

faith and will to resist the repression of the state, and thus replenish the wellspring of human liberty for others. He refused to bend, to abandon his commitment to his Church, and his example inspired millions of his countrymen to hold firm in their beliefs and to their rights. When the Communists took power, there were an estimated 3 million Roman Catholics in China. According to current Chinese government statistics, there are now 4 million persons registered with the official Catholic Church. However, according to China's unofficial Catholic Church, for whom Cardinal Kung was the greatest symbol, the number of underground Catholics has swelled to as many as 9-10 million.

It is no secret that religious persecution in China, including of underground Catholics, continues. It is my hope that the spirit of Cardinal Kung will endure and continue to inspire others in China and around the world to follow his courageous example. And that one day there will be the complete religious freedom in China that Cardinal Kung lived, worked, and prayed for.●

#### AMADOR VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL IN NATIONAL COMPETITION ON U.S. CONSTITUTION

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on May 6-8, 2000, more than 1,200 students from across the United States will be in Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People. . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am very proud to announce that the class from Amador Valley High School in Pleasanton will represent the State of California. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals. Through their experience, they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The We the People. . . The Citizen and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The primary goal of the program is to promote civic competence and responsibility among our nation's elementary and secondary students. Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People. . . program has provided curricular material for more than 26 million students nationwide.

The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the U.S. Congress. The students testify as constitutional experts before a panel of judges representing several regions of the country and a variety of appropriate professional fields. Their testimony is followed by a period of questioning by a simulated Congressional committee. The judges probe students for their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The class from Amador Valley High School is currently conducting re-

search and preparing for the upcoming national competition in Washington. I wish these young "constitutional experts" the best of luck at the We the People. . . national finals and continued success in their future endeavors.●

#### SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHOOTING DEATH OF AARON HALBERSTAM

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my condolences to the family of Aaron "Ari" Halberstam on the sixth Hebrew calendar anniversary of his death. On March 1, 1994, the 15 year old was shot and fatally wounded, while driving in a van with fifteen other students, on the on-ramp of the Brooklyn Bridge returning home from visiting the late Lubavitcher spiritual leader Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson.

Although the shooter, Rashid Baz, was convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison, there remains a question of what motivated the attack. Many New Yorkers have joined Ari's mother, Mrs. Devorah Halberstam, in calling on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, to reclassify this hateful attack as an act of urban terrorism. Last May, at the request of the New York Congressional Delegation, the FBI and the United States Attorney's Office agreed to review the case for possible evidence of Federal crimes such as terrorism, civil rights violations, and firearms violations. This investigation is ongoing.

We look forward to the swift conclusion of the FBI and US Attorney's review in the hope it will bring peace of mind to the family who has suffered so greatly. Then, we shall hopefully, once and for all, learn what motivated Rashid Baz to commit such a senseless act of violence.●

#### GRAND RAPIDS STATE OF THE CITY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, Americans are fed up with the intolerable levels of gun violence in this country. This violence has seeped into our homes, schools, churches and community centers.

In cities and counties across the nation, people are calling for common-sense gun legislation. Mayor John Logie, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dedicated his State of the City speech to the issue of gun violence and its traumatic effect on children. He asks us to take a new and different approach to the problem, an approach focused on protecting our children. Mayor Logie suggests that there is "no greater cause behind which we can all join, than saving the lives of our young people." Mayor Logie is right: gun violence can be reduced. I hope this Congress can endorse his message and work to protect our children from senseless firearm injury and death.

I ask that the text of Mayor Logie's speech be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

#### STATE OF THE CITY

We are at the start of a new millennium, or at least the start of a new year, and thanks to the support of a majority of the voters in each of the 80 of the City's 100 precincts, for me the start of a new 4-year term in office, until December 31, 2003. Even though that sounds like a long time off, if it is anything like the last 8 years, it will disappear all too quickly.

Last year in this speech I was able to talk about the Common Good, about our accomplishments, and about the positive aspects of our future. Sometimes, however, a series of events occur, which make me feel that living in a community like this one, if it can be aroused and focused, it could provide leadership to this region, this State, perhaps even the country. So here is the topic I want to talk about today. On December 7th in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, a 13-year-old seventh grader named Seth Trickey emptied a 9-millimeter semi-automatic pistol, resulting in four of his classmates being shot. Surrounded by 14 spent cartridges, he kept trying to pull the trigger on the empty handgun until the police arrived.

In Springfield, Oregon, 15-year-old Kip Kinkel gave a report in science class about how to make a bomb. Then in literature class he read from his journal about thinking about killings. No one did anything until he later shot and killed his parents and two classmates.

At Columbine High School, Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, used a saw-off shotgun, a rifle, and a semi-automatic pistol, to slaughter 13 students and teachers. One of their classmates, Patrick Ireland, recently featured in Life magazine's Year in Pictures, was shot twice in the head and once in the foot. One bullet passed through the left hemisphere of his brain, which controls language, complex thinking, and the right side of the body, causing massive damage. It's still in his brain—too risky to remove, and he's considered lucky, because he's alive. Recently a home-made videotape was released in which Eric and Dylan talked about how they hoped one day Hollywood directors would fight for the right to tell their story, but they said they couldn't decide whether Steven Spielberg or Quentin Tarantino should direct the film. Their callousness is unbelievable! They talk openly on the tape about concocting their plan under the noses of unsuspecting parents and friends. They mention the time a clerk from Green Mountain Guns called Harris's home. His father answered. "The clips are in," the clerk said. Wayne Harris told the clerk he hadn't ordered any clips for a gun, but never asked the clerk if he had the right phone number.

Barry Loukaitis, then 14, walked into his Moses Lake, Washington Junior High School, wearing a black trenchcoat and carrying a high-powered rifle. The coat also concealed two fully stocked ammunition belts around his chest and a hip holster carrying two low-caliber handguns, both owned by his parents. Loukaitis burst into his Algebra classroom and began spraying bullets. He shot first at a popular boy who had taunted him, and then two other students and a teacher. When it was over, using a line from a novel, he said, "Sure beats Algebra, doesn't it?". All but one of the students died.

In Bethel, Alaska, a 16-year-old used a 12-gauge shotgun to kill his principal and a classmate. In Pearl, Mississippi; West Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Springfield, Oregon; and Conyors, Georgia, this terrifying scene keeps reoccurring with startling similarity and frightening regularity. And of course, here in Michigan we have Nathaniel Abraham, a convicted murderer at

age 11, and, in West Michigan, maybe just missed something of this nature when Justin Walters pleaded no contest to ethnic intimidation charges after he and another boy in Holland were found to have allegedly compiled a hit list that targeted minority students at their school.

In 1996, handguns were used to murder only 2 people in New Zealand, only 15 in Japan, only 30 in Great Britain, and only 106 in our neighbor Canada. In that same year 9,390 handgun murders occurred in this country. In fact, that is only part of the approximately 33,000 firearm-related deaths in the United States—roughly the same number of Americans as were killed in the Korean War. Choose any 2 years in the 90's, and guns in the United States killed more people than in all the long years of the Vietnam War. Each week, more than 600 people in the United States die from gun-related incidents. Many of them are children. In 1997, half of the handgun homicides were kids under 19. Every day in America, 12 young people die of gunshot wounds. Even accidental shooting deaths take a hideous toll: The rate for accidental gun deaths for children under 15 in the United States is 9 times higher than the rate for the other 25 industrial nations combined.

Before we can talk about creating solutions, I want to suggest that we have to begin by taking a new and different approach. The typical rhetoric around the issue of so-called gun control almost always ends up with the people on the Right declaring that the Second Amendment to the Constitution's language about "the right of the people to keep and bear arms not being infringed" is an automatic license to own any firearm you want, protected from governmental intrusion. And the people on the Left answer by saying that what we have to do is outlaw guns entirely. But the reality is that there are some 240 million guns in this country, well over 90 million of them handguns, which are not just going to go away.

The missing link to much more effective regulation has to be keyed to our concern for our children. Has anyone missed the point of this speech so far? That while we continue to talk about this issue, to debate this issue, to fight over gun ownership rights, children are dying everywhere in America, including our own community. Whatever the Constitutional rights of adults are, we have always had a Constitutional basis to be more restrictive and more protective about our children. As Mayor and a practicing trial lawyer for more than 30 years, I suggest that this is a point of entry into better solutions. By focusing on protecting our children, we can avoid most, if not all of the most divisive legal issues.

But first we have to slow down the Michigan Legislature. Fifty-six weapons bills were introduced in Lansing in 1999. Let me describe only two of them. One dealt with carrying concealed weapons, or "CCW." Here in Kent County, as in most of the densely populated counties in Michigan, our concealed weapons permit board is very conservative. Few permits are issued, and then only for a very real need. Other, more rural counties are sometimes more liberal in their approach. Somehow this difference between urban and rural counties has offended certain members of the Legislature because of its "lack of uniformity." So a bill was rushed into both chambers to strip away that local discretion and make Michigan a "shall issue" state, which means that unless the applicant was nuts or a convicted felon, he gets a permit. Overnight, virtually any person wanting to carry a concealed weapon

would be able to do so. Not one big-city mayor or police chief in Michigan supported this terrible idea. But if it hadn't been for Eric Harris and Dylon Klebold in Littleton, Colorado, the law would have been changed. Even this bill's most ardent supporters didn't have the stomach to pass this legislation after the slaughter at Columbine. But, be assured it will resurface and be tried again.

Then there is HB 4379, which would not only block lawsuits against the gun industry by state and local governments, but also private organizations and individuals; and more importantly to where I believe we have to go, it would explicitly block state government from requiring safety locks or warning labels on guns. This proposal had 58 sponsors in the House of Representatives, more than enough to assure passage in that chamber, unless they start receiving different messages from all of us. We must say "no" to more pro-gun manufacturer legislation.

Things are not any better in Washington. Last fall the majority Whip in the House of Representatives, Congressman TOM DELAY, was quoted as saying, "This House is a pro-gun House." Last May the U.S. Senate passed a juvenile justice bill and added an amendment requiring trigger-locking devices to protect children. This was also the bill that by one vote, 51-50 with Vice President GORE casting the deciding vote, the Senate agreed to regulate sales at gun shows. Well, that piece of legislation is now languishing in the House-Senate Conference Committee, where no one shows the political will necessary to move it forward. Somehow we have to inspire these people to do the right thing. We must begin to demand a regulatory and statutory framework that protects our children—even from themselves.

Here are some of the issues that we can and should begin demanding receive serious consideration:

(1) Require background checks for all guns purchased at gun shows. All dealers should be federally licensed, requiring them to conduct a background check prior to selling a firearm. There are now more than 4,000 annual gun shows dedicated primarily to the sale or exchange of firearms. Our friends at The Grand Rapids Press supported this requirement in an editorial on September 29, 1999.

(2) Require trigger locks. Conservative Republican Governor Christine Todd Whitman, on October 13, 1999, made New Jersey the fourth state in the nation to prohibit the sale of any new handgun without a trigger lock. In 1998 New York City passed a local ordinance making sellers responsible for issuing trigger locks. When that didn't get the job done, on October 14, 1999, the city passed an ordinance punishing gun owners with a year in jail if they fail to use trigger locks. Chicago, San Francisco, and the State of Massachusetts all have similar requirements. According to a Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll last July, 94% of women and 81% of men support requiring that guns have safety triggers. If we can implement this rule without new state legislation, I will ask the City Commission to do so. If not, I will lobby for the necessary state law change to do so.

(3) California, in addition to outlawing "Saturday Night Specials," has passed a law limiting sales of handguns to one per month. Republican Governor Bill Owens of Colorado has endorsed raising the legal age to buy a gun from 18 to 21. To keep firearms out of children's reach, he wants a law requiring safe storage. Finally, he would make "straw purchases," the guys that buy in bulk for

sale to anyone including particularly, teenagers, illegal.

(4) The domestic production of large-capacity ammunition clips, ones that carry more than 10 rounds, has already been banned. But a loophole as large as the cargo hold of a freighter still exists. The importation of these large-capacity ammo clips needs to be outlawed as well.

(5) Seventeen states have passed Child Access Prevention laws, so-called CAP laws. Florida, governed by Jeb Bush, was the first state to pass such a law and has seen unintentional shooting deaths drop by more than 50% in the first year. These laws would make a gun owner responsible if a child gains access to an improperly stored firearm and uses it to kill or injure others. Almost 60% of students in grades 6 through 12 have indicated that they know where to get a gun, and a third of them said that they could get one within an hour. The unlocked, loaded gun in the home should become a thing of the past.

(6) And finally, technology is almost available for so-called "smart guns"—firearms equipped with an electronic device to prevent anyone but the owner from firing it. When you look at the billions of dollars that we spend annually to fight and attempt to conquer diseases, would it not be justified to fund and thereby advance the timetable for research on this smart gun technology to bring it to the marketplace sooner rather than later?

Whether or not we are in the 21st Century, we have certainly turned a numerical milestone. This year begins, for the first time, with a "2." In my recent Third Inaugural Address, I had an opportunity to look back at the 19th Century's Last Will and Testament as it appeared in The Grand Rapids Herald, on December 31, 1900. The Editor was Arthur VandenBurg, who would later become our U.S. Senator. The Will bequeathed inventions, books and reading, an honest ballot box, the need for equal civil rights, care for the disadvantaged, and concerns about armaments. I made the observation that it appeared that 100 years later we were still struggling with many of the same issues.

Gun violence being perpetrated by children, or at them, was nowhere to be found in the years 1899 or 1900. It is a product of the age we now live in—perhaps just the last 25 years. I hope that what we have unfortunately found to be true about the social problems which are still with us from 100 years ago, would not be true for this issue 100 years from now. You know, one definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again, and expecting different results. We can, we should, and we must change our strategy toward guns and children to achieve a better outcome.

I can think of no greater cause behind which we all can join, than saving the lives of our young people. I have attended the funerals for two of my brother Jim's three children—one dead of natural causes, the other from a car accident. Burying children, having their lives abruptly cut off, is truly a tragedy.

Over the last 10 years, our community has grown in stature in this West Michigan region, in this State, and even beyond. Protecting our children is an issue that can and should transcend party politics and conservative and liberal ideologies. I am confident that we can make a difference. Let us commit to doing so.●

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

## MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:28 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, 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. 3908. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 4(b) of Public Law 94-201 (20 U.S.C. 2103(b)), and upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader, the Speaker has reappointed the following individual from private life to the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress on the part of the House: Mr. William L. Kinney of South Carolina.

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2559) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers by providing greater access to more affordable risk management tools and improved protection from production and income loss, to improve the efficiency and integrity of the Federal crop insurance program, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. EWING, Mr. POMBO, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. DOOLEY of California, as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

## MEASURE REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second time by unanimous consent and referred as indicated.

H.R. 3908. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

## MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2314. A bill for the relief of Elian Gonzalez and other family members.

S. 2323. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the treatment of stock options under the Act.

## EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. WARNER for the Committee on Armed Services.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be general*

Gen. Lester L. Lyles, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Michael E. Zettler, 0000

The following named officer for appointment as Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8034:

*To be general*

Lt. Gen. John W. Handy, 0000

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Air Force and for regular appointment (identified by an asterisk (\*)) under title 10, U.S.C., sections 624, 628, and 531:

*To be major*

Terrance A. Harms, 0000

\*Frederick E. Snyder, Jr. 0000

Krista K. Wenzel, 0000

The following Air National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grades indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

*To be major general*

Brig. Gen. James F. Barnette, 0000

Brig. Gen. Gilbert R. Dardis, 0000

Brig. Gen. David B. Poythress, 0000

Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Simeone, 0000

Brig. Gen. Richard E. Spooner, 0000

Brig. Gen. Steven W. Thu, 0000

Brig. Gen. Bruce F. Tuxill, 0000

*To be brigadier general*

Col. Shelby G. Bryant, 0000

Col. Kenneth R. Clark, 0000

Col. Gregory B. Gardner, 0000

Col. John B. Handy, 0000

Col. Jon D. Jacobs, 0000

Col. Clifton W. Leslie Jr., 0000

Col. John A. Love, 0000

Col. Douglas R. Moore, 0000

Col. Eugene A. Sevi, 0000

Col. David E.B. Strohm, 0000

Col. Harry M. Wyatt III, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Ronald E. Keys, 0000

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

*To be major general*

Brig. Gen. Gary A. Ambrose, 0000

Brig. Gen. Brian A. Arnold, 0000

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Baptiste, 0000

Brig. Gen. Leroy Barnidge Jr, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. John L. Barry, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Walter E.L. Buchanan III, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Richard W. Davis, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Robert R. Dierker, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Michael N. Farage, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Jack R. Holbein Jr, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Charles L. Johnson II, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Theodore W. Lay II, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Teddie M. McFarland, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Michael C. McMahan, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Timothy J. McMahan, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Duncan J. McNabb, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Howard J. Mitchell, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Bentley B. Rayburn, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. John F. Regni, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Victor E. Renuart Jr, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Lee P. Rodgers, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Glen D. Shaffer, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Charles N. Simpson, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. James N. Soligan, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Michael P. Wiedemer, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Michael W. Wooley, 0000  
 Brig. Gen. Bruce A. Wright, 0000

The following Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

*To be brigadier general*

Col. David F. Wherley Jr., 0000

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the Reserve of the Air Force under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

*To be colonel*

James L. Abernathy, 0000

David S. Angle, 0000

David E. Avenell, 0000

Travis D. Balch, 0000

Joseph G. Balskus, 0000

Anthony B. Basile, 0000

Daniel W. Beck, 0000

Donald M. Boone, 0000

Richard S. Cain, 0000

Craig E. Campbell, 0000

Donald H. Chamberlain, 0000

Michael G. Colangelo, 0000

Arthur O. Compton, 0000

James D. Conrad, 0000

Douglas T. Cromack, 0000

Thomas L. Dodds, 0000

Patrick F. Dunn, 0000

Claude J. Eichelberger, 0000

William H. Etter, 0000

Dante M. Ferraro, Jr., 0000

Kathleen E. Fick, 0000

Ronald K. Girlinghouse, 0000

Thomas M. Greene, 0000

David J. Hatley, 0000

Thomas J. Haynes, 0000

Debora F. Herbert, 0000

Randall D. Herman, 0000

Allison A. Hickey, 0000

Robert A. Hickey, 0000

Randall E. Horn, 0000

William E. Hudson, 0000

Thomas Ingargiola, 0000

John C. Inglis, 0000

Richard W. Johnson, 0000

Verle L. Johnston Jr. 0000

Richard W. Kimbler, 0000

Debra N. Larrabee, 0000

Michael L. Leeper, 0000

Alan E. Lew, 0000

Connie S. Lintz, 0000

Salvatore J. Lombardi, 0000

Henry J. Maciog, 0000

Naomi D. Manadier, 0000

Gregory L. Marston, 0000

Eugene A. Martin, 0000

Thaddeus J. Martin, 0000

Craig M. McCormick, 0000

Dennis W. Menefee, 0000

Dennis J. Moore, 0000

Maria A. Morgan, 0000