

Gregg	Lieberman	Schumer
Hagel	Lincoln	Sessions
Harkin	Lott	Shelby
Hatch	Lugar	Smith (NH)
Helms	McCain	Smith (OR)
Hollings	McConnell	Snowe
Hutchinson	Mikulski	Specter
Hutchison	Miller	Stabenow
Inhofe	Murkowski	Stevens
Inouye	Murray	Thomas
Jeffords	Nelson (FL)	Thompson
Johnson	Nelson (NE)	Thurmond
Kennedy	Nickles	Torricelli
Kerry	Reed	Voinovich
Kohl	Reid	Warner
Kyl	Roberts	Wellstone
Landrieu	Rockefeller	Wyden
Leahy	Santorum	
Levin	Sarbanes	

Thurmond Voinovich Wellstone  
Torricelli Warner Wyden

The nomination was confirmed.  
Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.  
Mr. HATCH. I move to lay that motion on the table.  
The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The nomination was confirmed.  
Mr. LEAHY. I move to reconsider the vote.  
Mr. INOUE. I move to lay that motion on the table.  
The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

**NOMINATION OF LAURIE SMITH CAMP, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. STABENOW). The Senate will now proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Laurie Smith Camp, of Nebraska, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Laurie Smith Camp, of Nebraska, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Laurie Smith Camp, of Nebraska, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 309 Ex.]  
YEAS—100

Akaka	Domenici	Lieberman
Allard	Dorgan	Lincoln
Allen	Durbin	Lott
Baucus	Edwards	Lugar
Bayh	Ensign	McCain
Bennett	Enzi	McConnell
Biden	Feingold	Mikulski
Bingaman	Feinstein	Miller
Bond	Fitzgerald	Murkowski
Boxer	Frist	Murray
Breaux	Graham	Nelson (FL)
Brownback	Gramm	Nelson (NE)
Bunning	Grassley	Nickles
Burns	Gregg	Reed
Byrd	Hagel	Reid
Campbell	Harkin	Roberts
Cantwell	Hatch	Rockefeller
Carnahan	Helms	Santorum
Carper	Hollings	Sarbanes
Chafee	Hutchinson	Schumer
Cleland	Hutchison	Sessions
Clinton	Inhofe	Shelby
Cochran	Inouye	Smith (NH)
Collins	Jeffords	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Johnson	Snowe
Corzine	Kennedy	Specter
Craig	Kerry	Stabenow
Crapo	Kohl	Stevens
Daschle	Kyl	Thomas
Dayton	Landrieu	Thompson
DeWine	Leahy	
Dodd	Levin	

**NOMINATION OF CLAIRE V. EAGAN, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now proceed to consideration of the nomination of Claire V. Eagan, of Oklahoma, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Claire V. Eagan, of Oklahoma, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Claire V. Eagan, of Oklahoma, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma? On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.  
Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 310 ex.]  
YEAS—99

Akaka	Dorgan	Lott
Allard	Durbin	Lugar
Allen	Edwards	McCain
Baucus	Ensign	McConnell
Bayh	Enzi	Mikulski
Bennett	Feingold	Miller
Biden	Feinstein	Murkowski
Bingaman	Fitzgerald	Murray
Bond	Frist	Nelson (FL)
Boxer	Graham	Nelson (NE)
Breaux	Gramm	Nickles
Brownback	Grassley	Reed
Bunning	Gregg	Reid
Burns	Hagel	Roberts
Byrd	Harkin	Santorum
Campbell	Hatch	Sarbanes
Cantwell	Helms	Schumer
Carnahan	Hollings	Sessions
Carper	Hutchinson	Shelby
Chafee	Hutchison	Smith (NH)
Cleland	Inhofe	Smith (OR)
Clinton	Inouye	Snowe
Cochran	Jeffords	Specter
Collins	Johnson	Stabenow
Conrad	Kennedy	Stevens
Corzine	Kerry	Thomas
Craig	Kohl	Thompson
Crapo	Kyl	Thurmond
Daschle	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dayton	Leahy	Voinovich
DeWine	Levin	Warner
Dodd	Lieberman	Wellstone
Domenici	Lincoln	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1  
Rockefeller

The nomination was confirmed.  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.  
Mr. REID. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.  
Mr. DODD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

**ORDER OF PROCEDURE**

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the time between now and 4:45 be equally divided between the majority and minority for morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes, with the exception of Senator DODD who wishes to speak for 10 minutes; that at 4:45 the Senate would move to H.R. 2506, that the committee substitute be agreed to, that it be considered original text for the purpose of further amendment, and that no point of order be waived.

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

The Senator from Connecticut.

**PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, BIOTERRORISM AND OUR CHILDREN**

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I have two subject matters I want to address. I will take the first 10 minutes or so with my colleague from Ohio to talk about the issue of children and bioterrorism, a matter I shared for many years working with the Senator from Ohio particularly dealing with pharmaceutical products and testing for pediatric cases, children. I want to take a few minutes to talk about some thoughts we share together about the subject matter.

The second subject matter is about the recent, very positive news today coming out of Northern Ireland. In the midst of a lot of bad news, we have heard the news today out of Northern Ireland that a decommissioning process has begun and is underway as I speak, and that finally, the real opportunity for lasting peace in Northern Ireland is at hand. I am sure my colleague from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY, who spent has worked tirelessly over many years to reach this day, will shortly have some comments and thoughts he would like to express on this subject matter as well.

Let me express, on this first subject—and I see my colleague from Ohio—and talk about the issue of bioterrorism and children. We know there is a lot of work going on right now in trying to put something together.

Last week, as some of our colleagues may know, Senator DEWINE and I were able to pass unanimously in this body—by the way, we thank all of our colleagues for their support. Certainly, the chairman of the committee, Senator KENNEDY, deserves a great deal of credit for working out a package for which we were able to garner the unanimous support of our colleagues to pass the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act, which is designed, as I think many of our colleagues know, to induce the industry to develop products specifically designed for children.

Less than 20 percent of all pharmaceutical products on the shelves today are for children. Senator DEWINE and I thought we ought to fix that. We, in 1997, passed a 3-year bill as a trial more than anything else. We had no idea whether or not it would work, but by providing a very limited 6-month period of exclusivity, we hoped we might induce the industry to do a lot more in this area.

In the previous 7 years before 1997, there had been 11 clinical trials and two new products on the shelves of America for children. In the 36 months since we passed that bill in 1997, there were 400 clinical trials and 40 new products on the shelves. As a result of that tremendous, beyond-our-wildest-imagination result, the other day, we were able, with the full support of this body, to pass a 5-year bill that will extend that very concept, with some additional provisions in it.

Why do we mention that particularly? It is because we believe today, in this era of bioterrorism we are now very painfully aware of, that we want to make sure children are going to get properly tested, that products will be developed for children that will be especially vulnerable to release of chemical or biological toxins. So we outlined some provisions. That is first of all.

We want to see legislation that will certainly take into account children's needs. We identify antibiotics or vaccines to prevent or treat illnesses related to bioterrorism. We adults certainly need to know how children will be affected as well, particularly during the critical growth periods for children and the development that occurs then that could lead to detrimental effects later in life. So we must have proper medications to prevent those risks.

Secondly, we want to make sure the public health community will have emergency response personnel, doctors, and nurses who are properly trained to address the special needs of children.

Thirdly, we think our children's mental health is as important as their physical health. There are a lot of issues we cannot even begin to calculate yet. Certainly, everyone in this Chamber can speak about the great fear many in our Nation are experiencing as a result of the recent bioterrorism attacks.

Just imagine the fear our children are experiencing as a result of those same acts. We need to do everything in our means to address those particular anxieties.

Fourthly, we need to make sure all places where children gather, from schools, child care centers, Head Start, and the like, are going to be prepared to deal with these emergency situations. The old way would have been for them to be prepared for a fire, but today, as we know only too well, emergency situations require a new response.

In times of bioterrorism, the children may not need to just exit the building

and stand on the sidewalk. We need to plan to potentially address a far more grave crisis, as we have painfully learned in the Congress of the United States in the last several days.

We know people are working on this. We know the Senator from Massachusetts is working on it. The Senator from Ohio and I have some very strong feelings about children and their need to be protected in this area, and we wanted to take a few minutes today to share those thoughts with our colleagues.

I yield to my friend from Ohio for whatever time he may need to respond to make some comments.

Mr. DEWINE. I thank my colleague and congratulate him for the great job he has done during his career in the Senate as an advocate for children. The bill he and I worked on several years ago, I think it is safe to say, we anticipated would do good things, but neither one of us had a full appreciation of what it would do until we saw several years later the advances and the help it has given to children.

We hope, by the bill we were able to pass last week unanimously in this body, we will continue and actually expand that work. The whole idea that when new drugs come on the market they would be appropriately labeled for children so pediatricians and parents understand and will know exactly, based on scientific data, what the best and proper dosage of that drug is. So I thank him for that work.

He and I have also been working in the last few days on the bioterrorism bill. Many people are involved in putting this legislation together. We are going to be drafting and ultimately debating this legislation to protect our Nation against chemical and biological terrorism. Senator FRIST and Senator KENNEDY are working on that bioterrorism bill. Senator DODD and I are working to help them on it.

Several weeks ago, Senator CLINTON introduced a bill that would address some of these issues. This is going to be a real bipartisan bill.

As we develop this legislation, it is absolutely essential we remember our children. It is critical that any measure we develop addresses the unique risk children face against the threat of chemical and biological terrorism. Children are not just small adults. My wife Fran and I, with our eight children, grandparents of six, we are well aware of that. We can't treat children the same way we treat adults.

So, again, as we consider steps to protect adults against bioterrorism, it is really absolutely essential that any measures we employ also protect our children.

The sad fact is that currently little scientific data are available about how the chemicals and microbes that terrorists might use, from anthrax to sarin gas, could affect children. It is not a leap in logic, however, to suggest that children, because of their size, their developing immune system, and

higher respiratory rates, are at a very high risk.

Our Nation today is not fully prepared to treat the specific needs of children in the event of a large-scale chemical or bioterrorist attack. That is the sad truth.

Health care professionals, childcare providers, educators, and parents lack basic information about how to identify and treat biological attacks. Furthermore, we lack research on antidotes and antibiotics, and their effects on children. We need more information on the proper drug dosages for children, and we need to learn if certain drugs can or even should be administered to children at all.

My point is very simple. Any legislation that we consider to address the chemical and biological terrorism must, absolutely must at a minimum contain provisions to protect the needs of our children. In doing so, I believe there are four primary areas that must be addressed.

First, we need to fund more drug research for children. Our Best Pharmaceuticals For Children bill is a step in making sure children are protected. We need to continue to ensure that drugs are tested and used appropriately for children.

Basically we need to do two things. One is to spend more money on research for children, and we need to put the resources behind developing the protocols and the testing so once the drugs are developed we know how they can be best used for children.

Second, we need to train health care workers to recognize and treat symptoms of chemical and biological attacks. Pediatricians must be included in disaster planning and such plans should take into account the need for special equipment and medications for children. Parents and emergency response personnel also should be given information on the care and treatment of children in the event of an attack.

Third, we need to provide adequate mental health services for children to address the very real psychological effects of terrorism. Children are scared just as adults are. We have to focus on how children are perceiving the world around them. We have to listen to them. We have to hear their concerns.

Fourth, we need to educate childcare providers, teachers, schools, daycare providers, childcare facilities—anyone who takes care of children. They all need to have information available so they are prepared to act in the case of a bioterrorist attack.

Ultimately, all the measures we debate to fight against terrorism are about the future, about making our world safe, stable, and secure. This is all about the future. Children, of course, are our future.

When I think about that I am often reminded of something very powerful that the great American President Abraham Lincoln once said:

A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is going to sit

where you are sitting and when you are gone attend to those things which you think are important. He will assume control of your cities, states, and nations. He is going to move in and take over your churches, your schools, your universities and corporations. The fate of humanity is in his hands.

Lincoln's words are as true today as they were more than a century and a half ago. There is no question that we have an obligation to protect our children to make sure they are safe now so they can grow into healthy, happy adults. So I urge my colleagues to remember that and to support antiterrorist efforts that will protect our children.

I thank my colleague for his kind comments. I, again, congratulate him on the birth of his child. We talked about that a little last week. I know what a wonderful occasion that is, what a great joy. I had the opportunity to see my colleague come into the Senate office building, probably for the first time, with his baby and see what a happy time that was. I thank him again for his deep and longstanding commitment to the children of this country.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Ohio. As I said before, he not only brings an intellectual commitment to this issue but, with eight children and six grandchildren, he is a wellspring of good practical advice as well. If you have a bill about children and you want to know whether or not it is practically going to work, MIKE DEWINE is the fellow you want to talk to, given his family.

I thank him and point out, as he has said so eloquently here, that we have learned a lot in the last several days and weeks. The thing we have learned the most I guess is how little we know and how ill-prepared we are in many ways and how vulnerable we are. People take advantage of our freedoms to use those freedoms against us in many ways. The best answer to that is to not give up these freedoms but be better prepared to face the challenges. That is what Senator DEWINE advocated in his outline of four or five points that are to be included in any bill on bioterrorism where children are concerned.

Senator KENNEDY graciously has provided some time for us to have some hearings. It may not be possible this Friday. We had hoped to this Friday, but a couple of key witnesses we wanted to have testify may not be able to appear because of the demands that are being placed on them dealing with the present situation here in the Halls of Congress. But we may postpone it a week or so.

We want to look at this issue in a broad way. I have always thought some of the most important functions we engage in are not only legislating but providing a forum where people can be heard in order to educate people. So we would like to craft as well a comprehensive bill as we can to deal with children. We may not get it all done in a bioterrorism bill. We may look fur-

ther than that in the coming months, as to how best prepare America—families, parents, schools, childcare centers, others, as the Senator pointed out—how to deal with these situations, how to be well educated in their own response. The Subcommittee on Children and Families, which I serve now as chairman and on which I worked very closely with my colleague from Ohio on a number of bills in the past, will be holding a number of hearings on children and the effects of recent events in New York and Washington, the savage attacks on September 11 and then, of course, the most recent attacks here in Washington, Florida, New York, New Jersey, and elsewhere with anthrax. It is just an indication of the kinds of exposures to which we are all vulnerable.

We have a lot of work to do here but we welcome the challenge. I can't tell you how much I look forward to working with my colleague from Ohio and others. The Senator from Ohio properly pointed out there are a lot of our colleagues who are interested in this subject matter. Certainly Senator KENNEDY is, Senator FRIST has done a lot of work here, our colleague from New York, Senator CLINTON, has a deep interest in the subject matter and has made various proposals. We hope to be able to marshal all of this together and come out with the best ideas we can to deal with the immediate problems, and then recognize this must be an important part of our agenda in the coming months.

It is regretful to say that, but the world has changed. You can pretend it didn't happen, pretend it doesn't exist and leave yourself vulnerable to further attacks. Or you can address it. I think what the Senator from Ohio and I are suggesting this afternoon is that we address these problems.

I thank my colleague from Ohio for his comments and kind words.

Mr. DEWINE. I thank my colleague.

#### THE NORTHERN IRELAND PEACE PROCESS

Mr. DODD. Madam President, a second subject matter I want to address is that with the bad news that we have daily been subjected to in this country since September 11 regarding international and domestic terrorism and finding and bringing those to justice who are responsible it is refreshing to be able to report on some good news. Today, it appears that a major obstacle to the full implementation of the Good Friday accords on the Northern Ireland peace process has been removed with the announcement by the IRA that it has begun to permanently put beyond use all its weapons. I believe that General de Chastelain, on behalf of the International Commission on Decommissioning, will shortly confirm that this has, in fact, been done.

For those of us, and there are many in this Chamber and the other body who have been involved in these issues

over the past 8 or 10 years, this is a very significant moment indeed.

It means that the sectarian differences which have torn Northern Ireland apart for nearly thirty years, and shed the blood of too many Irish men, women and children can now be addressed through dialog and compromise rather than by bullets and bombs.

In many ways the issue of decommissioning has been an unfortunate distraction that has delayed the implementation of key provisions of the 1998 Good Friday Accords—provisions that were specifically designed to address the problems that have plagued the six counties of the North for decades. Now Northern Ireland's political leadership should no longer be paralyzed by this side issue. Finally they can begin to deal with injustice and inequality—the real causes of the Troubles, as those who signed the Peace Accords committed themselves to do within the context of that agreement. There is no mystery as to what needs to be done—the issues of police reform, domestic security, human rights and equal opportunity for all the citizens of Northern Ireland must be tackled in good faith.

It has taken a great deal of courage on the part of Ireland's political leaders to bring us to where we are today. Many have done so at great personal risk to themselves. They have been willing to do so because they are mindful of the historical significance of their actions. I want to commend Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness of Sinn Fein for their tireless efforts to convince the IRA to trust in the political process as the only way to remedy past grievances. I commend as well David Trimble—Ulster Unionist Leader—for his courage in standing up to those elements of unionism who will not or cannot accept that all the peoples of the North are equal in the eyes of God and man. I cannot fail to mention the role that British and Irish political leaders Tony Blair and Bertie Ahern played in this drama—they stuck with the peace process even when it seemed as though it seemed at times that the obstacles were insurmountable. I believe that President Bush also should be commended for continuing President Clinton's policy of prodding all the parties to move forward to implement the Good Friday Accords so that Irish weapons will be silenced once and for all. I would be remiss if I did not also mention our former colleague, the former majority leader of this body, Senator George Mitchell of Maine, who played a key and pivotal role in crafting those Good Friday accords. I have not had the chance to speak to him today, but I am sure he is gratified by these recent developments. But most of all I want to heap praise on the individual who had the vision and determination to work for the last thirty years so that this day would happen, I am speaking of John Hume, among the greatest civil rights activists of his generation. Obviously there