace in order to tackle the incredible tax burden and the cost of living. It has been said that in some families, in most families, one parent works to pay the Government and the other parent works to provide for the family.

It is very difficult for families to make ends meet unless you have both

parents working to provide financial resources for the family. Therefore, we have a high level of involvement of the parents of America in the workplace—this stresses our families. Regardless of why we have this kind of stress in our lives, it exists. It is real as any other societal problem that we are dealing with today. We need a solution.

Parents need to be available to their children to go to award ceremonies, to see them play soccer or football, and to confer with the teacher. Parents need to be able to care for a sick child or a child that becomes sick or ill at school without worrying that they will have to miss time away from work—and the income that goes with it.

We have proposed and will continue to debate—and I think we will enact—what is called the Family Friendly Workplace Act. It is a way of saying to parents you should be able to make agreements with your employer about flexible working arrangements, that you should be able to save up some time off that comes when you work overtime. Instead of being paid time-and-one-half, if you want to—at your option and at your request—you should be able to take time-and-one-half in time off with pay. You can use that time later so that when the need arises you will be able to meet the needs of your family.

Those who have been opposed to providing this option for America's workers have their own solution to the problem—they think that providing the American worker with more unpaid leave will somehow help already financially strapped workers. They want to expand Family and Medical Leave to allow for 24 hours of unpaid leave to attend a child's event.

I think the Family Friendly Workplace Act is a superior option. This would allow you—at your option—instead of being paid time-and-one-half for overtime to take time-and-one-half with pay some other time to meet the needs of your family. The Family Friendly Workplace Act does not say to the moms and dads of America, in order to be a good mom and dad, you have to take a pay cut. It says if you can work something out with your employer to put some time-and-one-half hours in the bank and take time off later, you still will be paid for them because you have hours in the bank.

There is more social tension, there is more financial tension, and we need to have the flexibility for families to spend more time with each other to resolve those tensions. It is simply true that moms and dads in America should not have to take a pay cut in order to be good parents.

Experience has shown us that pilot programs—or experiments—help us understand whether a program should be permanently authorized or more broadly adopted. It will tell us whether there are bugs in it that need to be worked out or whether it is a program that will work well and can succeed.

The Family Friendly Workplace Act is modeled off of one such pilot program. Since 1978, Federal Government workers have been able to work flexible work schedules as provided for in the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act. That is, we have had flexible working arrangements. We have had compensatory time off for overtime that has been used at the option of the worker. I believe it has been a model that we can follow to provide for American laborers who work by the hour.

As a matter of fact, in 1994 in an Executive order, President Clinton directed more broad use of these flexible scheduling programs throughout the Federal Government. So what we have here is a system which is working for Federal employees that should be allowed for the men and women of America who work by the hour.

I should just take a moment to indicate that all the people who are salaried workers have flextime potentials—the people in the board rooms, the presidents and the owners of the companies, the supervisors and managers generally. As a matter of fact, the great majority of workers in the country, especially when you put in governmental workers, have comptime and flextime options, but the average hourly worker in America does not. It is time to give the hourly workers, the laboring people what the great majority of workers have and that is flexible working arrangements.

Now, one of the things that opponents of this bill constantly say is that this proposal destroys the 40-hour week, that it somehow would force people to work overtime without pay. Nothing is further from the truth. Taking compensatory time off in the bill is totally—completely—voluntary. The Family Friendly Workplace Act provides for new, voluntary choices for workers. Section 3 provides, under compensatory time off, that it is voluntary participation. It says, No employee may be required to receive compensatory time in lieu of monetary compensation.

That basically says no one can be required, instead of taking time-and-one-half pay, to take time-and-one-half off later with pay. It is a system that says we want to give workers the choice. As a matter of fact, so committed are we to choice, even if you decided you wanted to take compensatory time off when you work the overtime hours but later change your mind, the bill says you have an absolute right to get paid the cash.

Comptime provides some flexibility for those workers who get paid overtime. However, many workers never earn overtime compensation. The biweekly work programs and flexible credit hour programs provide flexibility for those workers. Participation in these programs also are completely voluntary. ''No employee may be required to participate in a program described in this section.'' This is all voluntary. Those who say there are not employee choices in this matter simply have not read this legislation.

There are protections for workers to make sure that voluntary means voluntary. The protections that are involved in this bill for workers exceed those protections that are involved in the Federal law for State and local government workers. ''Section (d). Prohibition of Coercion. An employer shall not directly or indirectly intimidate, threaten or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten or coerce any employee.'' And ''the penalties for abuse are doubled in the current law.'' We have taken great steps here to make sure that this is totally voluntary and that any coercion, direct or indirect, is impermissible and would be punished substantially with higher penalties than we have under current law.

As a matter of fact, the situation we are recommending in the Family Friendly Workplace Act has far more guarantees and protections for workers than are currently involved in the law for State and local government workers. The Federal law allowing State and local government workers to have comptime says that workers can be required to be involved in comptime as a condition of employment. That is not so under the law we are proposing for private workers. It is strictly voluntary. It cannot be required. It is up to the worker. No worker can be required to participate.

Under the law which now applies to State and local government workers, management can decide when a worker must use comptime. Under the Family Friendly Workplace Act, workers cannot be coerced into using their comptime. Penalties would be doubled for any direct or indirect coercion. There is another significant difference. There is no cash-out provision under the system for State and local government workers, comptime only is paid in cash when the employee is either terminated or quits. In other words, if a State or local government worker wants to get his overtime in cash, you can only get the cash out of the system when you leave your job. You have to quit your job to get your money.

Under the Family Friendly Workplace Act, you do not have to quit to get your money. Any time you change your mind, comptime must be cashed out on request. It must be cashed out at the end of each year. So that the Family Friendly Workplace Act is totally voluntary—and there are these structural guarantees—with doubled penalties. These arrangements are strictly voluntary. They cannot be required, they cannot be coerced, penalties are doubled, and comptime must be cashed out on request. This is a system which basically allows workers to make choices. It allows them to make meaningful choices. These are choices about spending time with their families.

We have talked about just one of these choices—the choice that relates to comptime which you get when you work overtime. But the truth of the matter is, many American workers seldom if ever get overtime. As a matter

of fact, in 1996, our census data indicates that only 4.5 percent of working women in the private sector get regular overtime.

If we were just to leave this bill at the comptime level and not do anything about flexible working arrangements, we would not be providing much relief to women who work by the hour and never get overtime so they could take comptime instead of time-and-one-half in pay. In order to meet the real needs of American workers—the broad workforce—we need to have the kind of breadth of options in the program that is in the program for Federal workers. Federal workers have more than just comptime as an option for flexibility. They have the potential for flexible working arrangements so individuals who never get overtime still have the ability to have flexible working arrangements and spend time with their families.

If only 4.5 percent of the 28.9 million women who work by the hour in this country—if only 4.5 of percent of them get overtime—really, if we only do comptime, we are not going to help the vast majority of the women. We have to give the private sector workers the same range of options that exist for the Federal employees. And that includes flextime arrangements; the ability to schedule work flexibly and the ability 1 week to work an hour extra so the next week you can take an hour off.

Right now, it is shocking, but our legal framework makes it illegal for an employer to say to you, I'll let you work an extra hour on Friday so you can take an hour off on Monday. Most Americans are shocked by that. They also are shocked by the fact that it is not illegal for a Government employee to do it, but it is illegal for an average citizen to do it. They know it is not illegal for the boss to do it or for the boardroom guys to do it or the managers or the supervisors to do it. They know it is not illegal for the salaried people to do it. They ought to have some reservations about a system that has sort of second-class citizenship for hourly paid persons and it is illegal for them to work an extra hour on Friday and take an hour off on Monday, even when their employer agrees with it. We need to stop that illegality.

The point is simply this. Since very few working women who work by the hour get overtime, very few will benefit from a comptime only option. We need to provide a framework for these women to have the ability to be with their families, and we have to have flextime in order to get that done.

Mr. President, this is a great opportunity for us to say to American families, We are with you. We are not against you. This is a great opportunity for us to say to the working people of the country, You deserve the same chance for flexibility that the Federal Government employees have. You deserve the same chance to be with your children that the salaried workers have—the managers, the supervisors, and CEO's or the company Presidents. As a matter of fact, they are a minority of workers who do not have these options. We understand that. Hourly workers are a minority of workers in this country when compared to the Government and the salaried and other workers. But they should not be treated as second-class citizens.

The soccer game is just as important to the hourly worker's child as it is to the boss' child. It is just as important to go to the school doctor to confer about your child's health if you are an hourly worker as it is if you are a Federal Government employee. It is just as important for your family to operate as a family, to be able to shape the values and to provide the framing, the development of the next generation if you are an hourly worker as if you are paid in some other way. The Family Friendly Workplace Act is simply a means of getting that done.

It is a means we have designed with protections that are strong. The protections are superior to the protections that are there for State/local government workers. I am a little bit befuddled because the individuals who argue most aggressively against providing this for hourly private sector workers across this country sponsored the legislation for State and local government workers. Not only did they sponsor the legislation for the State and local government workers, but that legislation —that they cosponsored—has fewer protections than does the legislation we are proposing for private workers. Yet those who sponsored the fewer protections for State and local government workers are criticizing the proposal in the private sector because they say enough protections do not exist in the measure. That is difficult to understand. Those individuals, I think, should reevaluate their position.

When organized labor leaders of this country oppose laboring people getting the opportunity to spend time with their families and flexible working arrangements, we ought to ask them to come to the table to help us, to help us assure an opportunity for America's working people, not stand aside and hurt us and criticize a system which is far superior to the one that has been endorsed and for which they negotiate when they are representing State and local government workers.

Mr. President, the opportunity to pass flexible working arrangements to help parents be better parents, to have more time to spend with their families, to be able to take the time off with pay by using compensatory time and flexible working arrangements is what the future of America will be all about. Those who suggest we have to have more unpaid leave so parents will have to choose between taking a pay cut and helping their child are on the wrong track. People are not working because they can afford to take a pay cut. They are working because they need the money, and we should never ask them to sacrifice their child in order to make more money or to sacrifice the money they need to help their child in order to spend time with their child.

The last time I checked, when my children had to go to the dentist and I needed to take them there, that is not the time I could do with less money. That's the time I needed more money, when there was a crisis, when I needed to go to school to see what was happening with my child, take the child to the doctor or to the dentist. I didn't want to take a pay cut. I didn't want to have my salary reduced. Of course I wouldn't. I am a Member of the Senate, I am a Government employee. I have flexible working arrangements. But I do know this, for us to say to the working people of America: When you have a special need in your family, you should take a pay cut and you should take leave without pay, we are asking them to jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

As a matter of fact, family and medical leave has been the occasion for a lot of people to find themselves in real financial distress. When the Commission on Family and Medical Leave met, it found that over 10 percent of all people who took that unpaid leave to meet the needs of their family had to go on welfare because of the loss of salary. Wouldn't it have been better to have flexible working arrangements and some comptime in the bank so you could do that? Ten percent went on welfare, over 40 percent said they had to defer the payment of bills. They just had to stop paying their bills. About 20 percent said they had to borrow money. We have a great opportunity to say to families, ''If you work together, cooperate with your employer in a framework of solid protections in a voluntary system, you will be able to be better parents and you will not have to take a pay cut to do it.''

I call upon my colleagues to enact this legislation as a matter of great service to the people of the United States.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DEWINE). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. HELMS pertaining to the introduction of S. 763 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. HELMS. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 1997

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, there are many times when I am so inclined to pay my respects to Senators who have gone out of their way to take a somewhat different stand. And I imagine that during the past week—and throughout the days of debate on the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act in the 104th Congress, as a matter of fact—that if unborn children had a vote or a message of communication and a way to deliver it, they would be sending their love to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. SANTORUM; and to the distinguished occupant of the chair, Mr. DEWINE of Ohio; and to the able Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH as well as to the able Senators from Texas and Tennessee, Mr. GRAMM and Mr. FRIST; and on and on.

It has not always been easy to take the pro-life position on this floor, but it is a lot easier and a lot more comfortable now, thanks to these great Senators and others. I personally pay my respects to all who have participated in the debate on the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act up to this point.

By the way, as one who has participated in the abortion debates since the Supreme Court's Roe versus Wade decision in 1973, and as one who has been condemned by many in certain quarters, I am so thankful that the cavalry has arrived in the Senate and now other Senators are standing up to be counted on an issue that involves the survival of this country. I have long felt if our country cannot reconcile with morality and decency and honesty, the position on the deliberate destruction of the most innocent, the most helpless of human life, that may be at peril—lying just down the road—is the survival of this country.

In any case, the abortion debate shifted dramatically when legislation was introduced in the 104th Congress to spare unborn babies from a merciless procedure known as a partial-birth abortion. Because of the debate in Congress and the heightened concern of the American people, the spotlight no longer is focused on the sanctimonious, so-called right to choose; instead, the debate now centers around the ultimate question: Does an innocent, defenseless, unborn child have a right to live? Senators have cast their votes for and against legislation outlawing partial-birth abortions on two previous occasions—first on December 6, 1995, when 54 Senators voted to ban partial-birth abortions. But the President of the United States, Mr. Clinton, saw fit to veto that bill. The Senate, on September 26 of last year, failed to override that Presidential veto. Fifty-seven Senators voted to override, but the 57 were 10 votes fewer than the two-thirds necessary and required to override.

Which brings me to where we are now and the reason I stand here to pay my respects to Senators like the distinguished occupant of the chair, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SMITH, and others. The Senate has been considering whether an innocent baby—partially born, just 3 inches from the protection of the law—deserves the right to live, to love, and to be loved. Interestingly enough, the House of Representatives has already passed H.R. 1122, which is the bill now before the Senate. In my judgment, the Senate must not squander this opportunity to outlaw partial-birth abortions, and I cannot believe it will.

Those who oppose the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act, as it is named, have again asserted the necessity of the procedure that enables doctors to deliver babies partially, feet first from the womb, only to have their brains brutally removed by the doctor's instruments. This procedure has prompted revulsion across this land, even among many who previously have been vocal advocates of the right to choose.

Well-known medical doctors, obstetricians and gynecologists have repeatedly rejected the assertions that a partial-birth abortion is needed to protect the health of a woman in a late-term complicated pregnancy. Dr. Pamela E. Smith, who is director of medical education in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Chicago's Mount Sinai Hospital, in a letter to Senators described these assertions as—in her words, not mine—''deceptive and patently untrue.''

Also, Mr. President, there is much to be said about the facts surrounding the number of partial-birth abortions performed annually and the reason they are performed—or at least the given, stated reason. It is hard to overlook the recent confession of Ron Fitzsimmons, executive director of the National Coalition of Abortion Providers, who admitted that he, himself, had deceived the American people on national television about the number and the nature of partial-birth abortions.

Mr. Fitzsimmons now estimates that up to 5,000 partial-birth abortions are conducted annually on healthy women carrying healthy babies. This is a far cry from the rhetoric espoused by Washington's pro-abortion groups who maintain that only 500 partial-birth abortions are performed every year, and only in extreme medical circumstances.

Mr. President, I could go on and on, but Senators throughout this debate have provided ample evidence affirming the need to rid America of this senseless, brutal form of killing. And it is also important to note that the American people recognize the moral significance of this legislation. The continued outpouring of letters and phone calls from across the country in support of a ban on partial-birth abortions has been nothing short of remarkable.

I remember so vividly the day in January 1973, when the Supreme Court handed down the decision to legalize abortion. It was hard to find many people to speak up, certainly on the floor of the Senate, on behalf of unborn babies.

But it is time, once again, for Members of the Senate to stand up and be counted for or against the most helpless human beings imaginable, for or against the destruction of innocent human life in such a repugnant way. The Senate simply must pass the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act, and I pray that it will do it by a margin of at least 67 votes in favor of the ban.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, May 16, 1997, the Federal debt stood at $5,343,648,869,296.26. (Five trillion, three hundred forty-three billion, six hundred forty-eight million, eight hundred sixty-nine thousand, two hundred ninety-six dollars, and twenty-six cents)

One year ago, May 1996, the Federal debt stood at $5,113,663,000,000. (Five trillion, one hundred thirteen billion, six hundred sixty-three million)

Twenty-five years ago, May 1972, the Federal debt stood at $427,214,000,000 (Four hundred twenty-seven billion, two hundred fourteen million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly $5 trillion—$4,916,434,869,296.26 (Four trillion, nine hundred sixteen billion, four hundred thirty-four million, eight hundred sixty-nine thousand, two hundred ninety-six dollars, and twenty-six cents) during the past 25 years.

THE RAPID CITY FIRE OF 1997

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, last week a fire devastated downtown Rapid City, consuming the historic Sweeney Building in a furious blaze that threatened to destroy the entire block. Only the heroic efforts of the Rapid City Fire Department and emergency workers from all over the county ensured that the damage, as severe as it was, was contained.

This terrible blaze took a much-loved part of our heritage from us. The Sweeney Building had towered over Rapid City for 111 years, and was one of the oldest buildings in the Black Hills. Its builder, Tom Sweeney, was legendary. His name and slogan ''Tom Sweeney Wants to See You'' were famous throughout the hills, and his showmanship put Buffalo Bill to shame. His store was full of everything from gold pans to wagons for the early pioneers, and it was said that he could—and did—sell anything. Tom's store is gone now, and it will be missed.

Although part of our past, the Sweeney Building also was a vibrant part of our present. Seven businesses located in the building were lost in the Rapid City fire. They ranged from the State Barbershop, where Vern Johnson cut hair for 37 years, to the 1-week-old Blue Moon nightclub. No one is yet