

Services for a period not to exceed 30 days.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 17,
1999

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 12 noon on Monday, May 17. I further ask that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then proceed to 1 hour of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. VOINOVICH. For the information of all Senators, it is expected that the Senate will resume debate on the juvenile justice bill on Monday afternoon. On Monday, it may be the intention of the leadership to postpone or vitiate the cloture vote with respect to Y2K, if an agreement can be reached regarding proceeding to the bill. However, until or if that vote is canceled, all Senators should be prepared to vote beginning at 9:45 on Tuesday.

Senators who have amendments on the list with respect to juvenile justice should be prepared to offer their amendments on Monday. However, no votes will occur on Monday.

As previously announced, the majority leader would like to consider the Y2K legislation later in the week, as well as the supplemental appropriations conference report and the bankruptcy reform bill. Therefore, next week, beginning Tuesday, it will be a busy week with rollcall votes throughout each day and evening, if necessary. Consequently, all Members' cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator BAUCUS and Senator WYDEN.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CHINA, WTO, AND PERMANENT
NORMAL TRADING RELATIONS

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, on behalf of a bipartisan group of 30 Sen-

ators, this morning I sent a letter to President Clinton expressing our view that bilateral negotiations with China over accession to the World Trade Organization should be resumed immediately and finalized quickly. After completion of an agreement that clearly advances U.S. economic interests, we are committed to granting China permanent Normal Trading Relations (NTR) status.

It is critical, especially after the events in Belgrade and Beijing over this past week, that we understand what is in America's national interest. It is in our national interest to ensure that China is incorporated into the global trade community through membership in the WTO. It is in our national interest to make sure that China follows internationally accepted trade rules. It is in our national interest to improve market access and open China's markets to American agricultural products, services, and manufactured goods. And it is in our national interest to do what we can to help anchor and sustain the economic reform process currently underway in China.

As I look at the Senators who signed this letter, I see a broad representation of our country, our society, and our economy. The nature of this group, half Democrat and half Republican, demonstrates that there is strong and broad support in the Senate for us to focus on America's long-term national economic interests in developing our trading relationship with China. We cannot, we must not, and we will not, ignore the many problem areas in the broad U.S.-China relationship, from human rights to espionage to weapons proliferation. But the message is clear that we must look closely at every aspect of this relationship in an objective way, determine what is best for us as a nation, and act accordingly.

The agreements reached during Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji's recent visit to Washington are solid. We want no back-pedaling on those understandings. We want an early resumption of the trade negotiations and a rapid conclusion. We want to bring China into the global trade community, and to do so it is necessary to grant China permanent normal trading relations status. The broad bipartisan group of Senators who signed today's letter firmly supports that.

Let me be clear about the intended recipients of the message in this letter. We want the administration to know that a core bipartisan group in the Senate is behind resumption of negotiations and conclusion of a WTO agreement, and that group will support permanent NTR status for China. We want the most senior levels of the Chinese government to know that a good WTO agreement with the United States will lead rapidly to WTO accession and to permanent NTR status. We want the American public to understand that we in the Senate are taking strong leadership in promoting the long-term economic interests of this country.

And we want the American business community to know that they have responsibilities: first, to work ceaselessly to take advantage of the concessions China will make as it enters the WTO, second, to expand exports to China that will grow jobs in the United States, and, third, to educate the public and policymakers about the importance of integrating China into the global economy.

The terms negotiated by USTR, the Department of Agriculture, and others are excellent. These are structural changes, market opening measures, and trade concessions made by China, not by the United States. We, the United States, are giving up nothing and are obtaining immeasurable possibilities for the future.

I ask unanimous consent that this bipartisan letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, May 14, 1999.

President WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are writing to encourage you to finalize bilateral negotiations over Chinese accession to the WTO. For our part, upon conclusion of a market access agreement that clearly advances our economic interests in China, we are committed to granting China permanent Normal Trading Relations status.

Despite the events of this week in Belgrade and China, it is critical that we focus on what is important to America's national interest. Incorporating China into the global trade community through WTO membership; encouraging China to follow internationally accepted trade rules; opening Chinese markets to our manufactured goods, agricultural products, and services; and helping to anchor the economic reform process underway in China, all serve our national interest. The recent events in Belgrade and Beijing are reason neither to weaken those commitments made during Premier Zhu Rongji's visit last month nor to delay conclusion of the accession process.

We look forward to working with you to ensure an early conclusion of these negotiations and China's accession to the WTO.

Sincerely,

Max Baucus, John H. Chafee, Jay Rockefeller, Don Nickles, John Breaux, Chuck Grassley, Dianne Feinstein, Ted Stevens, Tom Daschle, Frank Murkowski, Mitch McConnell, Larry Craig, Orrin Hatch, Conrad Burns, Chuck Hagel, Daniel Inouye, Patty Murray, Harry Reid, Sam Brownback, Bob Kerrey, Pat Roberts, Rod Grams, Daniel K. Akaka, George Voinovich, Ron Wyden, Jeff Bingaman, Richard H. Bryan, Gordon Smith, Slade Gorton, Craig Thomas.

RACE FOR THE CURE

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a very important event.

All over the country, women and men alike are preparing for the "Race for the Cure," a 5-kilometer foot race to raise money in the fight against breast cancer. Each year, the number of participants in the race has grown. Sixteen years after its inception, the Race

for the Cure has become the largest 5-K in the world.

I believe this race is widely attended because breast cancer has affected so many people. One in 9 women and approximately 12,000 men are diagnosed with breast cancer every year. So, in some way, everyone—every man, woman, and child is affected by this disease. The Race for the Cure is important because it brings awareness to this disease that is so prevalent today.

This cause and this race are important to me for many reasons. There are several women who are very important to me who are survivors of this terrible disease. I have learned so much from these women; I have seen their courage and, believe me, I want to underscore that point—very courageous. I have seen their willingness to fight. Through them, I have learned more about the value of life.

We often take for granted the gifts that we have been given. We catch ourselves thinking about what will happen in an hour, or in a couple of days, and we forget to live for right now. The precious time that we have with our loved ones is invaluable. We take too little time with them. Through their struggles to fight breast cancer, these women have shown me the importance of a life lived well. And for that, I thank each of them.

This race is being held in over 95 cities in the United States over the next few weeks. I am proud to say that this weekend, on May 15, the Race for the Cure will be held in Helena, MT, my State's capital. Approximately 3,000 runners will participate. More important, over 300 breast cancer survivors will participate this weekend in the race for life.

Seventy-five percent of the race proceeds are used to provide mammography vouchers and grants for follow-up diagnostic tests for more than 600 women in Montana. Thirty-two health care facilities in my State participate in this program.

I extend my special thanks to the Montana Race organizers Connie Malcom and Bobbie Pomroy and the hundreds of volunteers working together to make this important event occur. Women like Jan Paulsen, a seven-year survivor who will represent my State at the National Race for the Cure here in Washington, DC, on June 5.

Congratulations to everyone involved in this important event and good luck to all!

Mr. President, I yield the floor and 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. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Y2K ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, as the Senate prepares for a Tuesday cloture vote on the Y2K litigation reform legislation, I want to spend just a few minutes this afternoon trying to describe where I believe we are in the course of the Senate debate and all the bipartisan progress that has been made in the last few weeks on this issue. I especially emphasize the bipartisan focus that has been taking place in the Senate.

The House had a vote, as the Presiding Officer knows, this week. Regrettably, it was pretty much along partisan lines. There is certainly nothing partisan about this issue. If we have chaos early in the next century as a result of Y2K frivolous lawsuits, folks are not going to be sitting around asking whether Democrats or Republicans caused it. They are going to be saying: What was the problem? Why didn't the Congress deal with it?

Fortunately, the Senate, unlike the House, has been working in a bipartisan way to deal with this. On the Republican side, Chairman MCCAIN and Chairman HATCH, Senator GORTON, Senator BENNETT, and a variety of Senators have worked with me and Senator DODD, who is the Democratic leader on this issue and has done such a good job on the Y2K committee. And Senator FEINSTEIN has made enormous contributions. She represents California, of course, a State that has a great interest in technology issues.

The most important thing, as the Senate goes to the important Y2K debate next week, is for all of us to recognize that we have taken a completely different approach from that of the House of Representatives. There was no evidence of bipartisanship in the House last week. That has not been the case in the Senate.

I also want to make it clear, both Senate Democrats and Republicans are interested in working with the White House on this legislation. For the White House to veto a responsible Y2K bill would be like throwing a monkey wrench into the technology engine that is driving this Nation's economic prosperity.

I cannot believe the White House would want to do that. I know there are many in the White House who have ideas and suggestions and are talking to Senators of both parties. We are anxious to hear from them, because the Senate is going to move next week to this debate and now is the time for them to come forward with their practical suggestions.

As the Presiding Officer knows, this is a topic that cannot wait. There are a variety of issues before the Senate where the immediacy may not be all that crucial. This is an issue that cannot wait, because if we do not deal with it now, I personally believe what will happen is, early in the next century we really will have chaos as a result of this Y2K situation. The Senate could find itself back in a special session at

that time having to deal with it. It is much better to do it now and to do it in a bipartisan way.

I want to spend a few minutes talking about how this effort to make this issue bipartisan and ensure that it is fair to both consumers and business has evolved over the last few weeks.

The legislation that is coming before the Senate early next week is the legislation that began in the Senate Commerce Committee, led in that effort by Chairman MCCAIN and Senator GORTON. Unfortunately, there was a strict party-line vote in the Senate Commerce Committee. I and others said there were a whole lot of features of that original Senate Commerce bill that were just unacceptable to us.

For example, it included language that would have provided what is called a "reasonable effort" sort of defense which just was not fair to the plaintiff and to the consumer, and I and others said that we could not support the bill at that time.

But after it came out of the Senate Commerce Committee, Chairman MCCAIN, to his credit, with other leaders on the Republican side of the aisle, made it clear that they wanted to work with Senator DODD, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator KERRY, myself, and others to fashion a truly bipartisan bill. I believe that is what the Senate has before it now.

For example, the legislation which is coming before the Senate on Tuesday, which we will vote on Tuesday morning, has a sunset provision in it. We have heard all this talk on the floor of the Senate about how Y2K litigation legislation is going to be changing the tort laws and our legal system for all time, that it is going to be making these changes that are just going to last for time immemorial.

The fact of the matter is, the Y2K legislation sunsets in 2003. It is for a short period of time, and for a period of time to deal with what we think will otherwise be a variety of frivolous lawsuits and unnecessary litigation.

Second, the legislation which will be before the Senate early next week does absolutely nothing to change the tort remedies that consumers would have if they were injured as a result of a Y2K-related problem.

For example, if an individual is in an elevator that falls as a result of a computer failure, and tragically falls, say, 10 floors in an office building, and that individual is badly injured or killed, in that instance all of the existing legal remedies, all of the existing tort remedies that are now on the books, would still apply. The legislation before the Senate now would not touch in any way, not in any way, those remedies for personal injuries that would come about as a result of a Y2K failure.

So those two consumer protections—the sunset provision and ensuring that tort remedies are available to injured consumers—are in place and there to protect the public, and it is important that the Senate know that as we go to the upcoming Tuesday vote.