

serve two terms as a Congressional Delegate to the U.N., I have focused significant attention on the United Nations. On the anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter, I think it is appropriate to take time for us all to reflect on that important institution.

The U.N. is making headway in implementing reforms, and I believe that is due in a large part to the efforts of the U.S. Congress. According to GAO, the U.N. has made substantial progress in restructuring its leadership and operations. It has also created a performance-oriented human capital system. Unfortunately, however, there is no system in place within the U.N. to monitor and evaluate program results and impact. In other words, the U.N. undertakes numerous activities on social, economic, and political affairs, but the Secretariat cannot reliably assess whether these activities have made a difference in people's lives and whether they have improved situations in a measurable way. I look forward to working with the U.N. to make sure in the future it will not just believe it is contributing to positive change, it will know it is doing so. As Secretary-General Annan noted, "a reformed United Nations will be a more relevant United Nations in the eyes of the world."

In the area of peacekeeping, the U.N. is clearly in crisis because many countries, including the U.S., keep calling on the U.N. to take on missions it is not capable of fulfilling. The U.N. can play a useful role in building coalitions to address matters of international security, as we saw in the Persian Gulf War. Moreover, the U.N. has the ability to effectively conduct traditional peacekeeping operations, such as those in Cyprus and the Sinai Peninsula. Unlike NATO and other regional military forces, however, the U.N. is only successful when it takes on limited missions where a political settlement has already been reached, hostilities have ceased, and all parties agree to the U.N. peacekeeping role. The U.S. must be careful not to set up the U.N. for failure. We risk ruining the U.N.'s credibility if we insist on a more robust peace making role for U.N. forces. In Sierra Leone, a feel-good U.N. operation with no impact on keeping civilians safe and with "peacekeepers" held as hostages sounds a lot like a replay of U.N. forces in Bosnia. I had hoped the U.N. learned its lessons since that terrible time.

As we celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter, we should celebrate the success of the U.N. without turning a blind eye to its failings. We should recommit ourselves to making sure the U.N. continues to reform. We should make sure our nation doesn't push the U.N. to do more than it can do effectively. If we do nothing, and in fifty-five more years the United Nations collapses under its own weight, then we will have only ourselves to blame.

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read some of the names of those who lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

June 26, 1999:

Kevin S. Bonner, 28, Chicago, IL;

Danny R. Davis, 35, Chicago, IL;

Sharon Duberry, 35, Gary, IN;

Weldon Ellingson, 79, Cedar Rapids, IA;

William Ernest, 34, Philadelphia, PA;

Marilyn Freestone, 57, Cedar Rapids, IA;

Estella Martinez, 40, San Antonio, TX;

Willie Palmer, 29, Baltimore, MD;

Ruben Ruvalcaba, 22, San Antonio, TX;

Anthony Scott, 22, Bridgeport, CT;

Carlos Sermiento, 22, Dallas, TX;

Chau Tran, 17, Lansing, MI;

Julio A. Vincencio, 18, Chicago, IL;

Mose Penn Warner, 82, Louisville, KY.

In addition, Mr. President, since the Senate was not in session on June 24 and June 25, I ask unanimous consent that the names be printed in the RECORD of some of those who were killed by gunfire last year on June 24th and June 25.

June 24: James Bailey, 21, Kansas City, MO; Kurt Chappell, 38, Cincinnati, OH; Philemon Epepa, 48, Houston, TX; Dana Fowlkes, 28, Baltimore, MD; Deslond Glenn, 17, Fort Worth, TX; Antonio Hernandez, 32, Houston, TX; John Kerr, 28, Memphis, TN; Max James Langley, 74, Mesquite, TX; Angelo Lard, 32, Detroit, MI; Mary Jane Noonan, 37, New Orleans, LA; Tull Rea, Sr., 89, Dallas, TX; Edwin A. Vazquez, 23, Chicago, IL; Unidentified male, 20, Newark, NJ.

June 25: Mona Lisa Castro, 28, Fort Worth, TX; Joe T. Harp, Pine Bluff, AR; Lavar R. Knight, 19, Chicago, IL; Millard Courtney Sauls, 25, Washington, DC; Latrice Spencer, 22, Louisville, KY; Fred Warren, 18, Miami-Dade County, FL; Quintrale Williams, 38, New Orleans, LA; Unidentified male, 16, Chicago, IL.

REMEMBERING THE FORGOTTEN: KOREA 1950-1953

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, yesterday was the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War, an often overlooked, yet very important event in history. "Forgotten" is a term used too often about the Ko-

rean War; for veterans and their families, the war is very real, and something they can never forget.

Officially, the war was the first military effort of the United Nations, but American involvement was dominant throughout the conflict. Thousands of Americans traveled to a distant land to help defend the rights of strangers threatened by hostile invasion. Unfortunately, many who fought bravely to aid the Koreans lost their lives while waging the war.

Today, I want to pay homage to all who served in this war. The troops from the United States and the 20 other United Nations countries who provided aid to the South Koreans deserve our great acclaim every day, but even more so on this special anniversary. These great countries united to preserve the rights of South Korea, a small democracy threatened by the overwhelming power of the Communist government. South Korea did not have sufficient military resources to protect its interests. Fortunately, the United Nations member countries were not about to sit back and watch North Korea, with the aid of China and the Soviet Union, annihilate the democracy in the south.

On June 25, 1950, troops from Communist-ruled North Korea invaded South Korea, meeting little resistance to their attack. A few days later, on the morning of July 5th—still Independence Day in the United States—Private Kenny Shadrack of Skin Fork, West Virginia, became the war's first American casualty. Kenny was the first, but many more West Virginians were destined to die in the conflict—in fact, more West Virginians were killed in combat during the three years of the Korean War than during the 10 years that we fought in Vietnam. In one of the bloodiest wars in history, 36,940 more Americans would lose their lives before it was all over. In addition, more than 8,000 Americans are still missing in action and unaccounted for.

Five years ago, we dedicated the Korean War Memorial on the Mall in Washington, DC. This stirring tribute to the veterans of this war poignantly symbolizes the hardships of the conflict.

The Memorial depicts, with stainless steel statues, a squad of 19 soldiers on patrol. The ground on which they advance is reminiscent of the rugged Korean terrain that they encountered, and their wind-blown ponchos depict the treacherous weather that ensued throughout the war. Our soldiers landed in South Korea poorly equipped to face the icy temperatures of 30 degrees below zero, their weaponry outdated and inadequate. As a result of the extreme cold, many veterans still suffer today from cold-related injuries, including frostbite, cold sensitization, numbness, tingling and burning, circulatory problems, skin cancer, fungal infections, and arthritis. Furthermore, the psychological tolls of war have caused great hardship for many veterans.

As a background to the soldiers' statues at the Memorial, the images of 2,400 unnamed men and women stand etched into a granite wall, symbolizing the determination of the United States workforce and the millions of family members and friends who supported the efforts of those at war. Looking at the steadfast, resolute faces of these individuals invokes in the viewer a deep admiration and appreciation for their importance to the war effort.

Author James Brady, a veteran of the Korean War, spoke for all those who served in the war when he wrote, "We were all proudly putting our lives on the line for our country. But I would later come to realize that the Korean War was like the middle child in a family, falling between World War II and Vietnam. It became an overlooked war." Mr. Brady conveys the sentiments of many of the veterans who served in this war and underscores our need to give these veterans the recognition they are long overdue.

Today, I salute the courage of those who stood up for democracy while fighting for the freedom of strangers. Through their unselfish display of determination and valor in the battles they endured, they sent an important message to future generations. I thank our Korean War veterans; their bravery reminds us of the value we put on freedom, while their sacrifices remind us that, as it says at the Korean War Memorial, "Freedom is not free."

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business Friday, June 23, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,646,605,711,994.02 (Five trillion, six hundred forty-six billion, six hundred five million, seven hundred eleven thousand, nine hundred ninety-four dollars and two cents).

One year ago, June 23, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,594,432,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred ninety-four billion, four hundred thirty-two million).

Five years ago, June 23, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,887,614,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred eighty-seven billion, six hundred fourteen million).

Twenty-five years ago, June 23, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$525,118,000,000 (Five hundred twenty-five billion, one hundred eighteen million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,121,487,711,994.02 (Five trillion, one hundred twenty-one billion, four hundred eighty-seven million, seven hundred eleven thousand, nine hundred ninety-four dollars and two cents) during the past 25 years.

TRIBUTE TO LUCY CALAUTTI

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, here in Washington, DC, administrations come and go, Members of Congress and their staff pass through at an

increasing pace. It often seems that many of the people that we know are on their way to someplace else.

With all this change, we cherish the points of stability in our lives, and among these are the professional staff members who have been with us for the long haul. These are the people who could have gone elsewhere and earned more money, but they chose to stay and work in public service. They are the silent heroes here in Congress. They keep the process moving; their invisible stamp is upon all our work in public policy. We depend upon them more than we like to say.

Lucy Calautti is one of those key staff members who makes things happen here in the United States Senate.

Lucy has worked with me for over 25 years, first in my role as an elected State official in our State Capitol in North Dakota, then in the U.S. House of Representatives and now the U.S. Senate. During much of that time she has been my Chief of Staff.

Lucy goes about her work with an energy, focus, and high-spirited competence that people who deal with her have come to know well. For me, Lucy has been a treasure. I have had the great luxury of knowing that when I leave the office to travel to North Dakota, the work here will continue to be directed by a real leader.

Lucy is a true original. She is practical and idealistic, a patriot and an ardent advocate of women's rights. When she graduated from high school in Queens, New York in the 1960s, she went right into the Navy to serve her country. That was not exactly the most popular thing to do back then. When she left the service she came to North Dakota and enrolled in North Dakota State University to get her Masters degree.

I hired Lucy in 1974, and during all of those years she has brought passion and conviction to her work. No problem has been too small or too big. If it concerned the people of North Dakota and our country, then Lucy would tackle it until it got resolved.

One of Lucy's passions has been Major League Baseball. For years she and her husband, Kent, have taken a weekend or two in February to catch a part of Spring training in Florida. It's true she has suffered over the years as an ardent New York Mets fan. But for years I have watched the autographed baseballs on her desk form a rising pyramid in their plastic cases. I had a sense where this stack was heading.

And now, not surprisingly, Lucy is going to leave my office this week to become the head of Government Relations for Major League Baseball. I am sad, but I am happy, too. America's national pastime is gaining a tireless advocate here in Washington. No one deserves this opportunity more than Lucy, and no one could do a better job.

Such passages are common here in Washington, but that does not make them any easier. I just wanted to take a few moments to express my apprecia-

tion to Lucy Calautti, on behalf of all the people of my state, for a job well done. We wish her well.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 4577, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4577) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McCain amendment No. 3610, to enhance protection of children using the Internet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 3625

(Purpose: To implement pilot programs for antimicrobial resistance monitoring and prevention)

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. FRIST, proposes an amendment numbered 3625.

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 27, before the colon on line 4, insert the following: ", and of which \$25,000,000 shall be made available through such Centers for the establishment of partnerships between the Federal Government and academic institutions and State and local public health departments to carry out pilot programs for antimicrobial resistance detection, surveillance, education and prevention and to conduct research on resistance mechanisms and new or more effective antimicrobial compounds."

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, I offer this amendment to H.R. 4577, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill to implement pilot programs for antimicrobial resistance monitoring and prevention.

Antimicrobial resistance has become a worldwide problem. Emerging, drug-resistant infections threaten the health and stability of countries across the world. Diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis have become resistant to treatment in many countries, and we are beginning to see these drug-resistant infections reemerging in the United States.