

H.R. 1906, AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 2000; SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL—Continued

(Fiscal Year 2000 \$ millions)

SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO:			
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays .....	.....	.....	.....
1999 level:			
Budget authority	(22)	8,835	8,813
Outlays	161	(341)	(180)
President's request:			
Budget authority	(537)	.....	(537)
Outlays	(577)	.....	(577)
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	101	.....	101
Outlays	(254)	.....	(254)

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I know of no other statements or amendments to be submitted.

I suggest that we are ready for third reading of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under order of the Senate, H.R. 1906 is discharged and the Senate will proceed to the bill. All after the enacting clause is stricken, and the text of S. 1233 is inserted, H.R. 1906 is read a third time and passed, the Senate insists on its amendment, requests a conference with the House, and the Chair appoints Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BOND, Mr. GORTON, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. BURNS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KOHL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BYRD conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to commend Senator COCHRAN for the great job he has done in handling this matter. There were a lot of interesting matters that came up and a lot of amendments that he had to consider. He has handled all of them skillfully and ably. We are very proud of the manner in which he has handled it. I also wish to commend the able Senator KOHL for working with him so well and doing such a fine job. We are very fortunate to have these fine men to handle this matter in such a skillful manner.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I thank very much the distinguished President pro tempore, the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. THURMOND, for his generous remarks and his assistance in the handling of this bill of the Senate. His leadership is legendary. His influence in this body continues to be very important. We are grateful for his continued service in the Senate.

I also want to commend members of our staffs who have been so diligent and so effective in the handling of the duties they have assumed in connec-

tion with the development of this legislation and the passage of the bill. I specifically want to commend: Mark Keenum, my chief of staff; Rebecca Davies, chief clerk of the subcommittee; Hunt Shipman, Martha Scott Poindexter, Les Spivey, and Buddy Allen. They have all been very helpful and very conscientious and discharged their responsibilities in a professional and very praiseworthy way. I am deeply grateful for their good help.

On the Democratic side of the aisle, my good friend and colleague from Wisconsin is serving as a manager of this bill for the first time. He has done a great job helping us sort through the requests and the amendments that have been suggested in helping guide this bill to passage. We have not agreed on everything, but we worked through our disagreements in a cordial way. I appreciate very much his leadership on the Democratic side and the way he has handled his responsibilities.

I also want to thank the staff members who have worked on the Democratic side on this bill: Paul Bock, who is the chief of staff of Senator KOHL; Kate Sparks, his legislative director; Galen Fountain, who is an experienced member of the subcommittee staff, having worked for Senator Bumpers and others since his time here as a member of the Senate staff; and Carole Geagley. We appreciate the opportunity to work with all these fine folks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I take this moment to thank Senator COCHRAN who has been an extremely fine and fair chairman. He has done a tremendous job in shepherding this bill through. I thank also Becky Davies of his subcommittee, and I express my appreciation to Galen Fountain, Paul Bock, and Kate Sparks of my side. They have done a tremendous job and been of great assistance to me. I couldn't have done my job without their help.

I am very pleased we have reached this point.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order of the Senate of June 30, having received H.R. 2606, the Senate will proceed to the bill, all after the enacting clause is stricken, and the text of S. 1234 is inserted. H.R. 2606, as amended, is read a third time and passed. The Senate insists on its amendment, requests a conference with the House, and the Chair appoints Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. GREGG, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BOND, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, and

Mr. BYRD conferees on the part of the Senate.

The bill (H.R. 2606), as amended, was passed.

(The text of S. 1234 was printed in the RECORD of July 1, 1999)

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

WILLIE MORRIS, HONORING THE LIFE OF A GREAT SOUTHERN WRITER

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, earlier this week, author Willie Morris, a native of Mississippi, passed away from an apparent heart attack at the young age of 64. Mr. Morris was a writer and editor who painted a vivid picture of the Southern way of life unlike any literary figure since William Faulkner. Mr. Morris had the heart of a good ole country boy who grew up in Yazoo City, and the intellect of a Rhodes Scholar.

Mr. Morris later went on to become a major literary leader, becoming editor and chief of Harper's Magazine at the age of 32. He attained national prominence in his career as a journalist, non-fiction writer, novelist, editor, and essayist by writing more than a dozen books on subjects ranging from his childhood English fox terrier in "My Dog Skip" to the intersection of football and race in "The Courting of Marcus Dupree." Critics have characterized Mr. Morris's works as being "exquisite and lyrical rendering." He was particularly well known for the books and articles in which he compared his experiences and southern heritage to America's own history.

Rather than attend the University of Mississippi, his father had him go to the distant and alien environs of the University of Texas in Austin, but in 1980 he returned to Ole Miss to be the writer in residence. His class room has been described like being at an Ole Miss v. LSU football game, because the students were always so excited.

Mr. President, Mr. Morris has been described as being "a prolific author in his own life, defining moments of intimacy and compassion."

David Sansing, a retired University of Mississippi historian said this about Mr. Morris, "Willie was such an honest voice, clear, vivid, never ambiguous. He had to leave the South to really confirm his own Southerness. But of course, he came back."

Willie Morris's writing undoubtedly had a grave impact on the lives of Mississippians and Southerners alike. He is survived by his wife, JoAnne Prichard of Jackson, and his son David Rae of New Orleans.

**BUILDING SAFE SCHOOLS AND
HEALTHY COMMUNITIES: THE
WEST VIRGINIA RESPONSE**

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, stacks of spiral-bound notebooks and reams of paper, boxes of pencils and pens, lunch boxes and backpacks, are all making their way onto store shelves across the Nation as summer limps toward its hot, dry conclusion and the warm, crisp promise of autumn days, yellow school buses, and children walking to school closes in on us. A new school year is upon us, with all its bright potential for learning. Most students welcome the chance to see their friends again, and to again immerse themselves in the business of learning and growing. But sadly, some children are afraid to go to school. Some children must face and conquer the memories of sudden, violent death that have visited their schools in recent years.

Mr. President, in the wake of the senseless atrocities that have ripped at the traditional calm of schools across the country, it has become increasingly evident that we must work together here in Congress, and with our state governments, to prevent this kind of terrible tragedy from striking yet another American schoolyard. I am pleased to have recently joined with Senators LIEBERMAN and MCCAIN in authoring legislation to create a National Commission on Youth Violence, which has been included in the Senate-passed juvenile justice legislation.

With the new school year just around the corner, it seems an opportune time to refocus our energies on the work underway in each of our respective states, and to help the states craft even more effective prevention strategies for the upcoming academic year. And similarly, the states will serve as an invaluable resource for helping us to better strategize on federal solutions necessary for restoring peace and tranquility to our nation's schools. If we hope to have a school year free from the violence and emotional grief that rocked our nation last year, an equal exchange and dialogue is truly in order.

Given the most serious nature of the challenge we face, it is important that we bring together a wide range of experts to seek solutions to school violence. In this vein, I am pleased, today, to announce my cosponsorship with West Virginia University of a day-long symposium on safe schools and communities. From representatives of the West Virginia State Police, to parents, students, and the church community, the symposium participants will focus on efforts already underway throughout the state to combat school violence, and what more needs to be done to better protect our teachers and students from classroom violence. I hope that this event will give participants the opportunity to highlight the progress that has already been made in school safety, while also helping to create a guide for what still needs to be accomplished. West Virginia Univer-

sity, with its wealth of research and expertise, is the ideal forum for this event, and I feel confident that its contribution in behalf of the higher education community will further strengthen this ongoing dialogue throughout the state.

A school ought to be a place where students thrive on learning for learning's sake alone, and where teachers find true pleasure in explaining the details of the battle at Antietam or the Pythagorean theorem. It ought to be a place where students can frolic in the school playground with classmates during recess without a worry in the world. Mr. President, the events of the recent past work against this vision.

It is my hope that this symposium will provide West Virginians with an opportunity to look for ways to prevent such violence from occurring in West Virginia schools. By bringing together West Virginia parents, educators, students, law enforcement officials, policy makers, and a variety of other experts to examine school- and community-based strategies to reduce youth violence, we, collectively, will bring greater clarity and wisdom to this troubling issue, both at the state and federal levels.

As students and teachers prepare for another school year, we need to reflect on the violence that has taken place in so many other communities, and look for ways to prevent such violence from occurring in West Virginia schools. Through this symposium, it is my hope that we will take the time to find the strength to reach across the lines that serve to divide us and touch the common spirit that the Creator instilled in each of us. It is long past time for us to work together on common ground to achieve common dreams.

**TIME TO SUPPORT CTBT
RATIFICATION**

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to urge Senate consideration of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, CTBT. As Ranking Member of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services, I believe that ratification of the CTBT would enhance our nation's security for several reasons.

It imposes a verifiable ban on all nuclear weapons testing, conducted anywhere, at any time; it takes a pro-active step towards ending the threat of nuclear tests conducted by rogue nations attempting to develop nuclear weapons; and it demonstrates the United States' commitment to a safer and more secure future free from radioactive fallout produced by nuclear explosions. Implementing the CTBT does not preclude improving our nuclear weapons. The United States will be able to maintain a sophisticated and viable arsenal without conducting dangerous nuclear tests.

In the last decade, the most frequently cited argument against a test ban has been the claim that continued

testing is necessary to ensure that stockpiled weapons are reliable; that is, they will detonate as planned and that the yield and effects will meet design specifications. Even test ban critics acknowledge that reliability stockpile testing has been mainly non-nuclear.

In testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Robert Baker, former Deputy Assistant Director for Verification and Intelligence at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, ACDA, said, "[they] do not routinely go out and take nuclear weapons out of the stockpile and test them." Other weapons designers have testified that nuclear tests simulations on high-performance computers are adequate substitutes for nuclear explosions and can provide accurate data on warhead viability.

The purpose of testing existing weapons has not been to detect unforeseen problems but rather to check on particular problems identified through the non-nuclear inspection and simulation program. With very rare exceptions, the tested weapons performed in the desired manner. In fact, only one stockpile confidence test performed between 1979 and 1986 revealed a problem needing correction. The reason that any nuclear reliability testing of stockpiled weapons has been necessary in the past is that some older types of nuclear designs were originally put into the stockpile without the stringent production verification tests now standard. Our stockpile stewardship program enables the United States to meet the requirements for a treaty banning all types of nuclear testing while simultaneously maintaining a viable nuclear arsenal.

This is not a new effort. It was not invented by the Clinton Administration. American presidents have sought for nearly forty years to negotiate a treaty that prohibits nuclear testing.

President Eisenhower initially noted its importance in his State of the Union address in January of 1960 when he said that "looking to a controlled ban on nuclear testing" could be the means of ending the "calamitous cycle . . . which, if unchecked, could spiral into nuclear disaster."

President KENNEDY later reaffirmed the United States' commitment to such a treaty in a 1963 commencement address at American University, stating that "the conclusion of such a treaty [that ended nuclear testing] would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. . . . [Furthermore,] it would increase our security [and] it would decrease the prospects of war." Today, this treaty has the strong support of members from both parties.

If the Senate does not consent to the ratification of this treaty before the September 24, 1999, deadline, the United States will not be able to participate in decisions regarding the future of the treaty. Under the terms of Article XIV of the CTBT, a conference of the countries that have ratified can