

are inherently violent and commit violent crimes ought to go to jail and spend a long time in jail with a sentence that is appropriate to that.

It is unforgivable in this country that the average murderer, the average person convicted of murder, is spending only 7 years in prison. That is unforgivable that our criminal justice system allows that to happen.

Again, we know what to do about that if we have the will. My friend, Senator CRAIG from Idaho, and I will introduce on Monday this legislation, and I hope very much that my colleagues will join us in saying this very simple message to all the States and all the people involved in the criminal justice system: Distinguish between violent and nonviolent offenders in our criminal justice system and say to every American, if you commit a violent crime, understand that you are going to spend all of your time in jail until the day that your sentence ends, and you are not going to get an hour off early. There is no good time, no parole, no help, no hope.

How do we do that? We do that through the resources we send to State and local governments that reward those States that adopt that provision, and, hopefully, State by State by State, we can develop a national policy that says to all Americans that we have begun to draw the line on violent crime, that we have sent a message to everyone who commits a violent crime that things have changed.

Mr. President, I hope, having given this long presentation, that some in the Congress will cosponsor, perhaps even the Presiding Officer, having listened at length, will cosponsor legislation of this type, and, one by one by one, we will achieve enough cosponsors on a bipartisan basis to this bill offered by a Democrat and a Republican. One by one by one, we will cosponsor, vote, and create a new law that does something good for this country.

Mr. President, with that, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WENDELL FORD

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, Harry Truman once said, "It is amazing what we can accomplish if we don't care who gets the credit."

That kind of selfless leadership is not found much in Washington anymore. But it is the essence of my great friend, WENDELL FORD.

Earlier this week, Senator FORD announced he would not seek a fifth term in this body.

For me, the news is bittersweet. I know how much Senator FORD looks forward to spending more time with his wife Jean and their family. I know how much he misses Kentucky, how much he simply just wants to go fishing with his grandchildren.

But I also know how much I will miss him and how much the Senate will miss him.

It is one of the traditions of this Senate that we carve our names inside our desks. Carved inside Senator FORD's desk is the name of one of this body's towering giants, Senator Henry Clay, "the Great Compromiser."

It is fitting that WENDELL FORD and Henry Clay should share the same desk—not just because they are both sons of Kentucky, but because they both understand that democracy requires compromise.

We can never compromise on principle. But we can—and we must—be willing to negotiate details if we are to accomplish anything of consequence.

That is one of many lessons I learned from WENDELL FORD.

It is ironic that WENDELL FORD comes from Kentucky, home of the great racehorses, because he is not a racehorse; he is a workhorse.

He has served the people of his State for more than 32 years as State senator, Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and now for the last 22 years as U.S. Senator. But he has always remained a public servant.

When he announced his decision not to seek reelection, Senator FORD said he loves this Senate as much as life itself.

The reason he loves it, though, is not because of the power or the glamour; those things have never really interested WENDELL FORD. He loves this institution because of the history that has been made here and because of the potential that exists here.

The potential to help people.

To make the promise of America a reality for every American.

To include those who have been left out.

That is why WENDELL FORD loves this Senate.

His great pride is not that he has sat with Presidents, but that he can sit and talk with friends at every creek and in every holler in Kentucky, and that Kentucky is better and, frankly, America is better because of his efforts.

He is truly a leader among leaders. We need more people like WENDELL FORD in the U.S. Senate today.

During his years here, Senator FORD has distinguished himself as a leader in areas from energy to aviation to election reform.

As chairman of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, he helped reduce Senate committee spending.

He has been a long and persistent advocate of a 2-year Federal budget to help this body look beyond the immediate and plan better for our future.

He was the chief force behind the creation of an independent Federal Aviation Administration.

He was a prime sponsor of the motor voter registration bill which has brought millions of new Americans into the electoral process.

He was the chief sponsor, in 1990, of a Democratic campaign finance reform package, and I fully expect him to spend the next year and a half working to make bipartisan finance in campaigns a reality.

As Democratic whip since 1990, WENDELL FORD found yet another way to serve his caucus and his country. Whenever there has been a need, he has stood ready to fill it. Every Democrat—indeed, every Member of the Senate—has his or her own story to tell about how WENDELL FORD has made a powerful and positive contribution to this institution and to the Nation.

On a personal note, let me say that WENDELL has been a very special friend to my wife Linda and me. He has been a constant source of wisdom, of strength and perspective. I must say, I could not possibly express the gratitude that I feel for the great blessing that that friendship has meant to me now over all these years.

Years from now, when we are all gone from here, a new Senator will open the desk now occupied by Senator FORD and see his name carved there. He or she will be reminded not just of what this Senate was, but what it can be. As he looks at the names of Henry Clay and WENDELL FORD, and recognizes the greatness that that desk represents now, not caring much about who gets the accomplishment credit but just who gets the work done, they, as we, will thank WENDELL FORD for his contribution, for his vision, for his commitment to public service, and for his friendship.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOMENICI. On behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, March 13, the Federal debt stood at \$5,362,035,571,060.06.

Five years ago, March 13, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,854,493,000,000.

Ten years ago, March 13, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,246,983,000,000.

Twenty-five years ago, March 13, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$428,380,000,000 which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,933,655,571,060.06—during the past 25 years.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1415. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-1416. A communication from the Executive Director of the Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1417. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit of the Internal Revenue Service, Department of Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Revenue Procedure 97-22, received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1418. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Parole Commission, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1419. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, 109 rules including a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E5 Airspace" received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1420. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant, Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled "Revision of Coastal Zone Management Program Regulations" (RIN0648-AJ24) received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1421. A communication from the President and Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1422. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1423. A communication from the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "1996 Judicial Business of the United States Courts"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1424. A communication from the Director of Regulations Policy, Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, two rules including a rule entitled "Indirect Food Additives" received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-1425. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the re-

port of the statement of policy; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 104. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 443. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide congressional authorization for restrictions on receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste and for State control over transportation of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 444. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to impose a tax on the manufacture and importation of tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 445. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to encourage recycling of waste tires and to abate tire dumps and tire stockpiles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DODD:

S. 446. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to improve the enforcement capabilities of the Federal Election Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 447. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to give further assurance to the right of victims of crime to attend and observe the trials of those accused of the crime, and for other purposes; read twice and placed on the calendar.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 443. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide congressional authorization for restrictions on receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste and for State control over transportation of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE STATE AND LOCAL INTERSTATE WASTE CONTROL ACT OF 1997

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the State and Local Interstate Waste Control Act of 1997. This bill will give our cities and States the authority they need to stop imports of trash coming from other States.

We have been working on this issue for 7 years. We have explored all options. We have held hearings, debated the issues. The Senate has passed interstate waste bills in each of the last four Congresses. It is time we put this issue behind us.

Anyone who has kept up with New York State's decision to close the Freshkills landfill knows why we must act and why we must act now. As my colleagues may be aware, the Freshkills landfill on Staten Island, which takes all of New York City's garbage, is closing.

What does that mean? That means 13,000 tons of garbage a day, almost 5 million tons a year, need a new home. It is hard to visualize how much garbage that is. What does it mean? It means about 1,200 trucks of garbage a day coming out of New York City, every one of them packed to the brim. Or, in other words, a convoy of trash trucks 12 miles long, 365 days a year—imagine that, a convoy of trash trucks 12 miles long each of 365 days a year coming out of New York City. That is what that means with the closure of Freshkills landfill on Staten Island because that garbage has to go somewhere. Soon it will not go to Staten Island. Where is it going to go?

We have no idea where these trucks will go. One thing is clear. New York will have virtually no way to get rid of its trash when Freshkills does close in the year 2001. The entire State of New York can take only about 1,200 tons of New York City's trash each day and that means the rest, over 4 million tons a year, must go out of State.

What's worse, as far as I know, New York has not taken any steps to build or to grant permits to new in-State landfills. I guess it is far easier to send trash out of State than to fight the not-in-my-backyard opponents blocking new landfills and incinerators in New York State.

I do not want to single out New York. Many other great cities have similar troubles. Trash disposal is tough. But many States have taken the old adage "it is better to give than to receive" to the extreme. When it comes to trash, there is just too much giving and too much receiving, especially when those receiving the trash have no choice.

The fact is every city should take care of its own trash if possible. No city should be able to simply dump the problem on its neighbors. Yet that is precisely what could happen. Why? That is because today no State or town can stop shipments of garbage from other States. They do not have the authority.

A few years ago, Miles City, MT, my home State, faced the prospect of becoming a dumping ground for Minneapolis, MN, trash. The 5,000 citizens of Miles City had no say at all in whether a mega-fill landfill could go up in their backyards to take care of garbage from a city nearly 800 miles away in another State.

That is wrong. It is clearly wrong. It is unfair. Every town in America should have the right to say no. But today they do not have that right. And why is that? Every time a State law restricting out-of-State garbage imports has come up, they have been challenged in the courts. The courts have