

The Millennium Digital Commerce Act is an interim step that will help facilitate interstate and international commerce. It is a necessary precursor to state-by-state adoption of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA).

Mr. President, my colleagues on both sides of the aisle strongly agree that it is now time to move S. 761 to the floor.

It has broad support and I hope we can work together to move this bipartisan pro-technology, pro-electronic commerce legislation forward as soon as possible.

MARY MCGRORY ON JOHN F.
KENNEDY, JR.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, it happens I was in the White House, in what was then Ralph Dungan's southwest office just down the hall from the Oval Office—where they were cleaning the carpet, the President's furniture having been moved to the outside corridor with his rocking chair atop the clutter—when word came from Dallas that the President was dead. A few moments later Hubert H. Humphrey burst in, embraced Dungan and let out: "My God, what have they done to us." By "they" of course he meant the political right wing in Texas. Later we learned that the Dallas police had arrested a man associated with Fair Play for Cuba. What indeed had been done to us, what were we doing to ourselves?

That evening a group of us who lived on Macomb Street, out Connecticut Avenue, drifted over to Mary McGrory's. We sat about, saying little. At length Mary, with the feeling only she can put into words, announced: "We'll never laugh again." "Heavens, Mary," I replied, "we'll laugh again. It's just that we will never be young again."

In this morning's Washington Post, her column "A Death in the Family" describes in poignant detail the history from then to now, now being of course the death of John F. KENNEDY, JR., so much on our minds in those slow-paced days of mourning so many years ago, now himself gone, along with his wife Carolyn and his sister-in-law Lauren Bessette.

I ask unanimous consent that her reflections be reprinted in the RECORD in full following my statement.

There being no objection, the article ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 22, 1999]

A DEATH IN THE FAMILY
(By Mary McGrory)

To understand the round-the-clock coverage of John Kennedy's death, the unending talk about it, and the makeshift memorials, it helps to remember what the country felt about his parents. His father, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, handsome and dashing, came out of Boston insisting on being our first Catholic president—and was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963.

His beautiful mother, Jacqueline Bouvier, once dismissed as a social butterfly, stepped

forward and held the country together. She arranged a funeral that was majestic and moved through it like a queen. She saw to every detail from the kilted Irish pipers to the eternal flame.

When it was over, she summoned the most famous political scribe of his time, Theodore H. White, and put a name on her husband's time in office, Camelot. The country has been emotionally involved with the Kennedy's ever since. They are numerous, good looking and always up to something. They have provided a pageant of smiles, tears and scandals.

When John Kennedy's single-engine plane, with him at the controls, fell off the radar at the Martha's Vineyard airport, the nation once again went to its post by the television to keep vigil with the Kennedys.

In the five days that followed, the dread and dismay were laced with indignation. This was not supposed to happen. This was entirely gratuitous. The crown prince had been exempt from "the curse of the Kennedys"—a phrase coined by Uncle Teddy during the Chappaquiddick crisis. Had not Jackie Kennedy sequestered her children from the turbulence at the Kennedy compound in Hyannis Port, as Bobby Kennedy's fatherless sons wrestled with various demons? She took John and Caroline over the water to Martha's Vineyard.

John had not followed in his father's footsteps. He was his mother's son. She brought him up not to be a Kennedy, but to be himself. He shared her detachment about politics. When asked a while back how, in the light of his father's posthumously revealed promiscuity, Jack Kennedy would have tolerated today's fierce press scrutiny, John Kennedy said coolly he thought his father might have chosen to go into another line of work.

John Kennedy died like his father violently and too soon. His blond wife, Carolyn Bessette, and his sister-in-law Lauren Bessette died with him. At 38, he left more unfulfilled promise than performance. He was strikingly handsome and unexpectedly nice for one of his looks and station. He was courteous to all, even the paparazzi who dogged him from the age of 3 when he broke the nation's heart by saluting his father's coffin.

The tabs called him "The Hunk" and People magazine said he was "the sexiest man alive." If the grief seems disproportionate to his life, it is easily explained. He was measured by who he was, not what he did.

His mother vetoed his first choice of a career, the theater. He went into the law, but not for long. He founded a magazine he called "George." It was to be a glossy, trendy monthly that treated politics as entertainment.

He courted publicity for "George" by sometimes doing odd things: He posed nude for an illustration to accompany a critique of his Kennedy cousins' behavior. More recently, he visited Mike Tyson, the convicted rapist, in prison; he invited pornographer Larry Flynt to the White House correspondents' dinner. Like his mother, he never explained his actions. He was a free spirit. His father, despite his private excesses, was decorous in his public life, having a politician's perpetual concern about what the neighbors will think. Jack Kennedy was witty, sometimes in the mordant Irish way; his son was whimsical. Politics does not allow for whimsy.

John's love life was of aching, international interest. He courted a string of gorgeous girls and then married one. He married willowy Carolyn Bessette at a secret wedding on an island off Georgia. He was terribly proud of his coup against the press. He released one picture. It was of him kissing his bride's hand. It was drop-dead romantic.

The country spent the last weekend soaking up every detail, watching hour after hour of Jack's funeral, Bobby's funeral, touch football, prayers at Arlington. The context was pure, incredible Kennedy. The clan had gathered at Hyannis Port to celebrate the wedding of Rory Kennedy. A huge tent had been set up on Ethel's lawn. It was the one mercy of the grim weekend. The Kennedys, who derive such solace from each other, were together. The wedding was postponed. The family mourned.

Washington talked of nothing else. Arguments broke out over "the curse of the Kennedys"—was it really the rashness of its members? "Where was God in all this?" one man demanded to know at a subdued Saturday party.

All agreed on one point: It was a shame.

CALIFORNIA'S GUN CONTROL
LAWS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, earlier this week, California Governor Gray Davis signed into law two of the strictest gun control measures in the country. One of these laws is the nation's most comprehensive ban on assault weapons, and the other prohibits the purchase of more than one handgun a month.

California residents support these common sense safety measures designed to take lethal, semiautomatic weapons off the streets, and reduce illegal gun trafficking. Californians feel strongly about ending the easy accessibility of guns because of their history with gun violence over this last decade. In 1989, Americans were shocked when a madman walked into a schoolyard in Stockton, CA, with a rapid-firing AK-47 and shot off 50 rounds a minute for 2 minutes, killing 5 children and wounding 30. Californians were again struck by tragedy in a 1993 massacre at a San Francisco law firm in which 8 people died and 6 were wounded, and again in 1997, when a high profile armed bank robbery spilled out on to the streets of North Hollywood.

As always, NRA lobbyists were working to undermine the effort of the California state legislature. But because gun violence has held such a prominent and tragic place in the minds and hearts of Californians, the legislature was able to defy the NRA and pass these responsible gun control measures. So many families in California have been torn apart by gun violence, and so many people have been affected by the weak gun control laws in this nation, that the NRA failed in the California state legislature.

I hope that other states will follow the lead of the California state legislature and pass responsible gun control measures. I pray that they learn from the tragedies in California, rather than wait for a decade of tragedies to occur in their own states, before passing responsible safety measures. I also make an appeal to my Congressional colleagues to pass sensible gun control legislation now. Although in this case, the debate on gun violence has moved to the state legislature, Congress has not been absolved of its responsibility.

We must end the plague of gun violence that claims so many innocent lives.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, July 21, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,630,350,182,425.20 (Five trillion, six hundred thirty billion, three hundred fifty million, one hundred eighty-two thousand, four hundred twenty-five dollars and twenty cents).

One year ago, July 21, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,535,209,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred thirty-five billion, two hundred nine million).

Five years ago, July 21, 1994, the Federal debt stood at \$4,628,452,000,000 (Four trillion, six hundred twenty-eight billion, four hundred fifty-two million).

Ten years ago, July 21, 1989, the Federal debt stood at \$2,802,628,000,000 (Two trillion, eight hundred two billion, six hundred twenty-eight million) which reflects a debt increase of almost \$3 trillion—\$2,827,722,182,425.20 (Two trillion, eight hundred twenty-seven billion, seven hundred twenty-two million, one hundred eighty-two thousand, four hundred twenty-five dollars and twenty cents) during the past 10 years.

OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to lend my support for the inclusion of \$15,000,000 million for the Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism. This important funding brings to completion the creation of the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust as specified by PL. 104-58.

During the 104th Congress, we created the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust to commemorate the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The Oklahoma City National Memorial will consist of three components: the actual Memorial, an interactive learning museum, and the Memorial Institute now funded in this legislation.

Fundraising for the symbolic Memorial and the Memorial Center is nearly complete and construction for the symbolic Memorial is complete. With the funding provided in this legislation, the Memorial Institute is one step closer to a reality. Already, an implementation plan for the Memorial Institute is complete and work has begun to prepare for the construction.

In preparation, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Foundation and the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust have entered into a partnership with the Oklahoma Alliance for Public Policy Research to establish an operational relationship for the Memorial Institute. The Alliance consists of all of Oklahoma's research universities (Oklahoma State, University of Oklahoma, and Tulsa University), while the

University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center will perform the administrative and functional duties as directed by the Institute's management team.

The Alliance meets the joint public-private partnership arrangement provided for in the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust Act. This joint partnership is both prudent and necessary as Oklahoma and the nation begins to consider the broader implications of domestic terrorism.

The Memorial Institute will be the only institute of its kind in the nation dedicated to understanding, deterring, and mitigating against terrorism. Naturally, it is only fitting that such a center is located in Oklahoma given our close, personal relationship with domestic terrorism. Yet this Memorial Institute will go beyond being just another reminder of the tragic event that struck Oklahoma and the nation early in the morning of April 19, 1995.

The Memorial Institute will also provide a collaboration and exchange of knowledge between public and private, Federal and state, and military and civilian efforts to counter terrorism. Another important issue that will be researched at the Memorial Institute is how to better coordinate and integrate health care and medical efforts associated with our response to terrorism. This collaborative research on emerging counter-terrorism projects will lend key insights to ensuring that the events of April 19 never occur again.

Mr. President, I thank the Chairman, Senator GREGG, and the Ranking Member, Senator HOLLINGS, for efforts to secure this important funding for the Memorial Institute. Their efforts will long be remembered by the researchers who spend time at the Memorial Institute and the American public who stand to gain countless benefits from their research. Oklahoma and the Nation thank them.

COMMENDING A NAVAL AVIATOR

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to commend a constituent of mine from Fort Collins, Colorado—Lieutenant Commander Carl Oesterle, an F-18 pilot on the air craft carrier U.S.S. *Constellation*. Colorado is a state blessed with a large number of dedicated active duty personnel and retired military, and as a member of the Armed Services Committee I like to take the opportunity to commend our personnel when they conduct themselves in a top notch manner.

I am sure that LCDR Oesterle would insist that he was doing nothing more than his duty on June 23, while participating in a night training mission in the Pacific. But his actions in salvaging his seriously disabled fighter by conducting an emergency landing on the *Constellation* demonstrate the excellent training and dedication of our nation's fighter pilots. The episode is outlined very well in a July 9, article

in the Washington Times and I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Times, July 9, 1999]

INSIDE THE RING—NAVY HEROICS

(By Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough)

The Navy aviation community is buzzing over the heroics of an F-18C pilot on the carrier USS *Constellation*, or "Connie" to her friends.

On June 23, as the pilot catapulted off the deck in the Pacific for a night mission, he experienced twin engine problems blamed on the dreaded ingestion of foreign objects, such as a metal washer or shirt button, that sometimes miss detection on deck, according to a Navy source.

The \$35 million strike fighter was so crippled, aviators on the Connie thought the pilot would quickly bail out.

But instead of taking the easy way, the pilot stuck with the plane, coaxing its altitude up to 80 feet, then 150 as he jettisoned fuel.

Meanwhile, the ship's crew scurried to erect netting, called a barricade, to trap the aircraft if the pilot could achieve enough speed and altitude to manhandle it into landing position.

His first pass was high. On a second try, as tension grew and the landing signal officer barked commands via radio, the pilot hit the barricade dead center. The ship erupted in cheers.

"Everyone on the platform was hugging and almost in tears," said an officer who helped the pilot to safety. "Our prayer was definitely answered as Oyster (the pilot's nickname) popped open the canopy and hopped out of the jet."

What motivated the pilot to risk his life to save the plane?

A naval pilot in Washington offered this: "It's long been a question in flying circles on when to make the determination it's time to eject. With today's zero-defect-mentality and second-guessing. There's tremendous pressure for a guy to stay with the airplane. It's a tough call."

Cmdr. Dave Koontz, a Navy spokesman in San Diego, could not confirm that the pilot encountered double engine problems. He said one engine failed and the Navy has started an inquiry to find out why.

"You're trained to handle emergencies and there is a variety of emergencies that come up," said Cmdr. Koontz, a former helicopter pilot who served on the *Constellation*. "I personally think what he did was pretty heroic."

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:52 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1995. An act to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to empower teachers, improve student achievement through high-quality professional development for teachers, reauthorize the Reading Excellence Act, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, with amendments, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

S. 880. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to remove flammable fuels from the list of