

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. DORGAN. 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.

October 4, 1999:

Darius Bradley, 18, Baltimore, MD; Joseph Booker, 21, Chicago, IL; Vincent Dobson, 22, Baltimore, MD; Frank Garner, 22, Kansas City, MO; Larry D. Hadley, 43, Madison, WI; Joseph Hall, 20, Detroit, MI; Arthur Harris, 39, Houston, TX; Kendall Hawks, 18, Baltimore, MD; Clarence Jackson, 21, New Orleans, LA; Derrick Jacque, 24, New Orleans, LA; Jasul Johnson, 23, Philadelphia, PA; Charlotte Lindsey, 50, Memphis, TN; James McClinton, 24, Chicago, IL; Richard Mitchell, 51, Detroit, MI; Shawn Moore, 25, New Orleans, LA; Cedric Outler, 41, Miami-Dade County, FL; Zawakie Walker, 23, Detroit, MI; Darius Washington, 31, Baltimore, MD; William Wilson, 24, Baltimore, MD; and Unidentified male, 72, Nashville, TN.

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.

ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO WOMEN

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I would like to speak on a pending piece of legislation that I believe requires our urgent attention. The fact that the leadership has not acted to bring this bill to the floor is of great concern to me. While I understand that our time is short and our list is long, the Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women's Act should be on the list of priorities for this Congress. I urge the leadership not to allow another day to pass and to bring this bill to the floor for our immediate consideration.

In 1994, with the President's strong support, Congress passed the landmark Violence Against Women Act, which established new Federal criminal provisions and key grant programs to improve this nation's criminal justice system's response to domestic violence. Since that time, the number of crimes against women has decreased. A recent report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics shows that the number of women experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate partner declined 21 percent from 1993 to 1998. Under this bill, the

Federal Government has awarded \$1.6 billion dollars, \$24 million of which went to support programs in the State of Louisiana, to help support the efforts of prosecutors, law enforcement officials, the courts, victim advocates, health care and social service professionals, and intervention and prevention programs. The National Domestic Violence Hotline, established with funds from this Act, has received more than 500,000 calls since it began operating.

While I think the success of this Act alone is an important reason to support its continuation, it is not why I stand here today. Although the number of women murdered by an intimate partner is the lowest it has been since 1976, still, 3 out of 4 victims murdered last year were female. Tremendous strides have been made, but domestic violence and crimes against women continue to devastate the lives of many women and children throughout our country.

In fact, in May of this year, one week after Mother's Day, a Louisiana woman, Jacquene Gersfeld, was gunned down by her husband just outside a Gretna courthouse. The couple had a history of violence and friends reported that this was not the first time Jacquene's husband, Marvin, had threatened to kill her. Far too often, abused women are afraid, and many times for good reason, to remove themselves from these abusive relationships, but not Jacquene, she sought help, obtained a protective order and filed for divorce. She left that courtroom believing that her days of living in fear were over and that her husband could no longer harm her. But she was wrong.

I am sad to say that Jacquene's story is not unique. In New Orleans alone, the Domestic Violence help line receives 16,000 calls for assistance a year. Of the total women's homicide rate, 46 percent of those deaths are attributed to domestic violence. And that is just one city in my state. I am certain that every one of my colleagues could come to this floor and tell of a woman in their state whose fate was that of Jacquene's. As citizens of the greatest democracy in the world, we cannot stand idly by and watch these stories unfold. The need for the services provided for under the Violence Against Women Act are needed now more than ever. Women like Jacquene must be protected from the wrath of their estranged abusers. They must know that there are people willing to help them and their children escape the abuse and start a new life.

While domestic violence may be dismissed by some as an issue that affects only women, it is not, it is an issue that affects us all. Studies show that a child's exposure to the father abusing the mother is the strongest risk factor for transmitting violent behavior from one generation to the next. A significant number of young males in the juvenile justice system were from homes where violence was the order of the

day. Family violence costs the nation from \$5 to \$10 billion annually in medical expenses, police and court costs, shelters and foster care, sick leave, absenteeism, and non-productivity. In fact, the majority of welfare recipients have experienced domestic abuse in their adult lives and a high percentage are currently abused.

My Colleague from Delaware, Senator BIDEN, and I have cosponsored legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act. If Congress fails to reauthorize VAWA, many critical programs may be jeopardized. Reauthorization legislation, which has broad bipartisan support will help to: maintain existing programs, expand investigation and prosecution of crimes against women; provide greater numbers of victims with assistance; maintain and expand the domestic violence hotline, shelter, rape prevention, and education programs; and support effective partnerships between law enforcement, victim advocates and communities.

Again, I am disappointed that this Congress is quickly coming to a close and this bill is still waiting for action by the Senate. Several times during the campaign, the leadership has claimed that the issues that are important to women are of the highest priority. I can hardly think of an issue that more directly affects the lives of women and their families than their health and safety.

Since we returned from the August recess, several members have come to the floor and talked about time. The minority leader eloquently detailed the amount of time, or lack thereof, that this body has dedicated to actually doing the work of the American people. The majority leader, on the other hand, has cautioned us that time is limited and we, therefore, must use it wisely. I could not agree more—time is running out and so, it is about time that we ask the Majority to do more than make empty promises. It is about time we question the sincerity of a party when their Presidential candidate needs to be briefed before he can take a stance on legislation to end violence against women. It is about time we do all we can to make good on a promise that we made six years ago to victims like Jacquene. While it is too late for us to help her, we owe to the hundreds and thousands of others like her to act quickly. I implore my colleagues not to let time run out for the millions of women whose lives could be saved by this legislation.

REQUEST FOR PRINTING OF THE ECSTASY ANTI-PROLIFERATION ACT OF 2000 IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, on 23 May 2000, I introduced the Ecstasy Anti-proliferation Act of 2000, now known as S. 2612. The original bill text was not printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day. I am resubmitting

the original text of the bill and ask unanimous consent that the text be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

S. 2612

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ecstasy Anti-Proliferation Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The illegal importation of 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine, commonly referred to as "MDMA" or "Ecstasy", has increased in recent years, as evidenced by the fact that Ecstasy seizures by the United States Customs Service have risen from less than 500,000 tablets during fiscal year 1997 to more than 4,000,000 tablets during the first 5 months of fiscal year 2000.

(2) Use of Ecstasy can cause long-lasting, and perhaps permanent, damage to the serotonin system of the brain, which is fundamental to the integration of information and emotion, and this damage can cause long-term problems with learning and memory.

(3) Due to the popularity and marketability of Ecstasy, there are numerous Internet websites with information on its effects, production, and the locations of use, often referred to as "raves". The availability of this information targets the primary users of Ecstasy, who are most often college students, young professionals, and other young people from middle- to high-income families.

(4) Greater emphasis needs to be placed on—

(A) penalties associated with the manufacture, distribution, and use of Ecstasy;

(B) the education of young people on the negative health effects of Ecstasy, since the reputation of Ecstasy as a "safe" drug is its most dangerous component;

(C) the education of State and local law enforcement agencies regarding the growing problem of Ecstasy trafficking across the United States;

(D) reducing the number of deaths caused by Ecstasy use and its combined use with other "club" drugs and alcohol; and

(E) adequate funding for research by the National Institute on Drug Abuse to—

(i) identify those most vulnerable to using Ecstasy and develop science-based prevention approaches tailored to the specific needs of individuals at high risk;

(ii) understand how Ecstasy produces its toxic effects and how to reverse neurotoxic damage;

(iii) develop treatments, including new medications and behavioral treatment approaches;

(iv) better understand the effects that Ecstasy has on the developing children and adolescents; and

(v) translate research findings into useful tools and ensure their effective dissemination.

SEC. 3. ENHANCED PUNISHMENT OF ECSTASY TRAFFICKERS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall amend the Federal sentencing guidelines regarding any offense relating to the manufacture, importation, or exportation of, or trafficking in—

(1) 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine;

(2) 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine;

(3) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine; or

(4) any other controlled substance, as determined by the Sentencing Commission in consultation with the Attorney General, that is marketed as Ecstasy and that has either a chemical structure substantially similar to that of 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or an effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to or greater than that of 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine;

(including an attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4)) in violation of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.).

(b) GENERAL REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall, with respect to each offense described in subsection (a)—

(1) review and amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to provide for increased penalties such that those penalties are comparable to the base offense levels for offenses involving any methamphetamine mixture; and

(2) take any other action the Commission considers to be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall ensure that the Federal sentencing guidelines for offenders convicted of offenses described in subsection (a) reflect—

(1) the need for aggressive law enforcement action with respect to offenses involving the controlled substances described in subsection (a); and

(2) the dangers associated with unlawful activity involving such substances, including—

(A) the rapidly growing incidence of abuse of the controlled substances described in subsection (a) and the threat to public safety that such abuse poses;

(B) the recent increase in the illegal importation of the controlled substances described in subsection (a);

(C) the young age at which children are beginning to use the controlled substances described in subsection (a); and

(D) any other factor that the Sentencing Commission deems appropriate.

SEC. 4. ENHANCED PUNISHMENT OF GHB TRAFFICKERS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall amend the Federal sentencing guidelines in accordance with this section with respect to any offense relating to the manufacture, importation, or exportation of, or trafficking in—

(1) gamma-hydroxybutyric acid and its salts; or

(2) the List I Chemical gamma-butyrolactone;

(including an attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense described in paragraph (1) or (2)) in violation of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.).

(b) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall with respect to each offense described in subsection (a)—

(1) review and amend the Federal Sentencing guidelines to provide for increased penalties such that those penalties reflect the seriousness of these offenses and the need to deter them;

(2) assure that the guidelines provide that offenses involving a significant quantity of

Schedule I and II depressants are subject to greater terms of imprisonment than currently provided by the guidelines and that such terms are consistent with applicable statutory maximum penalties; and

(3) take any other action the Commission considers to be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall consider—

(1) the dangers associated with the use of the substances described in subsection (a), and unlawful activity involving such substances;

(2) the rapidly growing incidence of abuse of the controlled substances described in subsection (a) and the threat to public safety that such abuse poses, including the dangers posed by overdose; and

(3) the recent increase in the illegal manufacture of the controlled substances described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5. EMERGENCY AUTHORITY TO SENTENCING COMMISSION.

The United States Sentencing Commission shall promulgate amendments under this Act as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act in accordance with the procedure set forth in section 21(a) of the Sentencing Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-182), as though the authority under that Act had not expired.

SEC. 6. PROHIBITION ON DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO THE MANUFACTURE OR ACQUISITION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Section 403 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 843) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) PROHIBITION ON DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO MANUFACTURE OR ACQUISITION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.—

"(1) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given that term in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).

"(2) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

"(A) to teach or demonstrate the manufacture of a controlled substance, or to distribute by any means information pertaining to, in whole or in part, the manufacture, acquisition, or use of a controlled substance, with the intent that the teaching, demonstration, or information be used for, or in furtherance of, an activity that constitutes a crime; or

"(B) to teach or demonstrate to any person the manufacture of a controlled substance, or to distribute to any person, by any means, information pertaining to, in whole or in part, the manufacture, acquisition, or use of a controlled substance, knowing or having reason to know that such person intends to use the teaching, demonstration, or information for, or in furtherance of, an activity that constitutes an offense.

"(3) PENALTY.—Any person who violates this subsection shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

SEC. 7. ANTIDRUG MESSAGES ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTERNET WEBSITES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each department, agency, and establishment of the Federal Government shall, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, place antidrug messages on appropriate Internet websites controlled by such department, agency, or establishment which messages shall, where appropriate, contain an electronic hyperlink to the Internet website, if any, of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SEC. 8. EXPANSION OF ECSTASY AND LIQUID ECSTASY ABUSE PREVENTION EFFORTS.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ASSISTANCE.—Part A of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 506. GRANTS FOR ECSTASY ABUSE PREVENTION.

“(a) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may make grants to, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, public and nonprofit private entities to enable such entities—

“(1) to carry out school-based programs concerning the dangers of abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs, using methods that are effective and science-based, including initiatives that give students the responsibility to create their own antidrug abuse education programs for their schools; and

“(2) to carry out community-based abuse and addiction prevention programs relating to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs that are effective and science-based.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under a grant, contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (a) shall be used for planning, establishing, or administering prevention programs relating to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs in accordance with paragraph (3).

“(c)(1) DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS.—Amounts provided under this section may be used—

“(A) to carry out school-based programs that are focused on those districts with high or increasing rates of abuse and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs and targeted at populations that are most at risk to start abuse of 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs;

“(B) to carry out community-based prevention programs that are focused on those populations within the community that are most at-risk for abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs;

“(C) to assist local government entities to conduct appropriate prevention activities relating to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs;

“(D) to train and educate State and local law enforcement officials, prevention and education officials, health professionals, members of community antidrug coalitions and parents on the signs of abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs, and the options for treatment and prevention;

“(E) for planning, administration, and educational activities related to the prevention of abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs;

“(F) for the monitoring and evaluation of prevention activities relating to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs, and reporting and disseminating resulting information to the public; and

“(G) for targeted pilot programs with evaluation components to encourage innovation and experimentation with new methodologies.

“(2) PRIORITY.—The Administrator shall give priority in making grants under this subsection to rural and urban areas that are experiencing a high rate or rapid increases in abuse and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs.

“(d)(1) PREVENTION PROGRAM ALLOCATION.—Not less than \$500,000 of the amount available in each fiscal year to carry out this section shall be made available to the Administrator, acting in consultation with other Federal agencies, to support and conduct periodic analyses and evaluations of ef-

fective prevention programs for abuse of and addiction to 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs and the development of appropriate strategies for disseminating information about and implementing these programs.

“(2) REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit an annual report containing the results of the analyses and evaluations conducted under paragraph (1) to—

“(A) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection—

“(1) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

“(2) such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year.”.

(b) NATIONAL YOUTH ANTIDRUG MEDIA CAMPAIGN.—In conducting the national media campaign under section 102 of the Drug-Free Media Campaign Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1801), the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall ensure that such campaign addresses the reduction and prevention of abuse of 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine or related drugs among young people in the United States.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, October 3, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,653,358,623,363.58, five trillion, six hundred fifty-three billion, three hundred fifty-eight million, six hundred twenty-three thousand, three hundred sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Five years ago, October 3, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,975,626,000,000, four trillion, nine hundred seventy-five billion, six hundred twenty-six million.

Ten years ago, October 3, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,254,159,000,000, three trillion, two hundred fifty-four billion, one hundred fifty-nine million.

Fifteen years ago, October 3, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,823,105,000,000, one trillion, eight hundred twenty-three billion, one hundred five million.

Twenty-five years ago, October 3, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$547,355,000,000, five hundred forty-seven billion, three hundred fifty-five million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,106,003,623,363.58, five trillion, one hundred six billion, three million, six hundred twenty-three thousand, three hundred sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING THE NEW YORK METS AND THE NEW YORK YANKEES ON THEIR SUCCESSFUL SEASONS

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate both New York professional baseball clubs, the Mets and the Yankees, on yet another outstanding season of play. And as any fan will know, the season has only just begun. With the “Amazin’s” capturing

in fine form the National League Wild Card and the “Bronx Bombers” winning the American League East Division for the fourth time in the last five years, the most exciting time of the year is now upon us. New Yorkers look forward to their first “subway series” since 1956, when the Yankees beat the then-Brooklyn Dodgers in seven games and Don Larson threw the only perfect game in World Series history. We will cheer for our revered teams like no time since.

First, however, the Mets head west to take on the San Francisco Giants, a team they had some trouble with earlier in the season and a team to be reckoned with. But the Mets have picked up a lot of steam in recent weeks and finished the regular season winning five straight. Indeed, riding the arms of Al Leiter and Mike Hampton, and the bats of Benny Agbayani and the venerable Mike Piazza, the Mets are as strong as they have been in years and couldn’t be more ready for the Giants or whomever they may face next.

The Yankees, on the other hand, have had a tough time of it lately. Losing their last 15 of 18 games, one might say they did not so much race into the playoffs as limp. But this team is nowhere near down, nor anywhere near out. No franchise in the history of the game has had such achievement. To regain their championship form, they will rely on veteran and newcomer alike. Stalwarts such as Bernie Williams, Derek Jeter, and Scott Brosius have proven a winning combination along with a seasoned pitching staff including Andy Pettitte, Mariano Rivera and “The Rocket” Roger Clemens. Add to this already formidable lineup Glenallen Hill, Jose Canseco, and David Justice and the Yankees ought not be counted out as they seek to claim their 26th World Championship.

With this in mind, I along with my fellow New Yorkers, and Mets and Yankees fans everywhere, wait not so patiently, cheer not so quietly, knowing that we may again have our subway series. Good luck Mets and Yankees!•

HONORING KELO-LAND TV

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, it is with great honor that I rise today to congratulate KELO-LAND TV of Sioux Falls, South Dakota for receiving the prestigious national Emmy award for its “Tradition of Caring” public service announcement.

The Emmy awards nobly serve as a gateway to focusing the public’s attention on cultural, educational, and technological advances in the television industry. Specifically, the purpose of the award for the Public Service Announcement—Campaign category is to recognize special achievements of the television media establishment based on their unmatched ability to achieve excellence and originality. Within this