

assistant to the secretary for the majority's office. She is invariably friendly and effective. When I call looking for this very important floor staff director, Pat can find her no matter where she is. She always has a smile on her face. She has a fun-loving attitude and is just a very nice person. I will miss her dearly. Pat will certainly do well as she goes back to her home State and spends more time with her beloved mother. We will miss her, but we wish her luck in all future endeavors and thank her for her contributions to this body over these many years.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. President, I noticed that Senator BYRD from West Virginia was seeking to ask me to yield. I am happy to yield for any kind of question or comment the Senator desires.

Mr. BYRD. The majority leader is very, very gracious. I appreciate that. I have a speech I want to make today. Could the majority leader enter an order that I be recognized for 25 or 30 minutes at the close of day.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, certainly. We will modify our closing script to make that possible for Senator BYRD. I know it will be informative, interesting, and entertaining, as his speeches always are, and it will recognize some great moment, some great individual, or some important point about the Senate itself.

We will certainly accommodate that request.

Mr. BYRD. I have my tie on today. This is Constitution Week and this is the last working day for us in the Constitution Week. I do have a speech about the Constitution.

Mr. LOTT. I will be interested in hearing that speech.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### WELCOME TO TAIWAN REPRESENTATIVE C.J. CHEN

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, today I rise to welcome Mr. C.J. Chen as the new Representative at the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO). Mr. C.J. Chen, former foreign minister of Taiwan, has recently replaced Mr. Stephen Chen as Taiwan's top diplomat in the United States. Mr. C.J. Chen is certainly qualified to speak for his government and to brief us on all the issues affecting the good relations between the United States and Taiwan.

Representative Chen was born in China and educated in Taiwan and Great Britain. He received a law degree at the University of Cambridge and was a resident fellow at the University of Madrid. Following his training in Europe, he returned to Taipei and served in many key positions. Most notably he was senior deputy in Taiwan's Washington office in the 1980's; later he was a vice foreign minister, a senator

in the Parliament, and a government spokesman. Prior to June of this year, he was the Foreign Minister for the Republic of China.

Representative Chen's appointment as Taiwan's chief diplomat in the United States is a strong indication of the importance his government attaches to Taiwan-United States relations. He will have a unique opportunity to keep us abreast of the new administration's peace initiatives for the region.

Representative Chen has already made a great start on Capitol Hill. I trust that he will have a very successful stay in Washington and on Capitol Hill. He is a very talented and respected representative for TECRO.●

#### BABY SAFETY MONTH

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the month of September as Baby Safety Month. This year's theme, "Good Night, Sleep Tight," stresses crib safety. As a grandparent, I experienced the tragic loss of my grandson Blake on March 30, 1995, when he passed away from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, or SIDS. My experience, and the experiences of the many others I have met since then who faced similar losses, have helped heighten for me the importance of doing everything we can to ensure the safety of an infant.

A baby brings so much joy and excitement into a family, along with a new perspective on life. Of course, a birth also means a host of baby products coming into the home—everything from a car seat and safety locks on cabinet doors, to a crib. Experts recommend parents do not use second-hand products because of the safety standards new baby products have to meet. However, if older products are used, parents should make certain they do not have loose or missing parts.

The most important thing parents can do for the safety of their baby is to supervise them carefully, especially when they are using juvenile products. Baby products are designed for safe use, but not as a substitute for parental supervision. For more than 20 years, the Juvenile Products Manufacturers Association has been helping parents keep their babies safe from harm by certifying juvenile products and working with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), a nonprofit organization, to inform and educate the American public on safe products.

Research has told us that normal, healthy infants should ALWAYS sleep on their backs unless otherwise advised by a pediatrician. Consulting their pediatrician and using a safe crib that meets current federal and ASTM standards will help parents feel comfortable placing their babies to sleep. Despite all the precautions, however, nearly 50 babies suffocate or strangle themselves each year in cribs with unsafe designs. During Baby Safety Month, JPMA pro-

vides promotional materials at retail outlets to help promote crib and baby safety to every new parent.

Since the death of my grandson, I have been privileged to get to know the men and women of the Minnesota SIDS Center, which serves Minnesotans by working to prevent SIDS and helping families who have suffered a loss due to SIDS. They are doing important work, and their efforts are very much appreciated. The Minnesota SIDS Center and other organizations have helped reduce SIDS rates by 43 percent by spreading the word to parents that putting infants to sleep on their backs has been proven to reduce SIDS deaths in some cases. The lives of more than 1,500 infants are being spared each year. That is exciting news. Even with the recent progress, though, SIDS claims nearly 3,000 lives every year and remains the leading cause of death for infants between one month and one year of age. Clearly, there is still much more we need to learn.

Mr. President, I hope every parent, new and expecting, takes the necessary precautions to prevent all potential risks to the safety of their baby. I would also like to thank those at the Minnesota SIDS Center and similar organizations across America who are working hard to improve the safety of every baby, thereby ensuring that "Good Night, Sleep Tight" is more than just another catchy slogan.●

#### AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S DAY

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize September 22 as American Business Women's Day. On this day in 1949, the American Business Women's Association (ABWA) was founded as a support organization for women either entering or already in the workforce. The ABWA was founded by Mr. Hilary A. Bufton, Jr., a Missouri business owner who realized the positive economic impact women can have in the workplace.

American Business Women's Day won national attention after passage of a congressional resolution in 1983 and 1986, and President Ronald Reagan issued a proclamation granting it official recognition. Today, American Business Women's Day gives every American an opportunity to recognize the vital contributions women are making to this nation.

Women have long played a vital role in America's workforce. As scientists, elected officials, presidents of companies, and small business owners, in every job category in every profession upon which this nation depends, women take key roles in all facets of business. Some 27.5 million women work in the 9.1 million women-owned businesses in the United States, representing 38 percent of all businesses and generating over \$3.6 trillion in annual sales. Consisting of nearly 48 percent of the overall workforce in the United States, more than 61 million

working women continue to prove their excellence with the positive influence they have on America's growing economy.

These women are rightly concerned about the critical issues in Congress that affect their ability to work and provide for their families, at the same time they are often trying to balance the competing demands of business and family. The tax burden, for example, imposes a marriage penalty on women who choose to get married, which in turn often forces both spouses to take jobs just to meet their annual tax obligations. And that, of course, ultimately forces families to spend less time together. The estate tax, or "death tax," severely limits the ability of a business owner to pass along her business to her children, and often results in that business having to be sold upon her death. Social Security discriminates against women, especially those who are forced to return to the workforce after the death of a spouse, or who choose to work part time while raising a family. Obsolete federal laws restrict the ability of employers to offer flexible working arrangements. For example, a week in which a working mother must stay home with a sick child cannot legally be "balanced" with the hours of the following week, when a lighter home schedule means a worker could spend extra hours on the job.

At the urging of thousands of Minnesota's working women, these are concerns I have worked hard to address. We have made progress—the \$500 per-child tax credit I authored is helping ease the family tax burden—but much work remains.

The American Business Women's Association has recognized 10 influential women each year since 1953 for their stellar achievements and contributions to the American work force. I am proud to mention that Ms. Leslie Hall from Rochester, MN, is one of the 10 finalists for the year 2001. Ms. Hall is an associate of clinical microbiology at the Mayo Clinic, who was recognized in 1998, for her scientific work in mycology as the recipient of the Billy H. Cooper Memorial Award. I congratulate her for her many achievements.

Mr. President, I am honored to be able to stand here today and pay tribute to every woman in my home state of Minnesota and across America who has contributed to our nation's economic prosperity and innovation. They have my sincere thanks.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, transmitting a nomination, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT ON THE EMERGENCY DECLARED WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA)—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 129

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) is to continue in effect beyond September 26, 2000, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on September 26, 1993, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions and policies of UNITA pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. United Nations Security Council Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), 1173 (1998), and 1176 (1998) continue to oblige all member states to maintain sanctions. Discontinuation of the sanctions would have a prejudicial effect on the prospects for peace in Angola. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on UNITA to reduce its ability to pursue its military operations.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 22, 2000.

#### NOTICE—CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO UNITA

On September 26, 1993, by Executive Order 12865, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), prohibiting the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S. registered vessels or aircraft, of arms, related materiel of all types, petroleum, and petroleum products to the territory of Angola, other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibits the sale or supply of such commodities to UNITA. On De-

cember 12, 1997, in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, I issued Executive Order 13069, closing all UNITA offices in the United States and imposing additional sanctions with regard to the sale or supply of aircraft or aircraft parts, the granting of take-off, landing and overflight permission, and the provision of certain aircraft-related services. On August 18, 1998, in order to take further steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, I issued Executive Order 13098, blocking all property and interests in property of UNITA and designated UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, prohibiting the importation of certain diamonds exported from Angola, and imposing additional sanctions with regard to the sale or supply of equipment used in mining, motorized vehicles, watercraft, spare parts for motorized vehicles or watercraft, mining services, and ground or waterborne transportation services.

Because of our continuing international obligations and because of the prejudicial effect that discontinuation of the sanctions would have on prospects for peace in Angola, the national emergency declared on September 26, 1993, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 26, 2000. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to UNITA.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 22, 2000.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:36 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5109. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the personnel system of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURE REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5109. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the personnel system of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S 3095. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove certain limitations on the eligibility of aliens residing in