

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) was agreed to.

Mr. WELLSTONE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I defer to my colleague from Illinois, Senator DURBIN, but I ask unanimous consent that Senator HARKIN and I be allowed to follow Senator DURBIN in speaking order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Illinois.

RETIREMENT OF MICHAEL JORDAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 23 now at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 23) congratulating Michael Jordan on the announcement of his retirement from the Chicago Bulls and the National Basketball Association.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is, indeed, fitting that Senate Resolution 23 in this 106th Congress be dedicated to a man who immortalized the No. 23 as a player for the Chicago Bulls.

I rise today to pay tribute to a man who is a true legend both on and off the hardwood. Michael Jordan may have retired last week from the Chicago Bulls and professional basketball, but he is anything but retired. He may well be remembered as the greatest basketball player of all time, but as long as boys and girls and men and women play this uniquely American game, they can also remember a great legacy beyond sports. We all owe Michael Jordan a special tribute, not only for his excellence at the game and his practiced skills on the basketball court but as a decent human being. Michael Jordan is an outstanding citizen of his community, the city of Chicago, the State of Illinois, his native North Carolina, but also of America and the world.

It is often asked in many polls across the Earth: Who is the most popular man, the most well-known man? And it seems, now that the results are in—and not surprising—it is a basketball player from Chicago, No. 23, Michael Jordan.

Those who have not traveled around the world may find that hard to believe, but my own limited personal ex-

perience can tell you it is the case. I can recall in the streets of Shanghai, in China, when my wife and I were walking along and saw a little boy with a Chicago Bulls baseball cap on, and we went up to this little boy, who did not speak English, and I leaned over to him—he was about 9 years old—and I said, “Michael Jordan,” he looked back at me and he said, “Scottie ‘Peepin’.”

A friend of mine was traveling on the Trans-Siberian Railroad across Mongolia. He was seated there for a while, and two native Mongolians came in and sat down, and after they had been on the train several hours, one of them looked at him and said, “Michael Jordan.”

When I visited Portugal a few years ago, in the streets of Lisbon the kids were wearing Chicago Bulls gear and talking about Michael Jordan. In Budapest, in Hungary, at the little flea markets on the square you will find these nestling dolls—the wooden dolls that we traditionally associate with Russian culture—are now being made with Michael Jordan on the outside and the entire Chicago Bulls teams on the inside. Isn't it amazing that this one man has now become so well known and so popular around the world.

Well, he is a gifted man, gifted as few individuals have ever been, and more significantly, he has not squandered those gifts. He continues to contribute to our communities through his support for the James R. Jordan Boys and Girls Club, named after his father, the Jordan Institute for Families at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the Ronald McDonald Houses of Greenville, Chapel Hill, Durham and Winston-Salem. For the families of seriously ill children who are being treated at nearby hospitals, Michael Jordan's charity makes a real difference.

To have seen him perform on a basketball court is to have witnessed a talent that has been fashioned out of years of dedication, planning, practice, conditioning, mental discipline, will and spirit. As the greatest individual basketball player, he leaves his sport as the supreme team player. Michael Jordan defined the 1990s. He gained eternal fame as the greatest leader and ultimate team player in a team sport: six NBA championships in 8 years. He was so magnificent he continued to top the statistical lists, yet made everyone around him better, as individuals and components of a team.

I can recall that when my son was in college and we went to our first Bulls game, you had the feeling, years ago, that at any moment in that game Michael Jordan would take control; no matter what the score was, he would be in control. The Bulls won their first NBA title in 1991, added two more in a row before Michael Jordan's premature retirement to follow another dream.

He tried baseball but returned 2 years later. I was at his first comeback game. He was still good, but rusty, and a lot of men might have been discouraged by that and decide to walk away. He did

not. He rededicated himself to his skills, honed them, developed a new fade-away shot, and led the NBA in statistics as well as MVP, taking the Bulls to the championship again. Defying conventional wisdom, Jordan and the Bulls picked up where they left off in 1993. With a new set of teammates, including the remarkable Scottie Pippen, whom we will miss in Chicago, a rejuvenated Jordan played the best basketball of his life, and the Bulls registered the best league record in history with 72 regular season games and a world championship in 1996. They added another title in 1997, and completed the double three-peat last June, 1998—six titles in 8 years in two clusters of three. The unifying link? Michael Jordan.

Time was running out and the Bulls were trailing the Utah Jazz by a point when Jordan stole the ball from Karl Malone, dribbled up court, and with everyone in the world knowing what he was going to do, answered with a perfect swish—all net—on the last shot of the last game of his career to win the Bulls' sixth NBA title. Jordan was named the most valuable player in the playoffs again. In all six Bulls' championships the most valuable player each time was Michael Jordan. He has done his work well, always with dignity, always with class, and always with dedication.

He takes care of his own family. He has now said that he is going to dedicate his life to carpooling—I have to see that. He has dedicated himself to his teammates and friends and to the communities that he lives in.

Mr. President, on behalf of the citizens of my home State of Illinois and on behalf of my colleague in the U.S. Senate, Senator PETER FITZGERALD—who truly makes this a bipartisan effort—and for fans throughout America and the world, I am proud to offer S. Res. 23, honoring Michael Jordan for his incredible accomplishments both on and off the court.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I rise today to join with Senator DICK DURBIN, my distinguished colleague from Illinois, in introducing S. Res. 23, commending Michael Jordan on his retirement from the Chicago Bulls and the National Basketball Association.

For thirteen years, Michael Jordan has entertained the people of Chicago with his performance on the basketball court. The six championships he brought to Chicago have been a great source of pride and unity for the citizens of Illinois. His accomplishments are many, including ten scoring titles, five Most Valuable Player awards, and twelve All-Star Game appearances. He was also the first player to win the MVP and Defensive Player of the Year awards in the same year, which he did in 1988. In addition, he was named the NBA's Rookie of the Year in the 1984–85 season.

I offer my congratulations to Michael Jordan on all of his accomplishments, and wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

I thank the Senate for its swift passage of this resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table without intervening action.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 23) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 23

Whereas Michael Jeffrey Jordan has announced his retirement from basketball after 13 seasons with the Chicago Bulls;

Whereas Michael Jordan helped make the long, hard winters bearable for millions of Chicagoans by leading the Chicago Bulls to 6 National Basketball Association Championships during the past 8 years, earning 5 NBA Most Valuable Player awards, and winning 10 NBA scoring titles;

Whereas Michael Jordan and his Olympic teammates thrilled basketball fans around the world by winning gold medals at the 1984 and 1992 Olympic Games;

Whereas Michael Jordan has demonstrated an unsurpassed level of professionalism during his athletic career and has served as a role model to millions of American children by demonstrating the qualities that mark a true champion: hard work, grace, determination, and commitment to excellence;

Whereas Michael Jordan taught us to have the courage to follow our dreams by striving to play baseball for the Chicago White Sox;

Whereas Michael Jordan demonstrated the importance of pursuing an education by earning a bachelor of arts degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill;

Whereas Michael Jordan continues to contribute to our communities through his support for the James R. Jordan Boys & Girls Club and Family Life Center in Chicago, the Jordan Institute for Families at his alma mater, and the Ronald McDonald Houses of Greenville, Chapel Hill, Durham, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for families of seriously ill children who are being treated at nearby hospitals; and

Whereas Michael Jordan will take on new challenges in his life with the same passion and determination that made him the greatest basketball player ever to have lived: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Michael Jordan on his retirement from the Chicago Bulls and professional basketball; and

(2) expresses its wishes that Michael Jordan enjoy his life after basketball with his wife, Juanita, and their 3 children, Jeffrey, Marcus, and Jasmine.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, let me speak briefly, because I see the Senators from Iowa and Minnesota are here. Let me say, about the President's State of the Union Address last night, we are very proud of the fact that the Democratic leadership in the House and the Senate offered a battery of legislation supporting the President's goals. I was heartened by the fact that the President lifted our eyes from the drudgery of our Senate trial and spoke

again to the many issues which really have brought us to Congress in an effort to try to improve the lives of Americans and American families.

The President has taken a fiscally responsible approach by suggesting, for example, that as we stabilize Social Security we do not run up greater deficits. He is pledging a percentage of the future surpluses to stabilize and protect Social Security. That is a responsible approach and one which future generations will certainly applaud. He has made a similar commitment to the Medicare system, saying that some 15 or 16 percent of the surplus will be dedicated to make certain that it is solvent through the year 2020.

I was heartened by two other things that the President suggested. At the turn of this century, as we embarked upon the 20th century, America distinguished itself and the world as a nation dedicated to public education. We became a nation of high school students, and during a span of some 20 years on average a new high school was built once every day in America. We democratized education, we created opportunity, and we created the American century.

Will we do it again for the 21st century? President Clinton challenged us last night as a Congress to come together, Republicans and Democrats, dedicated to public education. I think we could and should do that. I am happy that he has shown leadership again in this important field.

And finally, and this is on a personal note, for more than 10 years in Congress I have joined with many of my colleagues, including the Senator from Iowa, Senator HARKIN, and Senator WELLSTONE from Minnesota, Senator LAUTENBERG from New Jersey, and so many others in our battle against the tobacco industry. We believe it is nothing short of disgraceful that we continue to have more and more of our adolescents in America addicted to this deadly product. The Senate dropped the ball last year. We had a chance to pass meaningful legislation to protect our kids, but a partisan minority stopped the debate. The tobacco lobby won.

Now I hope that we can reverse that on the floor of the Senate and the floor of the House of Representatives. But if we cannot, President Clinton said last night we will join, as some 42 other States have, in court, suing the tobacco companies as a Federal Government for the costs that American taxpayers have incurred because of their deadly product.

I salute the President for doing that. I applaud him for his leadership, again, in this field of issues that is fraught with political danger. I believe that his speech last night gave us some hope that we can move forward, even if Congress fails to do the right thing and protect our children.

We stand at an important crossroads. There is no inherent reason why the change in calendar from 1999 to 2000

should matter. Some say it is just another year. But we humans find significance in that event, and the question is whether the 106th Congress, which will bridge the centuries, will be a Congress that will be remembered as a productive Congress that came together on a bipartisan basis to help Americans, not only today, but in generations to come.

We have to continue to ask ourselves why we are here, how we can make America a better place, and the President's State of the Union Address gave us the direction.

I yield the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

OPEN SENATE DELIBERATIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I take the floor today with my colleague and friend from Minnesota, Senator WELLSTONE, to speak about an issue that is going to be coming up here in the next several days that is going to have an importance to all of the American people and, indeed, to future generations. That is the issue of whether or not the Senate, in its deliberations on the impeachment of President Clinton, will do it in secret or will do it in public; will do it behind closed doors, behind a curtain of secrecy, or do it openly so that the American people know what we are doing. I want to take just a few minutes to lay out the case for why I believe it should be open.

Last week, Mr. President, I raised an objection during the trial to the continued use of the word "jurors," as it pertains to Senators sitting in a Court of Impeachment. I did that for a number of reasons, because we are not jurors. We are more than that. We are not just simply triers of fact. We are not just simply finders of law. But sitting as a Court of Impeachment, we have a broad mandate, an expansive role to play. We have to take everything into account, everything from facts—yes, we have to take facts into account—we have to take law into account, but we also have to take into account a broad variety of things: how the case got here; what it is about; how important it is; how important is this piece of evidence weighed against that; what is the public will; how do the people feel about this; what will happen to the public good if one course of action is taken over another. These are all things we have to weigh, and that is why I felt strongly that Senators, in our own minds and in the public minds, should not be put in the box of simply being a juror.

One other aspect of that is if, in fact, we are jurors, the argument went, then juries deliberate in secret and, therefore, if we are a jury, we should deliberate in secret. Now that we know we are not jurors, I believe that argument has gone away. I believe that we are, in fact, mandated by the Constitution to be more than that.

I quote from an article that appeared in the Chicago Tribune by Professor