

The United States has by far the largest economy in the world. We are unquestionably the wealthiest country. The amount we spend on foreign aid totals only a few dollars per American per year.

What does the rest of the world look like?

Imagine, for a moment, if the world's population were shrunk to a population of 100 people, with the current ratios staying the same. Of those 100 people, 57 would be Asians. There would be 21 Europeans. Fourteen would be from North and South America. Eight would be Africans.

Of those 100 people, 52 would be women, and 48 would be men. Seventy would be non-White, and 30 would be White. Seventy would be non-Christian, and 30 would be Christian.

Six people would possess 59 percent of the world's wealth, and all 6 would be Americans. Think about that.

Fifty people—one half of the population, would suffer from malnutrition. 80 out of 100 would live in substandard housing, often without safe water to drink.

Seventy would be illiterate. Only 1 would have a college education. And only 1 would own a computer.

Are we spending too much on foreign aid? These statistics put things in perspective. I would suggest that there are two reasons to conclude that not only are we not spending too much, we are not spending enough.

First, we are a wealthy country—far wealthier than any other. Yes we have problems. Serious problems. But they pale in comparison to the deprivation endured by over a billion of the world's people who live in extreme poverty, with incomes of less than \$1 per day. Like other industrialized countries, we have a moral responsibility to help.

Second, it is often said, but worth repeating, that our economy and our security are closely linked to the global economy and to the security of other countries. Although we call it foreign aid, it isn't just about helping others. These programs help us.

By raising incomes in poor countries we create new markets for American exports, the fastest growing sector of our economy.

Raising incomes abroad also reduces pressure on people to flee their own countries in search of a better life. One example that is close to home is Mexico, where half the population survives on an income of \$2 per day. Every day, thousands of people cross illegally from Mexico into the United States, putting enormous strains on U.S. law enforcement.

Foreign aid programs support our democratic allies. There are few examples in history of a democracy waging war against another democracy.

These programs protect the environment and public health, by stopping air and water pollution, and combating the spread of infectious diseases that are only an airplane flight away from our shores.

They help deter the proliferation of weapons, including nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

These are but a few examples of how "foreign aid" creates jobs here at home, and protects American interests abroad.

The American people need to know what we do with our foreign aid, and why in an increasingly interdependent world the only superpower should be doing more to protect our interests around the world, not less.

CHANGE OF COMMAND FOR THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. president, on July 21, 2000 our colleague Senator JOHN MCCAIN delivered an address at the Change of Command ceremony were Admiral Jay Johnson stepped down from his distinguished career to be succeeded by Admiral Vern Clark as the 27th Chief of Naval Operations.

I was privileged to be present, together with Roberta McCain, Senator MCCAIN's mother, to listen to his stirring remarks to our Navy-Marine Corps men and women—both present and serving throughout the world in the cause of freedom. Our colleague has a long and distinguished career in and with our military. His heartfelt delivery was genuine and his message was inspirational. I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN SPEECH FOR CNO RETIREMENT July 21, 2000

Thank you, Admiral Johnson, Secretary Cohen, Secretary Danzig, General Shelton, Admiral Clark, the Joint Chiefs, Medal of Honor recipients, members of Congress, members of the Naval Academy Board of Visitors, distinguished flag and general officers of the U.S. and Allied Forces, guests, families and friends. And thank you, midshipmen of the Class of 2004.

I am greatly honored to be here today, and to participate in this wonderful ceremony as the men and women of the United States Navy officially welcome their new Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Vernon Clark, and say farewell and thank you to the man who has led you so well for more than four years, my good friend, Admiral Jay Johnson.

It has never been enough that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be, and I quote, "a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor." End quote.

For those of you who know your plebe rates, you recognize that those words were written by a man who is buried here at the Naval Academy, underneath the Chapel dome. John Paul Jones had a clear vision for the qualifications of a Naval Officer over 220 years ago, qualifications that Admiral Johnson and Admiral Clark not only meet, but exceed.

Admiral Johnson and I have known each other for a long time. We both served on the USS ORISKANY during the Vietnam War. He flew an F8 Crusader in two combat cruises, trying to finish the war so those of us who weren't as good a pilot as he was could come home a little earlier. And for that I am extremely grateful!

Of the many lessons I learned from Vietnam, one that I value highly is the realization that although Americans have fought valiantly in many noble causes, we are not assured that the battle will always be necessary or the field well-chosen. In the end, Americans at war, professional and conscript alike, always find their honor in their answer, if not their summons. My friend, Admiral Johnson found much honor in his answer to our country's call to arms.

In better times, Admiral Johnson and I again worked together on behalf of the service we both want to see succeed. As a member of Congress, I have admired his meteoric rise as an Air Wing, Battle Group, Joint Task Force and Fleet Commander. As the Vice Chief and then Chief of Naval Operations, Jay's frank counsel on issues affecting the defense of our country has been of great value to me, and other members of Congress.

Applying his philosophy that emphasizes Operational Primacy, Leadership, Teamwork and Pride, Admiral Johnson has guided the Navy for the past four years, skillfully balancing mandated reductions in force with dramatically increased operational tasking.

He has been a champion of reform. He improved the Inter-Deployment Training Cycle—the period between deployments—the largest quality-of-life initiative of the past decade, by reducing at-sea time and ensuring that sailors could spend more time in port with their families. His improvements included empowering the Navy's commanding officers by removing redundant inspections and burdensome paperwork and raising morale among the sailors, while giving commanders the opportunity to truly lead their ships, squadrons, submarines and SEAL teams.

Admiral Johnson also led the Joint Chiefs of Staff in calling for the largest personnel pay increases in the past decade. He was the first Chief to step forward and support food stamp relief for our most needy sailors, soldiers, airmen, and marines. In addition, he led the charge for Pay Table Reform, which increased our sailors' pay beginning this month. He was instrumental in restoring full retirement pay for military retirees, and in pushing for larger increases in annual military pay raises. The dramatic improvements in this years' defense authorization bill, which passed the Senate last week are, in large part, due to Jay Johnson's influence.

The men and women he has commanded have responded to his outstanding leadership by performing superbly themselves in combat in Iraq and the Balkans. They have kept the peace and have won the wars, and for that, we are forever indebted to our sailors, soldiers, airmen, and marines and to people like Admiral Clark who has been involved in every Navy conflict over the past 32 years.

Admiral Johnson's skill in working with people clearly reflects his close family relationships. This year, Admiral Johnson was aptly deemed Father of the Year by the National Father's Day Committee.

The Class of 1968 has asked me to announce at today's ceremony that they have chosen Admiral Jay Johnson to be the honoree of the Class of 1968 Leadership Award that will endow a gift to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for the Leadership and Ethics Curriculum. Congratulations Jay.

Admiral Clark, we welcome you and Connie to the helm of this great Navy. I am confident that the Navy will continue to flourish under your leadership.

You have already demonstrated that the key to your strength as a leader is in supporting the people of the U.S. Navy. I was heartened to hear you openly back programs like food stamp relief for service members, and testify at your Senate confirmation hearing this spring about the sailors that, I quote,

"We know that nothing is impossible with them. We can't do readiness. We can't successfully complete missions. No, we can't be victorious without them. And so nothing is more important to me than them." End quote.

The Navy has selected an outstanding 27th Chief of Naval Operations, another Vietnam combat veteran, a Destroyer-man who brings an outstanding breadth of command and joint leadership. Admiral, it is clear that you are more than capable of continuing the strong, insightful leadership provided by Admiral Johnson, leadership which will be required to guide the Navy with the vigilance and courage needed to implement reforms.

Forty-five years ago this August, when I was a youngster at the academy, I stood in Dahlgren Hall to hear the words of Admiral Arleigh Burke as he became the New Chief of Naval Operations. He went on to serve an unprecedented, distinguished three terms as CNO.

The uncertainties and challenges of the age we live in stand in stark contrast to the moment in which Admiral Arleigh Burke summoned his destroyer squadron and ordered them into battle against a superior Japanese fleet. They had to attack at the Bougainville coast to protect the landings in progress at Empress Augusta Bay. Defeat—a mathematical probability if not certainty—would have led to a loss of the battle and left vulnerable nearly all naval defenses of the Southern Pacific.

What compelled Admiral Burke to take what seemed such a desperate gamble by committing the little ships of Destroyer Squadron 23, the Little Beavers, against the immense strength of the Japanese fleet? What explains his firm faith in the reliability of the intelligence upon which he based the supposition of his ships and his confidence in the men who would command them in battle? How was he sure that the Americans whom he ordered into harm's way would obey his orders and reward his trust with such courage and resourcefulness?

He believed in his people. He believed in their courage and their ability. He knew that they, like he, were empowered by the justice of their cause, by a love of America expressed in action, and in sacrifice. Trust, derived from his appreciation of his countrymen's virtues, and his wisdom and confidence about how they would discharge their duties in a desperate battle was the essence of Admiral Burke's extraordinary leadership.

By memorializing Admiral Burke, we memorialize the very finest virtues of our blessed country. We also pay tribute to the attributes of leadership embodied in the service of Admiral Johnson and Admiral Clark, attributes that are reflected in their actions to support the men and women under their command.

The greatness of our destiny rests in the hands of every man and woman blessed to call America home. That's why Admiral

Johnson has taken so seriously his responsibilities to his sailors. He knew that together they shared equally in the honor of defending a great nation. Admiral, you will be the first to direct all praise to the men and women under your command. But I know that they would direct it back to you—the man at the helm.

Jay, you have served your Navy and your nation well. I want to thank you and Garland for your many years of exemplary service to America, and bid you fair winds and following seas, for I know we will see you again. I know you will find new ways to serve the Navy and America, and I will always rely on your wise counsel.

Admiral Clark and Connie, congratulations and welcome. I am confident that you will both distinguish the noble tradition you inherit today. Admiral, I look forward to working with you as you lead the Navy toward its always magnificent destiny.

I would like to close by speaking directly to the women and men of the U.S. Navy. As we stand here this morning, our sailors are risking their lives above, on, and below the ocean.

But this risk is not without reward—the reward of serving a cause greater than one's own self-interest. I commend your service in the Navy. I hold the Navy closer to my heart than any other human institution that I have ever been a part of—save my family. The Navy for many years was the only world I knew. It is still the world I know best and love most.

I trust in your willingness and ability to uphold the honor of your Navy and your country, for I have seen the best of America in my travels over the last year and know that America deeply appreciates your service. I recognize that we still have many miles to sail to ensure that you are properly rewarded for your continued sacrifice and service to our nation.

Make the most of these days, for you will never forget the honor of your service in this Navy. Nor will your country forget the honor you gave her in seas where so many Americans, like Admiral Burke and Admiral Johnson, fought for the love of their country. Admiral Johnson, I thank you for the honor of inviting me to return to a place I love so well. Admiral Clark, I offer my best wishes and look forward to working with you. Thank you.

GUN DEATHS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this week we received some positive news from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. According to newly released statistics, firearm deaths among young people decreased in 1998.

The new report shows that firearm deaths among children and adolescents under 20 dropped 10 percent—from 4,223 in 1997 to 3,792 in 1998. Perhaps even more significant, in 1998, deaths among young people were down 35 percent since 1994, when firearms led to the deaths of 5,833 young people.

It is no coincidence that firearm casualties have been reduced by 35 percent since 1994, the year the Brady Law went in to effect. The Brady Law, which requires licensed firearms sellers to conduct criminal background checks on prospective gun purchasers, has successfully kept guns out of the hands of hundreds of thousands of criminals and youths.

Although we can rejoice that fewer youths are subject to the danger of guns, we should still be dismayed that 10 of our young people (on average) die from guns every day. 10 children and adolescents as well as 74 adult Americans suffered gun-related deaths daily in 1998, and that is far too many.

Congress must do more to protect our children and loved ones from these gun tragedies. We can start by strengthening the Brady Law by closing the gun show loophole. That loophole allows perpetrators of violent crimes to buy guns from non-licensed or private sellers, who are not required to conduct criminal background checks. This loophole undermines the successes of Brady by arming those who would otherwise not be permitted to purchase firearms. In May of 1999, the Senate passed legislation to close this loophole by extending criminal background checks to guns sold at gun shows and pawn shops, but opponents of this common sense provision have kept it from becoming law.

It is disheartening to know that Congress has not yet passed sensible gun laws—laws designed to protect American lives. Without addressing this issue, America will continue to lose 10 young people a day to guns, and that is 10 too many.

A COMPILATION OF INFORMATION ON ETHANOL ETHERS

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I would like to note the release of a recent publication that all members of Congress should read. This new publication was produced by the Clean Fuels Development Coalition and it includes a presentation of facts about ethanol-based ethers.

As we attempt to deal with the water contamination problems resulting from leaking underground storage tanks, much of the debate is focusing on methanol-based ethers, i.e. MTBE. While MTBE has played an important role in reducing ozone throughout the U.S., the problems of water contamination have led many to advocate limiting or even banning this product.