

prayer this morning and for his leadership in the spiritual world.

SCHEDULE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, for the leader, I will announce today's business.

The Senate will resume debate on the conference report to accompany the African Growth and Opportunity Act. By previous consent, at 10 a.m. the Senate will proceed to a cloture vote on the conference report. If cloture is invoked, debate will resume with the anticipation of an early afternoon vote on final passage of the trade bill. Senators will be notified as further votes are scheduled.

Following the disposition of this important legislation, it is hoped the Senate can begin consideration of the military construction appropriations bill.

The leader thanks colleagues for their attention and cooperation.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—H.R. 4386

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk due its second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4386) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to surveillance and information concerning the relationship between cervical cancer and the human papillomavirus (HPV), and for other purposes.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on this matter at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000—CONFERENCE REPORT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will now resume consideration of the conference report accompanying H.R. 434, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Conference report to accompany H.R. 434, an act to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. is equally divided in the usual form.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I defer to the Senator from New York.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I do thank my colleague, who will be speaking momentarily. I want to simply recapitulate some of the statements made yesterday, of which the first and the most important is to say this is the first trade bill to come to the floor of the Senate in 6 years. It is not simply that there have not been matters to attend to, it is rather that we have not been able to attend to them.

Most important, we have been unable to provide the President with negotiating authority for future trade agreements in the manner that developed over the last half century, following the epochal decision and action in the first term of President Roosevelt under Cordell Hull to begin the reciprocal trade agreements program. Under that program, the United States negotiated with individual countries, and then after World War II with a group of countries gathered together under the umbrella of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 gave the President the authority to negotiate and proclaim tariff reductions and that procedure evolved, in 1974, into the trade agreements negotiating authority, whereby the Congress gave the President the opportunity to reach a common agreement with other countries and then send it to the Congress to be approved up or down, not to be negotiated item by item as we had done in the disastrous Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930. We have never had a tariff bill as such on the Senate floor in 70 years.

The administration was hesitant about asking the Congress to renew this authority. When finally it did, we were hesitant about giving it, and it looked for a while as if an enormous, a momentous event in the world economy and the American economy and in the political stability of the world was being lost. The role of trade has become so important. Many of the principal actors in the Second World War were at war with each other in very much trade-related matters. It would now be thought inconceivable for any such conflict to take place.

I say this because not only was this the first bill in six years, but yesterday we began our debate on an auspicious note with a resounding vote of 90-6 in support of the motion to proceed to the conference report, and now we will vote to invoke cloture. I trust we will do so with the same resounding vote.

This is a good bill. It is not perfect, nor will it solve all the economic problems of sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, but it will help, as Senator GRASSLEY and others said yesterday. My esteemed colleague, the Senator from Iowa, is here representing Senator ROTH, the chairman of our committee, who is recovering from surgery and who will be back with us next week when on next Wednesday we will take up in the Finance Committee the prop-

osition of permanent normal trade relations with China, an epic decision we will have to make and which I think we will be able to make in the context of this legislation having succeeded.

I remind all who might be listening that 6 months ago, this legislation was dead. It was not going anywhere. The House had passed a measure limited to Africa and not very well received over here. They had not included anything for the Caribbean Basin and Central America, as we call it, a program begun under President Reagan, and the Finance Committee took it up. The Finance Committee worked for 6 months on this matter.

I know there are persons who feel it is unacceptable because it does not contain provisions that provide for assistance to sub-Saharan Africa with respect to HIV/AIDS.

I say to my friends, the Senate did have such a provision. We fought for it in conference. We were not able to succeed because on the House side it was thought the legislation was a trade measure and public health issues were not relevant.

But also, absent economic development, there will be no controlling this epidemic in Africa, anymore than in the subcontinent of Asia, and we will not have anything in which to begin an engagement on these matters—nothing. Anyone who comes to this body thinking that legislation which is not perfect is unacceptable will often be disappointed. I was disappointed with the extent to which persons spoke yesterday about rejecting this legislation because it was not perfect.

I note that the Foreign Relations Committee has reported out a measure, S. 2382, the Technical Assistance, Trade Promotion and Anti-Corruption Act of 2000, which includes some important provisions addressing this public health crisis. Other suggestions are under review. These include proposed tax incentives to promote vaccine development. These tax incentives will come to the Finance Committee.

I am sure my friend from Iowa will agree that Senators who accept what we have done today, even if not perfect, will find a much more receptive Finance Committee. We have worked very hard on this. We know perfectly well the facts, and we propose to address them in a context where we will have a tax bill. We will try to get a tax bill on the House side, and we will enact something of much greater consequence than anything now contemplated.

I offer a further thought, which is that on May 3, the Wall Street Journal reported, and I was advised of this in advance, that the Pfizer pharmaceutical company—one of the oldest, the one which developed penicillin during World War II, the British having discovered it and not having the capacity to produce it; a great firm with great successes—had offered to provide one of its drug therapies for HIV infection, called Diflucan, at no cost to

South Africans. There is a press announcement from Geneva this morning that five pharmaceutical companies—Merck, Bristol Myers Squibb, Glaxo Wellcome, Boehringer Ingelheim, and Roche—are participating in a collaborative initiative with the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, which is termed UNAIDS to “explore ways to accelerate and improve the provision of HIV/AIDS-related care and treatment in developing countries.”

Does the Presiding Officer wish me to cease and desist?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNNING). The time allocated to the minority side has expired.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Fine.

I would simply close by saying, sir, as to the matter of worker rights, the amendment to the CBI legislation offered on this matter was offered by Senator LEVIN, which I cosponsored. It provided that the President must take into account the extent to which a prospective CBI beneficiary country protects internationally recognized worker rights. That is to say, the core labor standards established by the ILO. I report to the Senate that this was retained in the conference agreement, as were many other Senate amendments.

I thank the Chair and I regret having imposed upon my colleague's time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, it is my intention to use 5 minutes and then give the remainder of the time to one of the opponents of the legislation, the Senator from Wisconsin. So I ask the Chair to please inform me when 5 minutes are up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will so note.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise in support of the cloture motion. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this motion. I spoke yesterday, at length, about why this bill is such an important piece of legislation.

I guess the best proof of it is that it enjoys such bipartisan support, which does not happen too often on Capitol Hill. But I summed up, in yesterday's remarks, that this conference agreement is about opportunity—opportunity for 48 struggling nations of sub-Saharan Africa; and opportunity for the people of the Caribbean, many of whom are struggling to rebuild their lives following the devastation of their countries by natural disaster.

Most importantly, we in the Congress must be concerned about American jobs—our working men and women. This bill does much for the American economy and for America's consumers, as well. The enhanced Caribbean Basin Initiative textile provisions in this conference agreement may create up to \$8 billion in new sales and 120,000 new jobs over the next 5 years. Those are not my estimates. Those are not Senator MOYNIHAN's estimates. Those are the textile industry's own estimates.

In addition to the textile industry, this bill enjoys the support of many

other industries as well. This is because American exports follow American investment when that investment moves abroad, especially exports of capital equipment.

This conference agreement enjoys broad support among distinguished Members of both the majority and minority, who have worked together long and hard to fashion this agreement.

It also enjoys the support of a vast majority of political, civic, and religious leaders around the United States, and the support of each of the nations that would benefit from its passage.

I urge my colleagues to take a look at an advertisement in the Hill newspaper that was put out yesterday. It has a long list of prominent business leaders and organizations. It has a long list of American civic leaders who support this, including even organizations such as Empower America, which is headed by Republican Jack Kemp, and is supported by conservative leaders such as Bill Bennett.

Since it enjoys this broad, bipartisan support—both within and outside the political environment—I hope that it gets the support of our colleagues as well.

A vote for cloture is also a reaffirmation of America's historic leadership role in international trade. We have much to do in the international trade arena in the next year or two:

Restore confidence in American trade policy, and leadership in trade; rebuild confidence in the World Trade Organization; win the fight for permanent normal trade relations status for China; and show our trading partners in Geneva, where negotiations are underway right now, that we in the Senate are engaged with the world, and the world can look to us for that leadership.

I ask my colleagues to vote in support of the opportunity to continue America's leadership in the effort to reduce trade barriers. I ask my colleagues to vote in favor of this motion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have that advertisement I mentioned in the Hill newspaper printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Hill, May 10, 2000]

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

We Endorse Legislation That Provides Social and Economic Opportunity in Africa And We, the Undersigned, are Working Together to Achieve this Goal

All 48 African Nations

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central Africa Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo (Brazzaville)

Congo, Democratic Republic
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Reunion
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Business Leaders

The Limited, Inc.
Gap Inc.
Ford Motor Company
Moving Water Industries
Chevron Corporation
Kmart Corporation
Cargill
BP Amoco Corporation
Bechtel
Exxon Corporation
Citigroup
Enron Corporation
Bank of America
Mobil Corporation
Boeing Company
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company
National Retail Federation
Caterpillar, Inc.
Leon Tempelman & Son
DaimlerChrysler
American International Group
Archer Daniels Midland Company
Foley, Hoag and Eliot
Eastman Kodak
Equator Bank HSBC
Edlow International
Eli Lilly and Company
Emerson Electric Co.
Texaco Inc.
Equitable Capital Mgmt.
Barden International
BET, Inc.
F.C. Schaffer
Fluor Corporation
WorldSpace, Inc.
General Electric
General Motors Corporation
Halliburton/Brown & Root
Harris Corporation
Holland & Knight
Iridium LLC
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical
Lehman Brothers
Corporate Council on Africa
Louis Berger International
Manchester Trade
McDermott Incorporated
McDonald's Corporation
Modern Africa Fund Managers
Motorola Inc.

Moving Water Industries
 National Soft Drink Association
 New Africa Advisers
 Occidental International
 Ocean Energy
 Oracle
 Philip Morris
 PriceWaterhouseCoopers
 Pryor, McClendon, Counts & Co.
 Raytheon
 SBC Communications Inc.
 Seaboard
 Teledesic Corporation
 Tyco
 Westar Group Inc.
 International Mass Retail Association
 U.S. Chamber of Commerce
 Coalition for Employment Through Exports,
 Inc.

American Civic Leaders

Bishop Donald G.K. Ming, AME Church
 Bishop Garnett C. Henning, AME Church
 Bishop Vinton Anderson, AME Church
 The Honorable Leon Sullivan
 Mel Foote, CFA
 Ambassador Andrew Young
 Former Mayor David Dingins
 Mayor Wellington Webb
 The Honorable Kweisi Mfume
 Mrs. Coretta Scott King
 Mr. Martin Luther King III
 Mr. Robert Johnson, BET, Inc.
 Mr. C. Payne Lucas
 Constituency for Africa
 National Council of Churches
 Africare
 International Foundation for Education and
 Self-Help
 Education Africa
 Africa-America Institute
 African Development Foundation
 World Vision
 Service and Development Agency (SADA)
 African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church
 Corporate Council on Africa
 Organization Industrialization Council Inter-
 national
 NAACP
 Washington Law Society
 Foundation for Democracy in Africa
 National Association of Negro and Profes-
 sional Women's Club
 National Bar Association
 United States Conference of Mayors
 National Conference of Black Mayors
 National Council of Churches
 Africa Travel Association
 Black Professionals in International Affairs
 Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 National Association of State Legislatures
 National Association of Minority Contrac-
 tors
 National Black Chamber of Commerce
 National Black Media Coalition
 National Black Republican Council
 Council of 100 Black Republicans
 Nigerian American Alliance
 U.S. Business Council
 Ron Brown Foundation
 Goodworks International
 Empower America

President Clinton: "Our Administration strongly supports the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which I said in my State of the Union Address, we will work to pass in this session of Congress."

Majority leader Trent Lott: "I support legislation that is good for Americans and Africans."

The African Diplomatic Corps: "The House of Representatives should seize this opportunity to open a new, historic chapter in the relations between Africa and the United States. It will mark a true beginning for an independent Africa and this great nation."

Reverend Leon Sullivan, IFESH: "The African Growth and Opportunity Act will open

new markets for American products and will create additional jobs for Americans and Africans. For every \$1 billion in exports to Africa, 14,000 jobs are created or sustained in the United States."

We Urge Senate Conferees to Report the: African Growth and Opportunity Act!!—AGOA Coalition, Inc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, let me first thank the Senator from Iowa for his courtesy in giving me this time to speak in opposition.

Mr. President, I rise to take another opportunity to express my disappointment with the conference report on the African Growth and Opportunity Act. I have outlined my concerns about this bill time and again. I have explained how little opportunity it really offers to the countries of Africa. I have expressed my fears about transshipment. I have noted the bill's failure to address the environmental issues that are inextricably linked with trade and investment. And, most importantly, I have pointed out the rather obvious fact that unless we get serious about reducing Africa's debt burden and fighting the region's devastating HIV/AIDS crisis, any effort to stimulate trade and investment is simply an act of political theater.

By refusing to address the core obstacles prohibiting so much of that vast continent from achieving its potential as a region of prosperity and a valued trading partner, this Senate is once again ignoring the tough issues in favor of the ultimately futile quick fix. We are capable of better, and the people of Africa are certainly deserving of more.

I felt this way before learning the outcome of the conference—I felt this way last year, when I joined Congressman JESSE JACKSON, Jr., to introduce alternative legislation to the African Growth and Opportunity Act. But my disappointment was deepened, and my sense of outrage was provoked, and my resolve to fight for something better was strengthened when the outcome of the conference became apparent.

The fate of the Feinstein-Feingold amendment—a provision that was accepted into the manager's package when this bill was debated on the floor last fall but was stripped by the leadership in the final days of the conference—is appalling. Our modest amendment would have prevented the U.S. Government from pressuring African countries that use internationally legal means to make HIV/AIDS medications more accessible to their citizens. I stood on this floor yesterday and cited statistic after shocking statistic, trying to communicate the urgency of the situation and the scale of the crisis. The falling life expectancies, the overcrowded morgues, the millions of orphans, the declines in GDP—I have tried to convey the extent of the disease's reach. In light of these facts, passing legislation that prevents our Government from stopping legal efforts

to bring help and hope to the millions affected by the epidemic seemed like the least that this body could do. And yet we could not even accomplish that modest step. We could not even agree to do no harm.

And I want to remind my colleagues that this issue will not go away. Even those least inclined to give this issue the attention it deserves will not be able to ignore 5,500 deaths per day, and the social, economic, and political ramifications of those deaths. This issue will not go away as long as the HIV/AIDS crisis continues on its terrible course; this issue will not go away as long as the American public asks tough questions about why this Congress refuses to pass even modest measures like the Feinstein-Feingold amendment; and this issue will not go away as long as I am in this Senate.

Most Members didn't have to face up, publicly, to the pressure of the pharmaceutical industry and the far reaching implications of their choice to support or not support the Feinstein-Feingold amendment. But eventually we will all have to face the music, we will have to answer to our constituents and to our consciences.

The commitment of the major pharmaceutical companies to differential pricing is perhaps promising, but it raises as many questions as it answers. There is differential pricing today between the United States and Canada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. FEINGOLD. I ask unanimous consent for 1 additional minute.

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

Mr. FEINGOLD. I thank the Senator from Iowa.

There is differential pricing today between Canada and the United States when it comes to pharmaceuticals, and that is a bad deal. Differential pricing does not necessarily mean the affordable pricing of drugs.

But I appreciate the courtesy in being able to speak on this matter because I believe so strongly that the voices in opposition to this bill need to be heard. We did not do the job we needed to do to create a real Africa trade bill. I regret that and will vote in opposition to cloture. I ask my colleagues to vote against cloture.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 434, The African Growth and Opportunity Act:

Trent Lott, Jon Kyl, Pat Roberts, Craig Thomas, Bill Frist, Paul Coverdell, James Inhofe, Orrin Hatch, Don Nickles, Larry Craig, Slade Gorton, Mitch McConnell, Peter Fitzgerald, Chuck Grassley, Phil Gramm, and Mike Crapo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the conference report to accompanying H.R. 434, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are required under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) are necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 76, nays 18, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 97 Leg.]

YEAS—76

Abraham	Gorton	McConnell
Akaka	Graham	Mikulski
Allard	Gramm	Moynihan
Ashcroft	Grams	Murkowski
Baucus	Grassley	Murray
Bayh	Gregg	Nickles
Bennett	Hagel	Reid
Biden	Harkin	Robb
Bond	Hatch	Roberts
Breaux	Hutchinson	Rockefeller
Brownback	Hutchison	Rockefeller
Burns	Inhofe	Santorum
Campbell	Inouye	Sarbanes
Chafee, L.	Jeffords	Schumer
Cochran	Johnson	Sessions
Coverdell	Kerrey	Shelby
Craig	Kerry	Smith (OR)
Crapo	Kohl	Specter
Daschle	Kyl	Stevens
DeWine	Lautenberg	Thomas
Dodd	Levin	Thompson
Durbin	Lieberman	Torricelli
Enzi	Lott	Voinovich
Feinstein	Lugar	Warner
Fitzgerald	Mack	Wyden
Frist	McCain	

NAYS—18

Boxer	Dorgan	Leahy
Bunning	Edwards	Reed
Byrd	Feingold	Smith (NH)
Cleland	Helms	Snowe
Collins	Hollings	Thurmond
Conrad	Kennedy	Wellstone

NOT VOTING—6

Bingaman	Domenici	Lincoln
Bryan	Landrieu	Roth

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 76, the nays are 18. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, now that we are considering the conference report on the free trade bill, which I support, I point out while this legislation is designed to improve economic conditions in sub-Saharan Africa, many of these sub-Saharan countries have struggled economically for years. As a result, that economic stagnation has also led to political unrest, civil wars, and bloody violence. Reducing violence should be a high priority all across the globe, not only on the African Continent but also a high priority in our country.

In this country, we are going to see this weekend hundreds of thousands of mothers and families in Washington marching against violence as part of the Million Mom March.

My resolution simply commends the participants of the Million Mom March this weekend for rallying their communities to ask for sensible gun safety legislation. It calls on the Congress to complete action on the juvenile justice bill, which will help promote safety and sensible legislation, and I hope to offer that resolution before the Memorial Day recess.

I will be on The Mall for the march this Sunday with, I am sure, many of my colleagues on Mother's Day, May 14, 2000, with Americans from all walks of life. In Washington and communities across the country, people will join together to call for meaningful, common-sense gun safety policies.

My resolution commends these families, citizens, members of religious congregations, schools, community-based organizations, businesses, political, and cultural groups for coming together as a local and national community to recognize the violence committed against our children from guns must cease.

I am going to continue to try my best to see if we can get action on the stalled gun safety provision that American families want us to pass.

It has now been more than a year since that terrible tragedy at Columbine High School on April 20, 1999. Students at that high school were attacked in the halls of their school, in their classrooms. The result everyone knows: 12 students dead, a teacher shot dead, another 23 students and teachers injured.

I have to ask, just as they are asking—I hear it; and I know colleagues of mine hear it—what has Congress done since that time, since that awful day 1 year ago? What have we done to help reduce this violence? As I see it, not much—virtually nothing. I think it is shameful.

It is shameful because shootings have not stopped. Columbine was the most deadly school shooting. But there have been many others. It is peculiar, you often think—at least I do; I speak for myself—that we have seen the ultimate outrage, one after another: Columbine; the children being led, hand in hand, by policemen out of the school in Los Angeles; young people at a prayer meeting in Texas—and still nothing happens.

In February of this year, a little first grader was shot and killed by a classmate—a 6-year-old killing a 6-year-old. The child, Kayla Rolland, a beautiful little girl, is taken from her family. There was no explanation except that this little boy got a gun and pulled the trigger. In December of last year, a seventh grader in Fort Gibson, OK, took a handgun to school and wounded four students. These are just the school shootings since the terrible tragedy at Columbine.

Since 1997, there have been school shootings in Pearl, MS, West Paducah, KY, Jonesboro, AR, Edinboro, PA, and Springfield, OR.

There have been many other outrages outside our schools. Recently, a racist in Pittsburgh killed six people, and not too far from where we are standing, seven children were shot at the National Zoo.

Some of us have tried to address this violence. During the debate on the juvenile justice bill, the Senate passed several gun safety measures, including my amendment to require criminal background checks at gun shows. It was a very close vote. The Vice President, in his role as President of the Senate, voted to break the 50-50 tie.

I remind my colleagues that the gun show amendment had bipartisan support. I did not get 50 votes without getting some of our colleagues on the Republican side. I was pleased to see that support from Senators DEWINE, FITZGERALD, LUGAR, VOINOVICH, WARNER, and Senator John Chafee, who is no longer with us. They all voted for the amendment.

The final juvenile justice bill passed by a vote of 73-25. There was strong bipartisan support for moving forward on juvenile crime and for trying to reduce gun violence.

But what has happened since then? The gun lobby, and its congressional allies, have stalled the bill. It has been held hostage in the conference committee for more than 9 months. We need to move forward on gun safety because stopping gun violence and keeping our kids safe is too important.

When you talk about a million women marching, while they would like it, they are not marching for equal pay; they are not marching for job opportunity; they are not talking about "glass ceilings;" they are not talking about an invasion of the rights as we conventionally see them. There is one issue that is more important than any other.

They say: Dear God, help us protect our children. When we send them to school in the morning, they are healthy and smiling. We want them to come back from school the same way at the end of the day—even though they now know that there are going to be metal detectors, there are going to be guards, and there are going to be additional measures to try to maintain security.

Violence has won over much of our attention, certainly much of our budget. But we have to work to help families, some of whom have already paid a terrible price for gun violence, and others who worry about it each and every day. Because the wounds that were received were not simply the wounds that came from the gun attack, as horrible as that was, but everybody in the vicinity, everybody in those schools, were wounded by those attacks, so was our Nation. It changed the tenure of things. It made us all apprehensive.

So the gun safety provisions in the juvenile justice bill are simply commonsense measures that Congress should have enacted a long time ago.

First, we have to close the gun show loophole. There is no question that closing the gun show loophole will help prevent guns from getting into the wrong hands, including the hands of schoolchildren.

The proof is in the testimony of Robyn Anderson before the Colorado Legislature. She is the young woman who went with Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold to the Tanner gun show in Adams County, CO. She bought two shotguns and a rifle for Klebold and Harris, three of the four guns that they later used in their massacre, their shooting rampage at Columbine High School.

She testified, saying very clearly:

Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold had gone to the Tanner gun show on Saturday and they took me back with them on Sunday. . . . While we were walking around, Eric and Dylan kept asking sellers if they were private or licensed. They wanted to buy their guns from someone who was private—and not licensed—because there would be no paperwork or background check.

She said:

It was too easy. I wish it had been more difficult. I wouldn't have helped them buy the guns if I had faced a background check.

More recently Patty Nielson, a teacher at Columbine High School, spoke about the need to close the gun show loophole. She said:

All we know for sure is that if they [Klebold and Harris] hadn't gotten these guns, they never would have killed those innocent people. And the shocking thing is that they got those guns so easily from the gun show.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator from New Jersey withhold? The leader is on the floor to make a unanimous consent request.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. I certainly would agree to that provided that I regain the floor.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I did not hear the request, but I understand that Senator LAUTENBERG will yield so that I can proceed to a unanimous consent request at this time.

Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. I believe that we are postcloture now, and the subject for debate should be the African and CBI trade bill; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, that is correct. In a postcloture situation, debate is supposed to be germane to the bill.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT
AGREEMENT—S. 2521

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the military construction appropriations bill, S. 2521, immediately following the adoption of the African trade conference report; further, there be debate only relative to the bill, other than any amendments offered

and cleared by the two managers, which would continue until 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 16, 2000.

This has been cleared with the Democratic leadership. We are extending it until this time on Tuesday at the request of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mrs. BOXER. Reserving the right to object, I just want to make sure that those of us who want to speak about the Million Mom March that is coming this weekend, where we may see a quarter of a million or more moms here, and thousands more across the country, are not precluded under this UC from speaking on it in morning business. If it requires an amendment to the UC, I would hope we could work that out. Otherwise, I will object because we could talk about a lot of things, but there is no question the Million Mom March deserves to be discussed. Senator LAUTENBERG has a resolution praising the moms, and I think we should be able to discuss that.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I might say, this does not preclude that. But the rules of the Senate are that once you vote on cloture, and the fact that cloture was adopted, postcloture, the debate has to be on the cloture item.

If the Senators want to talk on this subject, we will be glad to talk with them about the appropriate time to do it. But under the rules, the regular order will be that we have debate on this measure.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. After a vote on final passage, this would be entirely in order, and if a resolution is to be offered, then you could deal with the resolution; but you could not deal with it now, is that right? I ask that question of the majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if I may, I inquire of the Senator, what was the question?

Mr. MOYNIHAN. After we have a vote on final passage, then these matters would be entirely in order, correct?

Mr. LOTT. As a matter of fact, after the vote on the conference report, it would be debate relative to the pending bill only. But, again, we always work together to find time for Senators to have morning business and talk on subjects that they wish to talk about. But we are trying to set up a process to complete the African trade bill and then move to the military construction appropriations bill. We have it worked out. Again, we will be glad to talk to Senators who may be interested in a time when that could be done. But the rules do not allow that now.

Mrs. BOXER. I understand. I am going to have to object at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mrs. BOXER. I want to see it. My understanding is we are going to MILCON and we will not necessarily have an opportunity to speak—maybe we can put in a quorum call until I see that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey has the floor.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from California to withhold her objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. She has already objected. The Senator from New Jersey has the floor.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I hope we can work this out in some amicable way. The regular order is that debate now is on the African trade and CBI conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I know the Senator from New Jersey has the floor. In an effort to resolve this, I wonder if the leader would consider, prior to going to the military construction bill, that there be a period of time for Senators to discuss this march.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, again, I think we can work out a time to do this. We have a problem in that the manager of the bill has a time problem—or one of the managers—and she has to leave later on this afternoon.

Mr. REID. Also, there is nothing to prevent Senators from talking while the bill is pending.

Mr. LOTT. The point is, it would take consent in order for that to happen. Generally speaking, as long as everybody is being considerate of each other—we haven't objected to Senator LAUTENBERG speaking. But he would not be able to speak on the subject if Senators objected. He actually has spoken on both. I think we are making a mountain out of a molehill here, and we ought to be able to work through this.

Mr. REID. We will continue to work on this.

Mr. LOTT. Should I renew the request at this time?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, let me say again, we worked very hard on both sides of the aisle to accommodate Senators on both sides of the aisle, including their desires to speak, but also the managers' desire to do some of their work and still be able to make other commitments. In this case, we are actually trying to protect the ranking member, Senator MURRAY, from Washington State. We ought to be able to work through that. I hope Senators will be understanding of the managers' desire to make some progress on the MILCON bill today. But at their request, which I think is reasonable, we will strike the "relative to the bill" part of the request and I will renew it.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the military construction appropriations bill, S. 2521,