

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

THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my colleague who just spoke on the Senate floor is the chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee. This is the educational arm of the Democratic Senators. He has done an outstanding job during his 6 months as chairman of the Policy Committee, hoping to educate not only Democrats but Republicans as to some of our responsibilities. The statement that was just made by the chairman of the committee, the Senator from North Dakota, is certainly appropriate.

I agree in every way. The fact is, it is very important that we do everything we can to ratify this treaty, and also the Nunn-Lugar money has been some of the money that has been most well spent. I do not know of any money we have spent in recent years that has done more good than that money spent to make sure the former Soviet Union is helped to retire some of their weapons of mass destruction. It has been a cooperative agreement that has worked well for the United States and worked well for Russia. So I compliment and applaud my friend, the Senator from North Dakota.

HONORING ANDRE AGASSI

Mr. REID. Mr. President, yesterday, I got up very early. I had a 6:30 a.m. flight leaving from Reno, NV. I was very concerned because that same day, that same time, my friend and someone who is very important to the State of Nevada, Andre Agassi, was playing for the championship of the French Open. This is a tournament that is world renowned. My friend and one of Nevada's favorite citizens was playing in that championship.

Just a few months ago, he had a series of injuries, and people said he was not going to compete anymore on the high scale he had in the past. He surprised everyone, except himself and the people from the State of Nevada. We have seen this young man time and time again do things that were said could not be done. There were people who said over the years he did not have the basic skills great tennis players have, but he, of course, has shown them that simply is not true.

When I arrived in Denver, one of the first things I did was run to a television set to see how Andre was doing. How disappointed I was. He had lost the first two sets, and lost them overwhelmingly; he had been beaten, and he was behind in the third set. If you lose the third set, it is all over. On the entire trip from Denver to Washington, I was very despondent. This opportunity for Andre Agassi to make world history was slowly dissipating as I traveled the skies. I knew the news would be bad when I arrived at Dulles.

I asked the first person whom I had a chance: What happened to Andre? He said he won. He won the French Open.

I rise today to honor the accomplishments of Andre Agassi. As I have already mentioned, he is a prominent Nevada who has become the first man in 30 years to win tennis' four grand slam events. Andre, who lost the first two sets to Ukrainian Andrei Medvedev, rallied in dramatic form, to say the least, to win the French Open on June 6, 1999, yesterday. He won at Wimbledon in 1992, the U.S. Open in 1994, and the Australian Open in 1995. Andre Agassi now joins the ranks of tennis immortals Fred Perry, Don Budge, Roy Emerson, and Rod Laver. Not only does this assure him of a place in the record books, but also marks a successful resurgence into the very elite of the tennis world.

Andre in previous years has been ranked No. 1. He started a few months ago, ranked 140th in the Nation. He now, of course, is in the top 10 and is rising to where he will be ranked No. 1 again. He was ranked as high as No. 3 about a year ago.

Andre Agassi has proven himself to be not only a world-class athlete but a great citizen of the State of Nevada who has continually given back to his community. He should be recognized not only for his athletic prowess, but he should be recognized for what he has done in charitable endeavors in the State of Nevada.

In April of 1998, the Andre Agassi Boys and Girls Club in west Las Vegas, a minority community, was chartered as the 2,000th Boys and Girls Club in the Nation. This club provides a positive alternative to time on the streets for the youth of Las Vegas and is dedicated to the aid and education of children who are at risk of becoming involved with gangs, drugs, or both.

Not only has Andre Agassi done this, but he has also founded the Andre Agassi Charitable Foundation dedicated to the continued support of children's organizations, as well as domestic violence support programs.

Andre Agassi has done more than make appearances. He personally has given and raised millions of dollars to these charities. He is an outstanding example of an athlete and demonstrates how they should return to their communities.

I admire Andre Agassi for a number of reasons, some of which I have laid out today. He is a great athlete and, of course, we all admire great athletes. He is a great athlete who has returned much to his community. But one of the reasons I admire Andre Agassi is he has not forgotten from where he came. He recognizes the millions he has made in endorsements, and playing tennis did not come, in effect, because he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He recognizes he came from a family that had very little. He came from a family that worked in the restaurants and hotels of Las Vegas. He has not forgotten his roots. It is this trait I ad-

mire more than any other of this world renowned athlete. I am pleased to acknowledge the achievements of this great athlete, great Nevadan, great American, Andre Agassi.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the individuals on the list which I send to the desk be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the defense appropriations bill.

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

The list is as follows:

Sid Ashworth, Dan Elwell, Tom Hawkins, Bob Henke, Susan Hogan, Mazie Mattson, Gary Reese, Candice Rogers, Kraig Siracuse, John Young, Charlie Houy, and Emelie East.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 1122, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1122) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Chair for bringing the Department of Defense appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000 before the Senate.

It is my privilege to once again bring this defense bill to the Members of the Senate in partnership with my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Hawaii.

I hope all Senators were able to see or at least learn of the very distinguished memorial that was created to honor the 442nd, which was the most decorated unit of World War II; our colleague, Senator INOUE, was part of that unit. I am very pleased we are once again able to come before the Senate to pursue a matter of great concern to each of us, and that is the defense of our country.

We have served together on this subcommittee now for more than 20 years, and we have been chairman or ranking member, depending upon the political tides of this country. I want the Senate to know that I could not have brought this bill to the Senate so early this year without the wisdom, experience, and judgment of my good friend from Hawaii.

I also commend Senator LEVIN and Senator WARNER of the authorization committee for their handling of the defense authorization bill. We have

worked closely together with that committee to stay close to the budget and the policy determinations which were made in the armed services bill. Amendments which we will offer later today reflect adjustments made to that bill to make this appropriations bill fully compatible with the authorization process.

As Senator INOUE and I reported to the committee when we considered this bill in the committee, and as reflected by the Armed Services Committee in their bill, the military has faced a difficult challenge in meeting critical readiness and quality-of-life needs while modernizing our total force for the 21st century.

The armed services have sought to maintain that balance while undertaking contingency operations in the Balkans, southwest Asia, and the heightened alert on the Korean peninsula. Last month, the Congress, at our request, provided a second emergency supplemental bill for the fiscal year 1999 to meet some of those contingency requirements.

For fiscal year 2000, our committee was presented a budget that reflected real progress compared to the original forecast for the upcoming fiscal year.

More realistic estimates for the Bosnia operations and procurement and development of a national missile defense system established a better baseline for our national defense program.

Initiatives by OMB did leave real holes in the budget for fiscal year 2000, with incremental funding for MILCON, the military construction bill, and a \$1.65 billion unspecified rescission recommended by the Office of Management and Budget.

The budget resolution adopted by Congress has provided adjustments for the defense function that offset some of those defense gaps.

The \$8.3 billion increase in the new defense budget authority enabled the committee to restore the military construction reduction and to offset the suggested rescission. In addition, needed increases were provided for defense functions of the Energy and Water and Transportation Subcommittees.

Our bill reported by the Appropriations Committee is within the 302(B) allocation for the Defense Subcommittee. That is an allocation made pursuant to the budget resolution.

As I noted at the outset, the bill before the Senate follows closely the Defense Department authorization bill that passed this Senate by a vote of 94-4. Our bill fully funds the authorized 4.8-percent pay raise for military personnel. This bill adds \$598 million to the O&M accounts, the operation and maintenance accounts, and provides flexibility to accommodate a larger civilian pay raise, if that is authorized. The increase in O&M spending will also protect the readiness of our forces and the quality of life for military personnel and their families.

This bill before the Senate does not include any funding for the war in

Kosovo; no assumptions are made concerning either extension of the air war or a ground campaign or peacekeeping force. At this tense moment in the peace negotiations in Europe, I hope all Members of the Senate will be cognizant of these efforts in their comments and the amendments offered to this bill.

We will probably have another supplemental yet for peacekeeping operations in Kosovo for fiscal year 2000. That additional funding will be essential to avoid reductions in readiness and modernization for the armed services next year, if there is a peacekeeping operation, which we all expect.

To achieve the modernization goals by Secretary Cohen and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the recommendation increases procurement spending by \$2.7 billion.

Looking further out in the future to the next generation of weapons systems, the bill before the Senate recommends an increase of \$2.1 billion in research and development.

Funding for the defense health program continues to be the fastest growing component of our defense budget. The request for fiscal year 2000 grew by 7 percent compared to the appropriation of 1999. And the recommendation provides an increase of more than \$1 billion for fiscal year 2000.

Included in that defense health program is \$300 million for medical research, with \$175 million allocated to breast cancer research and \$75 million allocated for prostate cancer research.

One new initiative is the transfer of the responsibility for the soldiers, sailors, and airmen homes from the Labor, Health, and Human Services Subcommittee to our Defense Subcommittee. These facilities are more appropriately funded in conjunction with the Department of Defense, in our judgment. I hope the Senate will approve that recommendation.

To reflect fact-of-life economic assumption changes since the budget was prepared last autumn, our bill makes a series of adjustments. These changes are based upon the Department of Defense authorization bill and revised Office of Management Budget estimates. These estimates and items include adjusted prior year inflation rates, fuel costs, foreign currency rates, and underexecution of civilian personnel allowances. All of those are adjustments that must be made to the bill.

The bill also includes a general provision, section 8108, that reduces funding to reflect the amounts anticipated to carry over from the recently enacted Kosovo supplemental.

Mr. President, \$3.1 billion is reduced from this bill and was shifted to the Deficiencies Subcommittee of our Committee. Those funds will be reallocated to other subcommittees as we proceed with the remaining fiscal year 2000 bills.

This adjustment holds the total defense funding for the fiscal year at roughly the level set in the budget res-

olution that was adopted by Congress earlier this year.

The Appropriations Committee also reported S. 1186, the Department of Energy appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. That bill contains nearly \$12 billion in defense funding. Our committee will also report the military construction bill later this week.

Again, let me thank Senator INOUE for his support and input in this bill and thank him again for his cooperation.

I yield to the distinguished Senator from Hawaii for any statement he wishes to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, before I proceed, I thank my colleague from Alaska for his very generous remarks.

I will take a few moments to discuss the DOD appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. Let me begin by congratulating our chairman, Senator TED STEVENS of Alaska.

To meet our Senate leaders' desire, the chairman and his staff expedited the review and preparation time and put this bill together. Then, after they had crafted a very good package, as you know, we were told to reduce this package by \$3 billion. We had to go back to the drawing board again.

When one takes into consideration how this package was reshaped to meet those very difficult goals, I believe the committee has prepared the best bill that could have been recommended.

First of all, if adopted, it will fulfill the committee's No. 1 priority. It will provide adequate funding to ensure that our men and women in the armed services are fairly compensated. It also will provide sufficient funding so that they can be well prepared, trained, and ready to meet the Nation's requirements.

This bill funds a 4.8-percent pay raise, the largest percentage increase since the early 1980s. This increase is between 2 and 3 percent more than current forecasts of inflation. The bill also funds changes in the military retirement system and reforms the pay table sought by the administration.

The total funding in the bill represents an increase of \$1.4 billion above the President's budget request. In addition to fully funding the needs of our military personnel, the bill provides \$300 million for additional medical research: As the chairman indicated, \$175 million for breast cancer research; \$75 million for prostate cancer research, and \$50 million to cover many of the high-priority medical research programs of interest to the Members.

More than \$2.8 billion is added for procurement for two more F-16 aircraft, 15 more Black Hawk helicopters, and a half-billion-dollar downpayment in the next Marine amphibious assault ship, the LX(D)-8.

For research for new technology, the bill is \$2 billion over the President's request. This includes \$400 million for missile defense and related programs.

The bill before us does not match, dollar for dollar, the authorization bill we approved last month, but it is in general quite consistent with the recommendations of the authorizing committee.

To my colleagues on my side of the aisle, I realize that the bill provides funds in some areas which you may not all endorse fully. But, in total, the bill offers a good balance between current operations and future modernization. It funds both the needs of the military and the priorities of the Congress. I believe it is a very good bill that we should all support.

In closing, may I just add a footnote to my remarks.

Senator STEVENS and I are two of the few remaining Members who served in World War II, the "ancient" war. In that war, over 10 percent of our Nation's population stepped forward to put on the uniform of the armed services. Today, fewer than 1 percent have done so.

Today's military force is an All Volunteer Force. But beyond that, there are other vast differences.

In my youth, only 4 percent of my regiment had dependents. The remaining 96 percent were single men. Today, the average is about 70 percent with dependents. Therefore, it is essential that we provide in areas that were not considered during World War II, such as day care centers and hospitals.

In the hospital in which Senator STEVENS and I spent some time, there were just men—men in uniform. It may be of interest to Members to note that today at Walter Reed, 14 percent of the beds are occupied by active-duty personnel, and 86 percent are occupied by dependents and retirees. There are more gynecologists in hospitals today than orthopedic surgeons, and there are more pediatricians than orthopedic surgeons. That is a difference of which most Members of the Senate, and I believe most Americans, are not aware.

The largest cost of defense is not missiles; it is not bullets; it is not ships; it is personnel; it is people. If we want the best military, men and women who are willing to step forward in harm's way and, if necessary, give their lives for our Nation, then we should be able to provide the very best—not just in pay, but make certain that their health care and educational system are the finest.

We use the phrase "quality of life" quite often. If quality of life is not what the people receive, then I don't think we can anticipate the very best of our Nation volunteering to serve. After all, I want my son to go to college; I am certain that a man in uniform wants his son or his daughter to go to college. We should give them the same opportunity.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

I ask unanimous consent that a staff member, Patricia Boyle, be given the privilege of the floor during this debate.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 540

(Purpose: To reduce to \$500,000 the threshold amount for the applicability of the requirement for advance matching of Department of Defense disbursements to particular obligations)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator GRASSLEY, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], for Mr. GRASSLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 540.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the general provisions, add the following:

SEC. . . Section 8106(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under section 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), is amended—

(1) by striking "not later than June 30, 1997,"; and

(2) by striking "\$1,000,000" and inserting "\$500,000".

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be temporarily set aside.

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for a few minutes in morning business.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, we have no objection. How long does the Senator desire?

Mr. WELLSTONE. I think I can do this in 5 minutes.

Mr. STEVENS. I remind Members of the Senate desiring to offer amendments that we could discuss today, we are prepared to take some. There will be no votes on this bill today, but we do hope to have a vote on an amendment starting in the morning so we can get the bill expedited.

We have no objection to the Senator's request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I call the Senate's attention to the fact that yesterday, June 6, marked the 31st anniversary of the death of a former Member of this body, Senator Robert F. Kennedy. I can think of no more fitting way to remember Robert Kennedy's legacy than to recall some of the words he delivered to students at the annual Day of Reaffirmation of Academic and Human Freedom at the University of Cape Town in South Africa.

Ironically, this speech was delivered June 6, 1966, just 2 years before Robert Kennedy's death. I will read portions of the speech:

Our answer is . . . to rely on youth. The cruelties and obstacles of this swiftly chang-

ing planet will not yield to obsolete dogmas and outworn slogans. It cannot be moved by those . . . who prefer the illusion of security to the excitement and danger which comes with even the most peaceful progress.

This world demands the qualities of youth; not a time of life but a state of mind, a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease . . .

These [people] moved the world, and so can we all.

I am reading portions of the speech.

Few will have the greatness to bend history itself; but each of us can work to change a small portion of events, and in the total of all those acts will be written the history of this generation.

This is perhaps my favorite quote from what anyone has ever said.

It is from numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped. Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

Robert Kennedy's brother, our colleague, Senator TED KENNEDY, has said that his brother "need not be idealized or enlarged in death beyond what he was in life, to be remembered simply as a good and decent man who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it."

I do not presume to improve upon either Robert Kennedy's own words or upon his brother's tribute. I recall the words today only to mark June 6 1968, as a tragic and sad day in the history of our country. As TED has said, to pray that what Robert Kennedy "was to us and what he wished for others will some day come to pass for all the world."

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. 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. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes to speak as in morning business.

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

VETERANS

Mr. WELLSTONE. I listened to my colleague, Senator INOUE, in his opening remarks. He reminded me of an issue that I think is extremely important. Over this Memorial Day recess, the DAV, Disabled American Veterans, organized a big forum in Minnesota. I think they had 130 forums over the recess period. The veterans wanted to