

SENATE RESOLUTION 298—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF MAY EACH YEAR AS THE MONTH FOR CHILDREN

Mr. ROBB (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 298

Whereas too often, our children suffer from hunger and homelessness;

Whereas the increase in crime in our schools hinders the educational development of our children;

Whereas all children should have food, shelter, and health care, and should be afforded educational opportunity;

Whereas all children should be protected from abuse and neglect; and

Whereas the period of childhood for too many children is marked by hardship and despair: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of May each year as the Month for Children;

(2) encourages all Americans to commit themselves to improving the lives and future of all children by serving as positive role models for the children of the United States and the world; and

(3) urges community leaders to publicly acknowledge the significant contributions children make to society.

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I rise to offer a Senate resolution designating May each year as the Month for Children. Children are our nation's future, and it is important that we recognize the significant contributions that children make to their homes, schools and communities. Unfortunately, we continue to be plagued by school violence that is devastating our communities. Furthermore, parents who are struggling to make ends meet find themselves with less time to commit to their children. It is imperative that we as a society rededicate ourselves to exalting our children—supporting their efforts to succeed and providing positive role-models for them today and in the future. We must show that we care for them, and in their honor, I submit this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 299—TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 299

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DATE CHANGES.

Each of the recommended forms in paragraph 3 of rule II of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking "19" each place it appears and inserting "20".

SEC. 2. CORRECTIONS.

(a) INCORRECT ORDER.—Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) in paragraph 1, by redesignating subparagraphs (l) and (m) as subparagraphs (m) and (l), respectively; and

(2) in paragraph 2, by moving the item relating to the Committee on the Judiciary to the end of the list.

(b) NAME CORRECTION.—Paragraph 5(b) of rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting "Select" before "Committee on Ethics".

(c) CROSS REFERENCE.—Paragraph 6(d) of rule XLI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking "11" and inserting "12".

SENATE RESOLUTION 300—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF APRIL 23-30, 2000, AS "NATIONAL SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME AWARENESS WEEK"

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 300

Whereas the month of April has been designated National Child Abuse Prevention Month, an annual tradition initiated by former President Jimmy Carter in 1979;

Whereas the most recent government figures show that over 1,000,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1997, causing unspeakable pain and suffering to our most vulnerable citizens;

Whereas among the children who are victims of abuse and neglect, more than 3 children die each day in this country;

Whereas the rate of child fatalities has risen by 37 percent between 1985 and 1997, with children aged 3 and younger accounting for 77 percent of the fatalities;

Whereas head trauma is the leading cause of death of abused children, including the trauma known as Shaken Baby Syndrome;

Whereas Shaken Baby Syndrome, which results from a caregiver losing control and shaking a baby usually less than 1 year of age, and can cause loss of vision, brain damage, paralysis, seizures, or death, is a totally preventable form of child abuse;

Whereas an estimated 3,000 children are diagnosed with Shaken Baby Syndrome every year, with thousands more misdiagnosed and undetected;

Whereas Shaken Baby Syndrome often results in permanent, irreparable brain damage or death to an infant, and more than \$1,000,000 in medical costs in just the first few years of life to care for a single, disabled child;

Whereas the most effective solution to ending Shaken Baby Syndrome is to prevent such abuse, and it is clear that the minimal costs of educational and prevention programs may prevent the enormous medical and disability costs and untold grief for many families;

Whereas prevention programs have been shown to raise awareness and provide critically important information about Shaken Baby Syndrome to parents, caregivers, day-care workers, child protection employees, law enforcement personnel, health care professionals, and legal representatives;

Whereas prevention of Shaken Baby Syndrome is supported by groups such as the Shaken Baby Alliance, an organization which began with 3 mothers of children who had been diagnosed with Shaken Baby Syndrome, and whose mission is to educate the general public and professionals about Shaken Baby Syndrome and to increase support for victims and victim families in the health care and criminal justice systems;

Whereas child abuse prevention programs and "National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week" are supported by the Shaken Baby Alliance, Children's Defense Fund, American Academy of Pediatrics, Child Welfare League of America, Prevent Child Abuse America, Brain Injury Association, National Child Abuse Coalition, Na-

tional Exchange Club Foundation, and many other organizations including the National Basketball Association which is sponsoring a series of "NBA Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Night 2000" events to generate public awareness about the issue of child abuse and neglect during National Child Abuse Prevention Month 2000;

Whereas a year 2000 survey by Prevent Child Abuse America shows that ½ of all Americans believe child abuse and neglect is the most important issue facing this country compared to other public health issues; and

Whereas Congress strongly supports efforts to protect children from abuse and neglect: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of April 23-30, 2000, as "National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week".

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 2, 2000, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing on S. 2350, Duchesne City Water Rights Conveyance Act and S. 2351, Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act. The hearing will be held in the committee room, 485 Russell Senate Building.

Those wishing additional information may contact committee staff at 202/224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, May 3, 2000, in room SR-301 Russell Senate Office Building, to receive testimony on political speech on the Internet.

For further information concerning this meeting, please contact Hunter Bates at the Rules Committee on 4-6352.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000, at 9 a.m., in SD-106, to conduct a full committee hearing to consider the nomination of Michael V. Dunn to be a member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, and to examine pending legislation on agriculture concentration of ownership and competitiveness.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27 at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing. The committee will receive testimony on S. 282,

the Transition to Competition in the Electric Industry Act; S. 516, the Electric Utility Restructuring Empowerment and Competitiveness Act of 1999; S. 1047, the Comprehensive Electricity Competition Act; S. 1284, the Electric Consumer Choice Act; S. 1273, the Federal Power Act Amendments of 1999; S. 1369, the Clean Energy Act of 1999; S. 2071, Electric Reliability 2000 Act; and S. 2098, the Electric Power Market Competition and Reliability Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,
AND PENSIONS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Employment, Safety, and Training be authorized to meet for a hearing on The Ergonomics Rule: OSHA's Interference with State Workers' Compensation during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000 at 2:00 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a markup on Thursday, April 27, 2000, at 10:00 a.m. The markup will take place in Dirksen Room 226.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Thursday, April 27, 2000, at 2 p.m., in SD226.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed mark-up on the FY01 Intelligence Authorization Bill.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND
FINANCE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000, to conduct a hearing on "The International Monetary Fund and International Financial Institutions."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC
PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Thursday, April 27 at 2:30 p.m. to conduct a hearing. The subcommittee will receive testimony on S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia; S. 1921, a bill to authorize the placement within the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial of a plaque to honor Vietnam veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam war, but as a direct result of their service; S. 2231 and H.R. 2879, bills to provide for the placement at the Lincoln Memorial of a plaque commemorating the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the "I Have a Dream" speech; S. 2343, a bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act for purposes of establishing a national lighthouse preservation program; S. 2352, a bill to designate portions of the Wekiva River and associated tributaries as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; H.R. 1749, a bill to designate Wilson Creek in Avery and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and H.R. 3201, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson Home in the District of Columbia as a National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE,
PEACE CORPS, NARCOTICS, AND TERRORISM

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE REGARDING THE
UNITED STATES POLICY TO-
WARD LIBYA

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 512, S. Res. 287.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 287) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the United States policy toward Libya, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I urge the Senate to approve this resolution, which Senator HELMS, Senator LAUTENBERG and I submitted on the travel ban and other U.S. restrictions on contacts with Libya. The resolution was approved on April 13 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At the end of March, a team of State Department officials visited Libya as

part of a review of the ban that has been in effect since 1981 on U.S. travel to that nation. State Department officials were in Libya for 26 hours, visiting hotels and other sites. Based on the findings of this delegation, the State Department is preparing a recommendation for the Secretary of State to help her determine whether there is still "imminent danger to . . . the physical safety of United States travelers," as the law requires in order to maintain the ban.

Under the provisions of the travel ban, American citizens can travel to Libya only if they first obtain a license from the Department of the Treasury. In addition, the State Department must first validate a passport for travel to Libya.

The travel ban was imposed originally for safety reasons and predates the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. But lifting the ban now, just as the two Libyan suspects are about to go on trial in The Netherlands for their role in that atrocity, will undoubtedly be viewed as a gesture of good will to Colonel Qadhafi.

After the State Department announced that it would send this consular team to Libya, a Saudi-owned daily paper quoted a senior Libyan official as saying the one-day visit by the U.S. team was a "step in the right direction." The official said the visit was a sign that "the international community was convinced that Libya's foreign policy position was not wrong and there is a noticeable improvement in Libya's relations with the world."

Libya's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation said the visit demonstrated that the Administration "has realized the importance of Libya" and that Libya feels "the negative chapter in our relations is over."

Libya's Secretary for African Unity told reporters that the visit to Libya by U.S. officials was a welcome step and that ". . . we welcome the normalization between the two countries."

The good will gesture was certainly not lost on Colonel Qadhafi, who said on April 4, when asked about a possible warming of relations with the United States: "I think America has reviewed its policy toward Libya and discovered that it is wrong . . . it is a good time for America to change its policy toward Libya."

I have been in contact with many of the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103, and they are extremely upset by the timing of this decision. They are united in their belief that the U.S. delegation should not have been sent to Libya and that it would be a serious mistake to lift the travel ban before justice is served. The families want to know why the Secretary of State made this friendly overture to Colonel Qadhafi just six weeks before the trial in the Netherlands begins. They question how much information the State Department was able to obtain by spending only 26 hours in