

Mr. President, our families should be secure in the fact that prescription medications are included in the big tent of Medicare and are not treated as the bearded lady outside the big tent at the circus. For many seniors, prescription medications are the main event—and we should treat them as such. A prescription drug benefit in the Medicare program is not “one size fits all,” but rather one program for all. I look forward to discussing why a prescription drug benefit must not only be universal and accessible, but truly affordable.

Mr. President, when I give my fourth statement on this topic, I will elaborate on the question of which of the options that are before us inside the “main tent” of Medicare or the “side tent” of a separate non-Medicare administered prescription drug benefit, and which one will have the best opportunity of assuring affordability for America’s seniors.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the New York Times, Sept. 16, 2000]  
 A THREE-PART ATTACK ON GORE  
 (By Alison Mitchell)

The Republican campaign of Gov. George W. Bush and Dick Cheney has begun broadcasting a commercial, “Compare,” in 18 states in its effort to take the offensive on the issues. It takes aim at Vice President Al Gore’s stands on a prescription drug benefit in Medicare, on education and on tax cuts.

Producer Maverick Media.

On the screen. The 30-second commercial features statements about Mr. Gore’s proposals in black on stark white background, counterposed with color pictures of Mr. Bush. It then shows pictures in color of Americans of different ethnicity, as it speaks of people who will not get a tax cut under Mr. Gore’s \$500 billion plan for tax relief.

The script. A female announcer: “Al Gore’s prescription plan forces seniors into a government-run H.M.O. Governor Bush gives seniors a choice. Gore says he’s for school accountability, but requires no real testing. Governor Bush requires tests and holds schools accountable for results. Gore’s targeted tax cuts leave out 50 million people—half of all taxpayers. Under Bush, every taxpayer gets a tax cut and no family pays more than a third of their income to Washington. Governor Bush has real plans that work for real people.”

Accuracy. Health maintenance organizations are not popular, so it is not surprising that the commercial links Mr. Gore’s prescription drug plan to H.M.O.’s. But to do so it has to stretch the facts.

Mr. Gore does not force the elderly to accept his new prescription drug benefit. It is voluntary. And Medicare recipients can stay in traditional plans where they choose their own doctors. Mr. Gore’s plan does rely on private benefit managers to manage the program—just like private insurers do—which encourages use of generic drugs and less expensive brand names. But these are not H.M.O.’s.

Some critics argue that it is Mr. Bush’s plan that would increase the number of older people enrolling in managed care. Mr. Bush would give people the ability to choose between the traditional Medicare program including a new drug benefit and government-subsidized private insurance packages. A question is whether the premiums would rise for traditional Medicare, causing more people to choose managed care.

On schools, Mr. Bush and Mr. Gore both propose testing and different kinds of accountability measures, but Mr. Bush’s proposal calls for tests that would cover more grades and be more frequent than does Mr. Gore’s.

It is true that Mr. Bush’s \$1.3 trillion 10-year tax-cut plan would give a tax reduction to every income bracket while Mr. Gore’s plan for \$500 million in targeted tax cuts would give tax breaks only for purposes like college education or child care.

Score card. With its tag line, “Governor Bush has real plans that work for real people,” the spot suggests that Mr. Gore is not credible and neither are his programs. But Mr. Bush has his work cut out for him. Many polls show that voters trust the Democratic candidate more on health care and education. And while Mr. Bush may have the Republican’s traditional advantage when it comes to tax-cutting, right now tax cuts are not one of the top concerns of voters.

IN MEMORY OF MURRAY ZWEBEN,  
 FORMER SENATE PARLIAMEN-  
 TARIAN

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, over the weekend we were saddened to learn of the death of Murray Zweben. Murray was chosen by the late Floyd Riddick to be his assistant in the Parliamentarian’s office in 1965. He followed “Doc” Riddick in that post and became the Senate Parliamentarian in 1975. He served in that capacity for 6 years and left in 1981. The Senate recognized his exemplary service in 1983 by elevating him to parliamentarian emeritus. After he left the Senate, Murray worked in private law practice and played as much tennis as his schedule would permit. Those of us who knew Murray and his extraordinary ability to fly through the New York Times crossword puzzle, in ink no less, will miss him. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Anne, and his children Suzanne, Lisa, Marc, John, and Harry.

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO H. CON.  
 RES. 290 PURSUANT TO SECTION  
 218

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 218 of H. Con. Res. 290 (the FY 2001 Budget Resolution) permits the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make adjustments to the allocation of budget authority and outlays to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, provided certain conditions are met.

Pursuant to section 218, I hereby submit the following revisions to H. Con. Res. 290:

[By fiscal years; in millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Armed Services Committee:	
2001 Budget Authority .....	\$50,139
2001 Outlays .....	50,129
2001–2005 Budget Authority .....	267,298
2001–2005 Outlays .....	266,974
Adjustments:	
2001 Budget Authority .....	50
2001 Outlays .....	50
2001–2005 Budget Authority .....	400
2001–2005 Outlays .....	400
Revised Allocation to Senate Armed Services Committee:	

[By fiscal years; in millions of dollars]

2001 Budget Authority .....	50,189
2001 Outlays .....	50,179
2001–2005 Budget Authority .....	267,698
2001–2005 Outlays .....	267,374

THE MADRID PROTOCOL  
 IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we are fast approaching the end of this Congress and we have much unfinished business. While there are many items of importance to the American people that remain undone, I will speak today about a single bill that has been languishing for some time despite the fact that it is wholly uncontroversial. That bill is S. 671, the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act.

This bill is important to American businesses, both big and small. As the International Trademark Association explained in a letter to me on February 9, 2000 on behalf of its 3,700 member companies and law firms, “the practical benefits of the Madrid system, such as ease of applying and renewing trademark registrations internationally, will be of tremendous benefit to U.S. companies” and, in particular, the benefits to “small, entrepreneurial companies which do not have the financial means to seek separate national registrations for their trademarks in every country where they wish to do business.” The bill and the Protocol are also supported by the American Intellectual Property Law Association and the Information Technology Association of America.

I first introduced this legislation in the 105th Congress as S. 2191 and again in this Congress in March, 1999. The Judiciary Committee reported S. 671, favorably and unanimously, on February 10, 2000. Unfortunately, the legislation has been languishing on the Senate calendar for the past eight months. In the House of Representatives, Congressmen COBLE and BERMAN sponsored and passed an identical bill, H.R. 769, on April 13, 1999. This marked the third time and the third Congress in which the House of Representatives had passed this bill.

There is no opposition to S. 671, nor to the substantive portions of the underlying Protocol. The White House recently forwarded the Protocol to the Senate for its advise and consent after working to resolve differences between the Administration and the European Community, EC, regarding the voting rights of intergovernmental members of the Protocol in the Assembly established by the agreement. These differences over the voting rights of the European Union and participation of intergovernmental organizations in this intellectual property treaty are now resolved in accordance with the U.S. position. Specifically, on February 2, 2000, the Assembly of the Madrid Protocol expressed its intent “to use their voting rights in such a way as to ensure that the number of votes cast

by the European Community and its member States does not exceed the number of the European Community's Member States."

Shortly after this letter was forwarded by the Assembly, I wrote to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright requesting information on the Administration's position in light of the resolution of the voting dispute. At a hearing of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on April 14, 2000, I further inquired of Secretary Albright about the progress the Administration was making on this matter.

With the voting rights issue resolved, President Clinton transmitted Treaty Document 106-41, the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement to the Senate for ratification on September 5, 2000. United States membership in the Protocol would greatly enhance the ability of any U.S. business, whether large and small, to protect its trademarks in other countries more quickly, cheaply and easily. That, in turn, will make it easier for American businesses to enter foreign markets and to protect their trademarks in those markets.

Senators HELMS and BIDEN moved promptly to hold a hearing in the Foreign Relations Committee on September 13, 2000 to consider the Protocol, and I commend them for acting quickly so this treaty may be considered by the full Senate before we adjourn. Members on both sides of the aisle have worked together successfully and productively in the past on intellectual property matters, and I am pleased to see these efforts again with the Protocol and implementing legislation.

Passage of S. 671 would help to ensure timely accession to and implementation of the Madrid Protocol, and it will send a clear signal to the international community, U.S. businesses, and trademark owners that Congress is serious about our Nation becoming part of a low-cost, efficient system to promote the international registration of marks.

The Madrid Protocol Implementation Act is part of my ongoing effort to update American intellectual property law to ensure that it serves to advance and protect American interests both here and abroad. The Protocol would help American businesses, and especially small and medium-sized companies, protect their trademarks as they expand into international markets. Specifically, this legislation will conform American trademark application procedures to the terms of the Protocol in anticipation of the U.S.'s eventual ratification of the treaty. Ratification by the United States of this treaty would help create a "one stop" international trademark registration process, which would be an enormous benefit for American businesses.

S. 671 makes no substantive change in American trademark law but sets up new procedures for trademark applicants who want to obtain international trademark protection. This bill would

ease the trademark registration burden on small and medium-sized businesses by enabling businesses to obtain trademark protection in all signatory countries with a single trademark application filed with the Patent and Trademark Office. Currently, in order for American companies to protect their trademarks abroad, they must register their trademarks in each and every country in which protection is sought. Registering in multiple countries is a time-consuming, complicated and expensive process—a process which places a disproportionate burden on smaller American companies seeking international trademark protection. The practical benefits of the Madrid Protocol system will be to provide small and medium-sized U.S. businesses with faster, cheaper and easier protection for their trademarks.

I again urge the Senate to promptly consider and send to the President the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act.

#### REAUTHORIZATION OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to talk about an important issue—the critical need for Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act or VAWA. It has strong bipartisan support and it should be passed before the end of this session.

I was a proud cosponsor of this bill when it passed in 1994 and I am an original cosponsor of the reauthorization bill. This is a law that has helped hundreds of thousands of women and children in Iowa and across the nation. It has directed millions of federal dollars in grants to local law enforcement, prosecution and victim services.

Iowa has received more than \$8 million in grants through VAWA. These grants fund the Iowa Domestic Violence Hotline. They help keep the doors open at domestic violence shelters, like the Family Violence Center in Des Moines.

VAWA grants to Iowa have provided services to more than 2,000 sexual assault victims just this year. And more than 20,559 Iowa students this year have received information about rape prevention through this federal funding.

The numbers show that VAWA is working. A recent Justice report found that intimate partner violence against women decreased by 21 percent from 1993 to 1998. This is strong evidence that state and community efforts are working.

But VAWA must be reauthorized to allow these efforts to continue without having to worry that this funding will be lost from year to year.

Congress should not turn its back on America's women and children. Reauthorization should be a priority. So, I urge my colleagues and the leadership to pass this legislation this session.

#### VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the

Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

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

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

September 19, 2000:

Angel Avila, 17, El Paso, TX; Patrick Codada, 21, Miami, FL; Hugo Contreras, 19, Houston, TX; Jose C. Diaz, 35, Chicago, IL; Alfred Harth, 26, Kansas City, MO; Pedro Hernandez, 23, Chicago, IL; Michael Jones, 18, Baltimore, MD; Michael K. Mills, 17, Chicago, IL; Guadalupe Munoz, 25, Houston, TX; Mario Cardenas Rivera, 18, Minneapolis, MN; Enrique Ortiz Suarez, 12, Minneapolis, MN; Ivory Williams, 18, Detroit, MI; Victor Williams, 17, Detroit, MI; Unidentified Male, 79, Portland, OR; Unidentified Female, 26, Norfolk, VA.

Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago yesterday.

September 18, 2000:

Carlos Barrera, 28, Dallas, TX; James D. Bivens, 30, Chicago, IL; Layuvette Daniels, 24, Atlanta, GA; Dedrick Jennings, 21, Memphis, TN; Julian Johnson, 17, Atlanta, GA; Aryn Noormuhammed, 25, Houston, TX; Brogdan Patlakh, 24, Philadelphia, PA; Cassiaus Stuckey, 35, Miami, FL; Rad I. Webster, 27, New Orleans, LA; Darel Whitman, 27, Dallas, TX; Joshua Young, 26, Detroit, MI; Unidentified Male, 48, Long Beach, CA.

One victim of gun violence I mentioned, 17-year-old Julian Johnson from Atlanta, was a popular student and football star from Douglass High School in Atlanta. One year ago yesterday, Julian was shot and killed in a drive-by shooting after a football game victory.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

#### 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I speak today to make note of the anniversary of the signing into law of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Twenty years ago today, the Reg Flex Act, as it is better known, was signed into law after its passage by the 96th Congress. This historic piece of legislation explicitly recognized the importance of small businesses to the economy and their contributions to innovation and competition.

With the Reg Flex Act, Congress intended that no federal action taken in