

system that lifts the fortunes of more and more people. Let us include strong protections for workers, for health and safety, for a clean environment. For at its heart, global commerce is about strengthening our shared global values. It is about building stronger families and stronger communities, through strong and steady growth around the world.

On July 9 of last year, before the Washington Council on International Trade, Vice President GORE said:

We also must ensure that when it comes to trade, labor rights and environmental protection are not second-class issues any longer.

He has also said:

I will insist upon and use authority in those agreements to enforce workers rights, human rights and environmental protections. We need to make the global economy work for all—and that means fighting to make sure that trade agreements contain provisions that will protect the environment and labor standards as well as open market in other countries.

We need to use trade to up standards around the world and not drag down standards here at home.

In future trade negotiations, future trade agreements, labor rights, human rights, and environmental protections must be an integral part of those agreements.

There is no good reason why the WTO doesn't currently protect the rights of workers. Some will argue that labor rights are not trade related. I say nonsense. Intellectual property isn't directly related to trade, but the WTO has strong rules protecting intellectual property. Why should protecting intellectual property be any more important than protecting children against child labor or guaranteeing workers the right to organize? I don't understand why the WTO protects CDs but not child workers.

The WTO protects the intellectual property because it is produced by human effort and it has value. If someone abuses intellectual property rights, that decreases or destroys the value of the intellectual property. That is why the WTO protects it.

But what about workers? Work is also produced by human effort and it has value. But let's say an American worker loses a job because that job has been shifted to a country where worker protections don't exist, wages are a few cents an hour, and there is rampant forced labor and child labor. Hasn't the value of that worker's labor been lessened or destroyed in the exactly same way as intellectual property is devalued when it is abused? What is the difference between stealing the products of someone's creativity and stealing the fruits of someone's labor? There is none.

Globalization is the face of the 21st century. We must keep up the pressure to include enforceable labor rights in future trade agreements and particularly in new WTO rules. As the world's leading industrialized Nation, the United States has the responsibility, the authority, and the influence to lead this effort.

Again, I firmly believe we need a strong course of action to help Amer-

ican workers in the face of globalization. However, that was not what this bill was about. This bill was just about PNTR for China. It doesn't remove any protections for American workers or further open the United States to imports. And it should, as far as I can tell, provide some new economic opportunities for American workers.

So, on balance, I believe that passing this bill was the right choice for the United States and China. But no one should be under the illusion that PNTR and China's joining the WTO will automatically open up China's markets or its society. In a sense, passing PNTR is just the beginning of a long, hard journey for the United States.

Our work to bring China into the WTO and to pass PNTR won't amount to a hill of beans if China is not held to its commitments. We simply cannot afford to drop the ball by failing to stand up and vigorously enforce WTO rules and the agreements China has made. Joining the WTO is also the beginning of a long, hard journey for China.

We must never let up in the fight to include enforceable labor rights and environmental protections in future trade agreements. And in the face of rapid globalization, it is critical that we reform U.S. labor and tax laws so America's working men and women don't have the deck stacked against them.

As I said, trade alone is not enough to improve human rights in China or elsewhere. Just last month, I stood in Tiananmen Square, and right off of there is a big McDonald's, a symbol of Western economic influence in China. However, right near the McDonald's on Tiananmen Square, members of the Falun Gong gather each morning to do their exercises and meditation. They are not disturbing the peace, being violent; they are simply meditating and doing their exercises right in the shadow of McDonald's. Like clockwork, every morning, the police come by and arrest them. So adding more McDonald's restaurants and ensuring freer trade doesn't mean China will suddenly respect individual rights.

We have to keep up the fight for human rights—and that includes the rights of workers—using all the tools available to us.

When Senator LAUTENBERG and I were in China last month we raised the issue of prison labor at every level. We hammered away at that issue, and repeatedly asked to visit and inspect a prison labor facility. At first we ran into a brick wall, but eventually we had a breakthrough. Chinese officers still refused to allow us to visit a prison labor site ourselves, but they agreed to renew their compliance with the 1992 and 1994 agreements against sending products of prison labor to the United States. In fact, we got that assurance from Premier Zhu Rongji himself.

I am pleased to report that just a week and a half ago, U.S. Customs agents were able to visit a prison labor site in China.

We must also expect and demand that United States companies that do business in China respect human rights and the rights of workers.

If I may refer back to this article with the children in the sweatshop making toys to supply MacDonald's, when I got back to Washington, I immediately arranged to meet with MacDonald's executives in my office. They were quick to tell me that they first learned of this child labor scandal when they read about it in the papers, and that the child laborers were not employed by McDonald's, but by a subcontractor of a toy vendor. In fact, McDonald's has a voluntary code of conduct and zero tolerance policy prohibiting child labor and substandard employment practices. McDonald's has since cut off ties with that toy vendor and is responding to this child labor problem. All of this underscores the urgent need to rewrite our trade agreements so that exploitative child labor and other abuses of the rights of workers are considered unfair trade practices and a basis for trade enforcement action in the WTO.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I voted for China PNTR, with the full realization that a tremendous amount of work still remains unfinished. That's why, having cast this vote, we must make a commitment to redouble our efforts to include workers' rights and environmental protections in future trade agreements, and strengthen our own laws and tax code to encourage greater investment in our American workers, and in education and job training.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, though we are in disagreement, I thank my colleague from Iowa for his fine words on the floor of the Senate.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT AMENDMENTS—MOTION TO PROCEED

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to calendar no. 490, S. 2045, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to H-1B Non-Immigrant Aliens:

Trent Lott, Chuck Hagel, Spencer Abraham, Phil Gramm, Jim Bunning, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Sam Brownback, Rod Grams, Jesse Helms, John Ashcroft, Gordon Smith, Pat Roberts, Slade Gorton, Connie Mack, John Warner and Robert Bennett.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to

proceed to S. 2045, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to H-1B Non-Immigrant Aliens, shall be brought to a close.

The yeas and nays are required under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. L. CHAFEE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 97, nays 1, as follows:—

[Rollcall Vote No. 252 Leg.]

YEAS—97

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

NAYS—1

Hollings

NOT VOTING—2

Akaka Lieberman

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 97, the nays are 1. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the bill (H.R. 4516), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H.R. 4516 making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to

the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of July 27, 2000.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: What is the floor situation right now? Is the floor open?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is considering the conference report on H.R. 4516 under a time agreement.

Mr. HARKIN. Further parliamentary inquiry: What is the time? I am sorry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa does not have time under the agreement.

Mr. HARKIN. How much time is there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The managers have 2 hours equally divided. Senator MCCAIN has 1 hour; Senator THOMAS has 1 hour; Senator KENNEDY has 30 minutes; Senator WELLSTONE has 30 minutes; Senator DORGAN has 30 minutes; and Senator CAMPBELL has 30 minutes.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, again, I still want to understand the parliamentary situation confronting the Senate right now. We are on the conference report on Treasury-Postal appropriations and legislative branch appropriations; is that not correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HARKIN. There has been a unanimous consent entered into that set a time limit on this bill and the number of speakers, and their time is also set.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a second? If the Senator needs time, I will give some of my time to the Senator.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAPO). The Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. Thank you, Mr. President.

Again, to clarify the situation, I understand that we are now engaged in 6 hours that will lead ultimately to a vote on the conference report on the legislative branch appropriations bill; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is correct.

Mr. BENNETT. I understand that I have 1 hour under my control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BENNETT. I hope that hour will not be necessary. I am prepared to deal with it. I am prepared to stay on the floor during the hours that are allocated to other Members of this body. But I hope we can move this more rapidly than the 6 hours.

This is my fourth year as chairman of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee and the second year that I have had the privilege of serving with Senator FEINSTEIN as the ranking member.

I want to begin this report by thanking Senator FEINSTEIN for her assistance in working on the conference report in the House. She, as you know, Mr. President, is a former mayor. That experience gives her a unique insight into some of the issues that we face in this subcommittee. So I pay tribute to her and to her staff and to the professional way in which she has handled her responsibilities.

In our final session of the conference, the question was raised by Mr. OBEY in the other body as to whether or not there would be additional legislation added to the conference report. I told him at the time that I knew of no such plan or program. I spoke accurately at the time. However, as things often happen around here, changes did occur under the sponsorship of the leadership of both Houses. As a consequence, the conference report is somewhat expanded from that which was negotiated.

Division A of H.R. 4516 contains the conference agreement for the legislative branch appropriations for fiscal year 2001, and additional funding for the credit subsidy which supports the FHA multi-family housing insurance programs. Provision B contains the conference agreement for the Treasury-general government appropriations and repeal of the excise tax on telephones.

This bill has attracted attention, and the allocation of time that has been set up around this bill is demonstrated by the time under the control of Senators who have nothing to do with the Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Branch and who presumably will talk about other issues than those that are directly connected with the legislative branch appropriations.

I will limit my comments to the conference agreement on the legislative branch and defer to the other subcommittee chairmen and other Senators who will address the funding that is contained in this bill under their jurisdiction.

This conference agreement appropriates \$2.53 billion for fiscal year 2001, which is approximately a 1.6-percent increase over the funding for the fiscal year 2000 level, including the supplemental funding.

Both Senator FEINSTEIN and I are proud of the fact that we have kept the increase at such a low level, as we have tried to be as responsible as possible in allocating funds for the legislative branch.

We spent a great deal of time going over the accounts and the increases that agencies have had over the last 4 years to find where we could best and most fairly cut or hold down expenditures without impacting employees.

Our goal was to ensure that funding would be provided for all current legislative branch employees. We have met that goal. No RIFs, or reductions in force, will be required under this agreement.

Another priority was to make sure that adequate funding is provided for