

(b) PROVISIO.—The resolution of ratification is subject to the following proviso, which shall be binding on the President.

(1) SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States.

PROTOCOL AMENDING TAX CONVENTION WITH CANADA

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Protocol Amending the Convention Between the United States of America and Canada with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital Signed at Washington on September 26, 1980 as Amended by the Protocols Signed on June 14, 1983, March 28, 1984 and March 17, 1995, signed at Ottawa on July 29, 1997 (Treaty Doc. 105-29) subject to the declaration of subsection (a), and the proviso of subsection (b).

(a) DECLARATION.—The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following declaration, which shall be binding on the President.

(1) TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in Condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988, and Condition (8) of the resolution of ratification of the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, approved by the Senate on May 14, 1997.

(b) PROVISIO.—The resolution of ratification is subject to the following proviso, which shall be binding on the President.

(1) SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States.

TAX CONVENTION WITH IRELAND

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Ireland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital Gains, signed at Dublin on July 28, 1997, together with Protocol and exchange of notes done on the same date (Treaty Doc. 105-31), subject to the understanding of subsection (a), the declarations of subsection (b), and the proviso of subsection (c).

(a) UNDERSTANDING.—The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following understanding which shall be included in the instrument of ratification, and shall be binding on the President:

(1) EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.—The United States competent authority follows a practice of comity with respect to exchanges of information under all tax conventions.

(b) DECLARATIONS.—The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following two declarations, which shall be binding on the President:

(1) REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—The United States shall use its best efforts to negotiate with the Government of Ireland a protocol amending the Convention to provide for the application of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention to dividends paid by a Real Estate Investment Trust in cases where (ii) the beneficial owner of the dividends beneficially holds an interest of 5 percent or less in each class of

the stock of the Real Estate Investment Trust and the dividends are paid with respect to a class of stock of the Real Estate Investment Trust that is publicly traded or (i) the beneficial owner of the dividends beneficially holds an interest of 10 percent or less in the Real Estate Investment Trust and the Real Estate Investment Trust is diversified.

(2) TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in Condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988, and Condition (8) of the resolution of ratification of the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, approved by the Senate on May 14, 1997.

(c) PROVISIO.—The resolution of ratification is subject to the following proviso, which shall be binding on the President:

(1) SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask for a division vote on the resolutions of ratification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is requested. Senators in favor of the resolutions of ratification will rise and stand until counted. (After a pause.) Those opposed will rise and stand until counted.

On a division, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, having voted in the affirmative, the resolutions of ratification are agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

NATIONAL CONCERN ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE AND GUN VIOLENCE DAY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of Senate resolution 141, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 141) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence Day.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I want to thank my many colleagues, who on such short notice, agreed to cosponsor and enact this resolution establishing November 6, 1997, as National Concern about Young People and Gun Violence Day. I know the many volunteers and organizations working to protect our children also offer their thanks.

Today, Halloween, is a perfect day to reaffirm our national commitment to stopping youth violence. On this night,

children across America will be going trick or treating dressed in all sorts of wonderful costumes. They will enjoy seeing each other, visiting their neighbors, and—best of all—getting mountains of sweets.

But in many cities, parents will keep their children inside. There will be no trick or treating because the streets are too dangerous for children. There might be block parties, but there won't be the fun and freedom that comes from frolicking through the streets in search of the good treats. All of us recognize the importance of making our streets and communities safe for children.

One person, Mary Lewis Grow, thought something we might do to make our young people safer was to establish a national Day of Concern. So, this Minnesota homemaker, in 1996, persuaded Senators WELLSTONE, SPENCER, and Bradley to introduce this resolution. Other groups, such as Mothers Against Violence in America, joined her effort. The proclamation of a special day of recognition also provided support to a national effort to encourage students to sign a pledge against gun violence. In 1996, 32,000 students in Washington State signed the pledge card, as did more than 200,000 children in New York City, and tens of thousands more across the Nation.

The Student Pledge Against Gun Violence calls for a national observance on November 6 to give students throughout America the chance to make a promise, in writing, that they will do their part to prevent gun violence. The students' pledge promises three things: first, they will never carry a gun to school; second, they will never resolve a dispute with a gun; and third, they will use their influence with friends to discourage them from resolving disputes with guns.

Mr. President, just last week I joined several colleagues on the floor of the Senate as we decried the murder of Ann Harris, a 17-year-old Virginian, by a 19-year-old man in Washington State. This random act of violence was apparently precipitated because the car in which Ann was a passenger was going too slowly for the driver of the car in which the murderer was riding. The young man was angry enough and morally numbed enough to fire his gun into Ann's car, killing Ann. What a tragedy. What a waste.

In another example, a 14-year-old boy opened fire in a Moses Lake, WA, classroom, killing a teacher and student and wounding others. He has been convicted, but that does little to ease the pain of the loss suffered by that small community. Maybe if he had signed a pledge, maybe if he had heard the message over and over from parents and friends that gun violence was the wrong way to solve problems, maybe if, maybe if. We don't know how we might have stopped this act of violence, but we know we all have to try education, try outreach, try everything.

Mr. President, we need to help all of our kids feel a part of this society. Yet

often we overlook the young people themselves when trying to develop solutions. Students and other young leaders represent the great untapped resource for improving our communities. As many teachers and police officers have told me, "if a young person doesn't succeed anywhere else, they can always find success in a gang." We need to make sure they have more productive options. The road to creating these options, and to healing our communities, starts with the young people themselves.

Young people increasingly grow tired of getting all of the blame for crime in our neighborhoods, and none of the responsibility for solutions. If you ask young people what they think will make a difference for them, you'll find them to be highly creative. Many times their solutions work far better than solutions put forward by adults.

Young people in my State and across the country don't like school uniform requirements, curfews, and other policies enacted for young people. Young people with the Seattle Youth Involvement Network decided to do something about it. They opened a dialog with the police department. They shared perspectives. They looked across the lines that separated their cultures. They spoke about ways police see and speak with young people and vice versa. And they found solutions to many problems facing them both.

For more than a year now, I've been in a dialog with young people from all over the State of Washington who have joined the Senate Advisory Youth Involvement Team I established. They advise me on issues affecting them, and I help them with local community action. Crime, and how to prevent it, is a large concern with the young people I talk with, whether they are in gifted programs or youth offender programs.

This resolution today should be seen as an invitation for young people across the country to tell us what they think about how to solve the problems of crime and gun violence. It should be displayed in every school, community center, and on every street corner in America.

Mr. President, let us work with our kids to show them we care. And with our communities to give these young people other options to violence. I again affirm my commitment to work with our young people to let them know we care about them and to help them learn gun violence is not the answer to any problem.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating thereto be placed in the record as if read.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 141) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 141

Whereas every day in America, 15 children under the age of 19 are killed with guns;

Whereas in 1994, approximately 70 percent of murder victims aged 15 to 17 were killed with a handgun;

Whereas in 1995, nearly 8 percent of high school students reported having carried a gun in the past 30 days;

Whereas young people are our nation's most important resource, and we, as a society, have a vested interest in helping children grow from a childhood free from fear and violence into healthy adulthood;

Whereas young people can, by taking responsibility for their own decisions and actions, and by positively influencing the decisions and actions of others, help chart a new and less violent direction for the entire Nation;

Whereas students in every school district in the Nation will be invited to take part in a day of nationwide observance involving millions of their fellow students, and will thereby be empowered to see themselves as significant agents in a wave of positive social change; and

Whereas the observance of this day will give the students the opportunity to make an earnest decision about their future by voluntarily signing the "Student Pledge Against Gun Violence", and sincerely promise that the students will never take a gun to school, will never use a gun to settle a dispute, and will use their influence to keep friends from using guns to settle disputes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) November 6, 1997, should be designated as "National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence Day"; and

(2) the President should be authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the school children of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on (S. 1026) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1026) entitled "An Act to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States.", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.

Section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635f) is amended by striking "1997" and inserting "2001".

SEC. 2. TIED AID CREDIT FUND AUTHORITY.

(a) Section 10(c)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635i-3(c)(2)) is amended by striking "through September 30, 1997".

(b) Section 10(e) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 635i-3(e)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section."

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FINANCING FOR THE EXPORT OF NONLETHAL DEFENSE ARTICLES OR SERVICES THE PRIMARY END USE OF WHICH WILL BE FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES.

Section 1(c) of Public Law 103-428 (12 U.S.C. 635 note; 108 Stat. 4376) is amended by striking "1997" and inserting "2001".

SEC. 4. CLARIFICATION OF PROCEDURES FOR DENYING CREDIT BASED ON THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

Section 2(b)(1)(B) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(B)) is amended—

(1) in the last sentence, by inserting "after consultation with the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate," after "President"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: "Each such determination shall be delivered in writing to the President of the Bank, shall state that the determination is made pursuant to this section, and shall specify the applications or categories of applications for credit which should be denied by the Bank in furtherance of the national interest."

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSEL.

Section 3(e) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a(e)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(e)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) The General Counsel of the Bank shall ensure that the directors, officers, and employees of the Bank have available appropriate legal counsel for advice on, and oversight of, issues relating to ethics, conflicts of interest, personnel matters, and other administrative law matters by designating an attorney to serve as Assistant General Counsel for Administration, whose duties, under the supervision of the General Counsel, shall be concerned solely or primarily with such issues."

SEC. 6. ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(b) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

"(9)(A) The Board of Directors of the Bank shall take prompt measures, consistent with the credit standards otherwise required by law, to promote the expansion of the Bank's financial commitments in sub-Saharan Africa under the loan, guarantee, and insurance programs of the Bank.

"(B)(i) The Board of Directors shall establish and use an advisory committee to advise the Board of Directors on the development and implementation of policies and programs designed to support the expansion described in subparagraph (A).

"(ii) The advisory committee shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors on how the Bank can facilitate greater support by United States commercial banks for trade with sub-Saharan Africa.

"(iii) The advisory committee shall terminate 4 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph."

(b) REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS.—Within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually for each of the 4 years thereafter, the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States submit to the Congress a report on the steps that the Board has taken to implement section 2(b)(9)(B) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 and any recommendations of the advisory committee established pursuant to such section.

SEC. 7. INCREASE IN LABOR REPRESENTATION ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.

Section 3(d)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(A)" after "(2)"; and

(2) by adding after and below the end the following: