

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I oppose the Feingold amendment. Congress would, in effect, once again be asked to vote on China every year regarding the commission's recommendations on a fast-track basis. I believe adoption of this amendment would unnecessarily risk the underlying bill. I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 4138. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) is necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?—

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 78, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 245 Leg.]

YEAS—18

Byrd	Hollings	Reed
Collins	Hutchinson	Sarbanes
DeWine	Kohl	Smith (NH)
Feingold	Lautenberg	Snowe
Harkin	Leahy	Thompson
Helms	Mikulski	Wellstone

NAYS—78

Abraham	Durbin	Mack
Allard	Edwards	McCain
Ashcroft	Enzi	McConnell
Baucus	Feinstein	Miller
Bayh	Fitzgerald	Moynihan
Bennett	Frist	Murkowski
Biden	Graham	Murray
Bingaman	Gramm	Nickles
Bond	Grams	Reid
Boxer	Grassley	Robb
Breaux	Gregg	Roberts
Brownback	Hagel	Rockefeller
Bryan	Hatch	Roth
Bunning	Hutchison	Santorum
Burns	Inhofe	Schumer
Campbell	Inouye	Sessions
Chafee, L.	Jeffords	Shelby
Cleland	Johnson	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Kerrey	Specter
Conrad	Kerry	Stevens
Craig	Kyl	Thomas
Crapo	Landrieu	Thurmond
Daschle	Levin	Torricelli
Dodd	Lincoln	Voinovich
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Dorgan	Lugar	Wyden

NOT VOTING—4

Akaka	Kennedy
Gorton	Lieberman

The amendment (No. 4138) was rejected.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. ROTH. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 2 minutes equally divided on the Wellstone amendment.

The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, may we have order in the Chamber before I start?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBERTS). The Chamber will come to order.

AMENDMENT NO. 4120

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I have cited both the State Department Report on Human Rights and the International Labor Organization report this past year of courageous men and women who have done nothing more than protest deplorable working conditions and try to organize and bargain collectively and are now in prison.

This amendment simply says that PNTR depends upon an accounting from the Chinese Government about these people who are in prison and helps Congress in releasing these people from prison. I say to my colleagues, I believe during this debate we have put human rights concerns aside; we have put the rights of people who practice religion aside. These questions dealing with human rights, whether people are free to practice their religion, or whether people are free to protest deplorable working conditions, are important concerns. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak out on these. I hope I will get a good vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, this amendment would unilaterally impose conditions on the normalization of our trade relations with China that would backfire by effectively barring access of U.S. companies to the Chinese markets on terms at least as good as other WTO members. The amendment would also eliminate the positive force that American companies can play in the Chinese market by potentially leading to the delay in PNTR and cutting off the benefit of China's market access commitment for U.S. firms.

The amendment would have the perverse effect of narrowing the private sector in China in which some limited organizing is permitted. The point of this bill is to level the playing field between the United States and China, all of which would be forfeited if this amendment passes and becomes law.

I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment No. 4120.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) is necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?—

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 74, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 246 Leg.]

YEAS—22

Ashcroft	Harkin	Sarbanes
Bayh	Helms	Smith (NH)
Boxer	Hollings	Snowe
Byrd	Hutchinson	Specter
Collins	Inhofe	Torricelli
Dorgan	Leahy	Wellstone
Feingold	Mikulski	
Gregg	Reed	

NAYS—74

Abraham	Enzi	McCain
Allard	Feinstein	McConnell
Baucus	Fitzgerald	Miller
Bennett	Frist	Moynihan
Biden	Graham	Murkowski
Bingaman	Gramm	Murray
Bond	Grams	Nickles
Breaux	Grassley	Reid
Brownback	Hagel	Robb
Bryan	Hatch	Roberts
Bunning	Hutchison	Rockefeller
Burns	Inouye	Roth
Campbell	Jeffords	Santorum
Chafee, L.	Johnson	Schumer
Cleland	Kerrey	Sessions
Cochran	Kerry	Shelby
Conrad	Kohl	Smith (OR)
Craig	Kyl	Stevens
Crapo	Landrieu	Thomas
Daschle	Lautenberg	Thompson
DeWine	Levin	Thurmond
Dodd	Lincoln	Voinovich
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Durbin	Lugar	Wyden
Edwards	Mack	

NOT VOTING—4

Akaka	Kennedy
Gorton	Lieberman

The amendment (No. 4120) was rejected.

Mr. ROTH. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, with the consent of my friend from Delaware, the manager of this bill, I ask unanimous consent, upon disposition of H.R. 4444, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 152, H.R. 1259, the Social Security lockbox bill, and that it be considered under the following time limitation: 2 hours for debate on the bill equally divided between the managers; that Senator CONRAD have a Social Security-Medicare lockbox amendment; that Senator GRAHAM of Florida have a Medicare prescription drug amendment; that other relevant first-degree amendments be in order; and that relevant second-degree amendments be in order.

Mr. CRAIG. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An objection is heard.

The distinguished Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask consent that time on all remaining first-degree amendments be limited to no more than 1 hour, to be equally divided in the usual form, and that no second-degree amendments be in order prior to the vote, and limited to the ones described below. I further ask consent that following these amendments in the allotted time specified below, the bill be advanced to third reading and passage occur, all without any intervening action or debate. I also ask that

no motions to commit or recommit be in order.

Those remaining first-degree amendments are as follows: Feingold, regarding a commission; Hollings No. 4134; Hollings No. 4135; Hollings No. 4136; Hollings No. 4137; B. Smith No. 4129, divisions I through V.

I further ask consent that there be 6 hours equally divided between the two leaders for general debate on the bill, with the following Members recognized just prior to final vote on H.R. 4444, in the order stated: 60 minutes under the control of Senator BYRD, 30 minutes under the control of Senator HELMS, 30 minutes under the control of Senator MOYNIHAN, 30 minutes under the control of Senator ROTH, 30 minutes under the control of Senator DASCHLE, 30 minutes under the control of Senator LOTT.

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, as a result of this agreement, there will be no further votes today. However, votes can be expected throughout the day tomorrow.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I certainly applaud and congratulate the two managers of this bill to arrive at a point of a finite number of amendments with time limits.

I say to the Senate in general, however, that just because these amendments were in order doesn't mean the Senators have to offer them, and just because all the time agreements have been listed doesn't mean people have to use that time. I hope the two leaders work toward finding a way we can finish this bill tomorrow evening. There is a tremendous amount of work still left to be done in the Senate. I hope to finally resolve this legislation sometime tomorrow.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I very much support that view, and I think our indefatigable chairman might also agree.

Mr. ROTH. I assure the distinguished colleagues I want to move as expeditiously as possible toward completion of this critically important legislation.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. If I might say, these amendments get 18 votes, 22 votes; we now have a pattern.

The Senate made its decision about this legislation midday. The sooner we are in the aftermath, the better relations will be, and the Senate can go on to other business.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I voted in favor of the Smith amendment to H.R. 4444, the bill to extend permanent normal trade relations to the People's Republic of China. The Smith amendment would have extended the mandate of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China to include responsibility for monitoring and reporting on organ harvesting in China. For years, chilling reports have emerged out of China, detailing horrific scenarios in which organs are illicitly harvested for profit from executed prisoners. It is my

understanding that the Chinese government has failed to take action to stop the criminal elements responsible for these abhorrent practices. Certainly careful monitoring and reporting on this issue is appropriate.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, today the Senate voted on several amendments to the bill establishing permanent normal trade relations status for the People's Republic of China. Regrettably, I was unable to register my votes on these amendments. Following are my thoughts regarding a few.

With respect to the amendment offered by Senator BYRD regarding potential import surges from China, I must state my opposition. While the Senator from West Virginia deserves credit in his effort to protect the American worker, the anti-dumping and surge protection mechanisms contained in the bilateral agreement brokered between the U.S. and China were crafted to address this very issue. Recognizing these two issues were considered "deal breakers" by U.S. trade interests, I have every reason to believe his concerns have been addressed.

I must also state my opposition to Senator BOB SMITH's amendment regarding the harvesting and transplanting of human organs. Without question, the issue of human rights and the treatment of Chinese citizens should be of upmost concern to every American. I believe the human rights provisions agreed to in H.R. 4444 were established to conquer and address such atrocities.

In particular, I would have also supported the effort to table the amendment offered by Senator THOMPSON. I have for quite some time, to the knowledge of my constituency in Washington and my colleagues here in the Senate, criticized the Clinton-Gore administration's approach to non-proliferation issues with China. However, I do not believe that Congress, by creating an entirely new sanctions policy or by establishing an additional layer of export controls, can effectively address these concerns nor strengthen U.S. national security. We must approach these measures with caution, we will approach them with a new administration, and we must recognize that when we confront China about these terribly significant issues, we will be approaching them as a trading "partner". If in the coming years China does not appropriately address the issues of non-proliferation, I assure my colleagues that I will be the first to raise concern.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues a letter from numerous agricultural producers and organizations opposing any and all amendments to the bill to grant permanent normal trade relations to the People's Republic of China. This letter specifies the dangers the pending amendment relative to Chinese non-proliferation requirements would pose to agricultural producers.

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

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

SEPTEMBER 12, 2000.

Hon. TRENT LOTT,  
Russell Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LOTT: It is critical to American agriculture that H.R. 4444, the China Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) legislation, moves forward without amendment. Any amendments would require another vote in the House of Representatives and send China and our competitors the message that the United States is not serious about opening the China market to U.S. products.

The Thompson amendment would require the President to implement sanctions under various circumstances. Unilateral sanctions have the effect of giving U.S. markets to our competitors. While there are efforts to exempt food, medicine and agriculture from the existing language, American agricultural producers, regardless of exemptions, would be put at risk. If the United States sanctions or even threatens sanctions for any products, agriculture is often first on the other country's retaliation list.

Additionally, further consideration of the China Nonproliferation bill should not delay action on a vote for PNTR. The U.S. agriculture industry continues to face depressed prices. Agricultural producers and food manufacturers should not have to face burdens erected by their own government such as unilateral sanctions or failure to pass PNTR.

We urgently request your help in achieving a positive vote on PNTR without amendment.

Thank you for your help and we look forward to working with you on these important issues.

Sincerely,

AgriBank,  
Agricultural Retailers Association,  
Alabama Farmers Federation,  
American Crop Protection Association,  
American Farm Bureau Federation,  
American Feed Industry Association,  
American Meat Institute,  
American Seed Trade Association,  
American Soybean Association,  
Animal Health Institute,  
Archer Daniels Midland Company,  
Biotechnology Industry Organization,  
Bunge Corporation,  
Cargill, Inc.,  
Cenex Harvest States,  
Central Soya Company; Inc.,  
Crestar USA,  
CF Industries, Inc.,  
Chocolate Manufacturers Association,  
CoBank,  
Distilled Spirits Council of the United States,  
DuPont,  
Farmland Industries, Inc.,  
Grocery Manufacturers of America,  
IMC Global Inc.,  
Independent Community Bankers of America,  
International Dairy Foods Association,  
Land O'Lakes,  
Louis Dreyfus Corporation,  
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture,  
National Association of Wheat Growers,  
National Barley Growers Association,  
National Cattlemen's Beef Association,  
National Chicken Council,  
National Confectioners Association,  
National Corn Growers Association,  
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives,  
National Food Processors Association,  
National Grain and Feed Association,

National Grange,  
National Milk Producers Federation,  
National Oilseed Processors Association,  
National Pork Producers Council,  
National Potato Council,  
National Renderers Association,  
National Sunflower Association,  
North American Export Grain Association,  
North American Millers' Association,  
Pet Food Institute,  
Pioneer Hi-Bred International,  
Rice Millers' Association,  
Snack Food Association,  
Sunkist Growers,  
The Fertilizer Institute,  
United Egg Association,  
United Egg Producers,  
USA Poultry and Egg Export Council,  
U.S. Canola Association,  
U.S. Dairy Export Council,  
U.S. Meat Export Federation,  
U.S. Rice Producers Association,  
U.S. Rice Producers' Group,  
U.S. Wheat Associates,  
Wheat Export Trade Education Committee,  
Zeeland Farm Soya.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there be a period of morning business for the transaction of routine morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes.

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

#### THE MARRIAGE PENALTY TAX

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on the issue of the marriage penalty. Today, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly, 270-158, in favor of eliminating the marriage penalty tax. Unfortunately, that doesn't mean it is going to become law because the President has vetoed the bill, and even the overwhelming margin of 270-158 is not enough to override the President's veto.

So 21 million American couples are going to have to suffer an inequity in the Tax Code again this year. They are going to have to suffer and pay \$1,400, average, in taxes just because they decided to get married. If two people, a policeman and a schoolteacher, get married, they get hit the hardest because they suffer from the marriage penalty tax.

I am very proud of the House of Representatives for trying to override the President's veto. I am proud that they spoke overwhelmingly, even though it was 20 votes shy of the two-thirds majority that was necessary. But we need to fix the marriage penalty tax. We need a President who will sign marriage penalty relief, and we need a President who will work with us to have real tax relief for the citizens of our country who are working so hard to make this economy great.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### THE AWARDING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today with great pride and satisfaction to address an occasion of great significance that occurred during the Senate's August recess. On August 9, President Clinton awarded the highly prestigious Medal of Freedom to former United States Senator George McGovern. This medal is the very highest award presented to civilians by the United States Government, and is an honor that is richly deserved.

Throughout his long and remarkable career, George McGovern has distinguished himself as a scholar, a political leader, a humanitarian and a person of extraordinary integrity. A generation of American political leaders still define themselves as McGovern Democrats." At Dakota Wesleyan University in Mitchell, South Dakota, George McGovern effectively emphasized the great importance of public service and civic involvement. As President Kennedy's Director of Food for Peace he helped launch our nation's commitment to combat world hunger. On the floor of the United States Senate, McGovern was a powerful voice for rural America, for our nation's disadvantaged, as well as for an end to the Viet Nam conflict. Today, as ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome, Ambassador McGovern has continued his work on nutrition and has articulated a visionary plan for a world school lunch program.

As my colleagues are very aware, Senator McGovern won the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in 1972 in what turned out to be an unsuccessful presidential campaign. Historians will long ponder what the course of American history might have been if that campaign had turned out differently. But we don't have to wait for the judgment of historians to know George McGovern's life has had an incredibly important and lasting impact on America and the world. George continues to persevere and his commitment to a better planet continues to shine.

We in South Dakota understandably feel a profound pride in the life and career of George McGovern—a son of a South Dakota minister, a military hero, a national political leader, and a diplomat of the highest order. I extend my enthusiastic congratulations to Senator McGovern and wish he and his family the very best as he continues his critically important work in Rome.

#### VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 13, 1999: Jonathan Holmes, 32, Detroit, MI; Edward Luckenbill, 51, Louisville, KY; Adrian Offutt, 19, Louisville, KY; Finnis Parron, 31, Houston, TX; Sherlyn Robinson, 37, Houston, TX; Unidentified Male, 29, Norfolk, VA; and Unidentified Male, 43, Norfolk, VA.

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.

#### MARKETING VIOLENCE TO CHILDREN

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, the Senate Commerce Committee held a hearing today on the critical issue of the entertainment industry's marketing of violent material to children. While I am not a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, I appreciated Chairman MCCAIN and Ranking Member HOLLINGS giving me the opportunity to share my perspective as the parent of three children and some insights on the issue I have gained from a series of youth violence meetings in South Dakota.

In response to the numerous school shootings around our country, I've held a series of roundtable discussions in South Dakota with parents, students, school officials, and local law enforcement. I heard repeatedly from parents and students themselves that no one believes that explicitly violent movies, video games, or music are the sole causes for violence among our nation's youth. However, South Dakota students acknowledged that the entertainment industry has a large influence on their daily lives, and South Dakota parents specifically asked for additional resources they can use to help keep violent material out of their children's hands.

My wife, Barbara, and I recently accompanied our youngest child to her first day at college. Seeing our daughter settle into her new home in the freshman dormitory brought feelings of sadness at the inevitable passage of time. Barbara and I also were relieved, in a sense, by the fact that our daughter's first day of college also marked the successful completion of her childhood. I can sympathize with the parents of children just entering their teen years who are concerned that it will be increasingly difficult to keep objectionable material from their sons and daughters as they grow up.

That is why I am troubled by the results of the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) Report on the Marketing