

Deutch during its closed February 22, 2000 hearing, in connection with a pending inquiry into the alleged improper handling of classified information by Mr. Deutch;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by the administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under appropriate security procedures, a certified copy of the transcript of its closed February 22, 2000 hearing.

ADRIAN A. SPEARS JUDICIAL
TRAINING CENTER

PAMELA B. GWIN HALL

KIKI DE LA GARZA UNITED
STATES BORDER STATION

JAMES H. QUILLEN UNITED
STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed en bloc to consider the following naming bills reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee: Calendar No. 719, H.R. 1959; Calendar No. 720, H.R. 1729; Calendar No. 721, H.R. 1901; Calendar No. 722, H.R. 4608.

I further ask consent that the bills be read the third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating to any of these bills appear in the RECORD, with the above occurring en bloc.

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

The bills (H.R. 1959, H.R. 1729, H.R. 1901, and H.R. 4608) were read the third time, and passed.

WELCOMING THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 357, submitted earlier by Senator BROWNBACK and Senator WELLSTONE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 357) welcoming Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India, upon his first official visit to the United States, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and finally any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the record.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 357) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. 357

Whereas the United States and India are two of the world's largest democracies that together represent one-fifth of the world's population and more than one-fourth of the world's economy;

Whereas the United States and India share common ideals and a vision for the 21st century, where freedom and democracy are the strongest foundations for peace and prosperity;

Whereas the growing partnership between the United States and India is reinforced by the ties of scholarship and commerce and, increasingly, of kinship among our people;

Whereas the million-strong Indian-American community in the United States has enriched and enlivened the societies of both the United States and India, and this community provides a strong bond between India and the United States and is playing an important role in deepening and strengthening cooperation between India and the United States; and

Whereas the visit to the United States of the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is a significant step in the broadening and strengthening of relations between the United States and India: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) welcomes the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, upon his first official visit to the United States;

(2) pledges its commitment to the expansion of ties between the United States and India, to the mutual benefit of both countries; and

(3) recognizes that the visit of the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to the United States is a significant step towards broadening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between the United States and India.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President with the request that he further transmit such copy to the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the Prime Minister of India into the House Chamber for the joint meeting on Thursday, September 14, 2000.

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

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 106-48

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following convention transmitted to the Senate on September 13, 2000, by the President of the United States: Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management (Treaty Document No. 106-48); I further ask that the convention be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for Senate advice and consent to ratification, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, done at Vienna on September 5, 1997. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State concerning the Convention.

This Convention was adopted by a Diplomatic Conference convened by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in September 1997 and was opened for signature in Vienna on September 5, 1997, during the IAEA General Conference, on which date Secretary of Energy Federico Peña signed the Convention for the United States.

The Convention is an important part of the effort to raise the level of nuclear safety around the world. It is companion to and structured similarly to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), to which the Senate gave its advice and consent on March 25, 1999, and which entered into force for the United States on July 10, 1999. The Convention establishes a series of broad commitments with respect to the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste. The Convention does not delineate detailed mandatory standards the Parties must meet, but instead Parties are to take appropriate steps to bring their activities into compliance with the general obligations of the Convention.

The Convention includes safety requirements for spent fuel management when the spent fuel results from the operation of civilian nuclear reactors and radioactive waste management for wastes resulting from civilian applications.

The Convention does not apply to a Party's military radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel unless the Party declares it as spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste for the purposes of the Convention, or if and when such waste material is permanently transferred to

and managed within exclusively civilian programs. The Convention contains provisions to ensure that national security is not compromised and that Parties have absolute discretion as to what information is reported on material from military sources.

The United States has initiated many steps to improve nuclear safety worldwide in accordance with its long-standing policy to make safety an absolute priority in the use of nuclear energy, and has supported the effort to develop both the CNS and this Convention. The Convention should encourage countries to improve the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste domestically and thus result in an increase in nuclear safety worldwide.

Consultations were held with representatives from States and the nuclear industry. There are no significant new burdens or unfunded mandates for the State or industry that should result from the Convention. Costs for implementation of the proposed Convention will be absorbed within the existing budgets of affected agencies.

I urge the Senate to act expeditiously in giving its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, September 13, 2000.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2000

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 11 a.m. on Thursday, September 14. I further ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 444, the PNTR China legislation as under the previous order.

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

Mr. CRAIG. I further ask unanimous consent the two leaders have an extra 10 minutes each for purposes of morning business during tomorrow's session.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. CRAIG. For the information of all Senators, at 11 a.m. tomorrow the Senate will resume consideration of the China PNTR legislation. Under the order, there are 10 amendments remaining for debate and up to 6 hours of general debate remaining on the bill. Those Senators with amendments in order are encouraged to work with the bill managers on a time to debate those amendments. Senators should be aware that votes will occur throughout the day.

As a reminder, Senators should be in the Senate Chamber by 9:30 a.m. tomorrow to proceed as a body to the

Hall of the House of Representatives at 9:40 to hear an address by the Indian Prime Minister.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of up to 10 minutes of Senator GRASSLEY and up to 60 minutes of Senator JACK REED on the subject of China.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 2090

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I understand H.R. 2090 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2090) to direct the Secretary of Commerce to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to establish the Coordinated Oceanographic Program Advisory Panel to report to the Congress on the feasibility and social value of a coordinated oceanographic program.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO S. 1374

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 394, which is at the desk.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 394) directing the Secretary of the Senate to make technical corrections in the enrollment of S. 1374.

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

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 394) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Iowa is recognized.

MARKETING OF VIOLENT FILMS AND VIDEOS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today the Commerce Committee had an oversight hearing on violence mar-

keted to children by the entertainment industry. This oversight is long overdue. I congratulate Senator MCCAIN for holding such a hearing.

The purpose of the hearing was to look at the FTC study that just came out that charged the entertainment industry with marketing of violent films and videos to children.

The bottom line is that as we have heard President Clinton and Vice President Gore respond to the FTC rulings, there is an inconsistency in their responses and how they have generally interacted with Hollywood over the last 8 years.

I establish as a basis for my remarks some quotes from the various newspapers of the recent month and a half. For instance, on September 12, the Washington Post, commenting on this, said:

In separate time zones, but with one message, President Clinton and Vice President Gore delivered a joint threat to the entertainment industry today that harsh regulation could come if the makers of explicit and violent movies, recordings and video games do not stop advertisement at children.

I continue to read from the same story in the Washington Post. Later on it says:

But Gore has not always appeared consistent on this issue. In 1987, as he was gearing up for his first presidential campaign, Gore and his wife held a meeting with rock music executives in which Gore apologized for his role in a 1985 Senate Commerce Committee hearing on rock music lyrics. A tape of the meeting was obtained by Daily Variety. Tipper Gore, who had testified at the hearing on behalf of the Parents Music Resource Center, called the hearing "a mistake. . . that sent the wrong message."

Last year, the Los Angeles Times reported that Gore met privately with potential donors in the entertainment industry in July 1999 and told them the idea for the FTC study—

Which I just referred to—

was Clinton's and not his, and that he was not consulted.

Then on August 18, the Chicago Tribune shows an inconsistency in how they react and work with Hollywood at different times. It says:

In southern California, records show, Gore and the Democratic National Committee so far have raised \$10.3 million—a 13 percent increase—at a time when the DNC's nationwide fundraising pace is lagging behind 1996, when Clinton ran for re-election.

Quoting further in the article:

Gore generated \$443,050 in hard money from the entertainment industry, 86 percent more than Clinton in 1996. He also took in \$340,375 from lawyers and lobbyists, a 66 percent increase, and \$124,350 from real estate interests, an 82 percent jump.

Now I will quote from the August 18 Los Angeles Times. The reference in the headline reads: ". . . The Vice President is building upon that legacy" to follow Clinton's close relationship with Hollywood. "He has already raised more than the President did in '96."

Later on in that article, referring to a person whom I do not know—his name is Reiner:

But Reiner . . . has expressed greater support for Gore than he had for Clinton. He has