

we hope it is and it is the hope of American innovators who work to ease the misfortunes for our children and grandchildren.

One of those innovators is a 101-year-old woman from Sioux City, IA. Louise Humphrey was a leading light in the battle against polio, one of the most terrifying illnesses of our century. Because of her work and the work of others devoted to finding a cure, polio is almost nonexistent in our country.

It is hard for anyone who did not live through the forties and fifties to understand fully the fear and hysteria which accompanied the polio epidemic during any particular summer. The disease was highly contagious and sometimes fatal. It attacked the lungs and limbs. It immobilized its victims. It made them struggle for breath and often forced them to breathe through mechanical iron lungs. Parents would not allow their children to go swimming or to drink out of public fountains for fear of contagion.

Those children fortunate enough to escape the illness saw their classmates return to school in the fall in leg braces and watched newsreels of people in iron lungs.

At the height of the epidemic in the 1940s and early 1950s, polio struck between 20,000 to 50,000 Americans each year. In 1 year, 1952, 58,000 people caught the disease. Most of these people were children.

Mrs. Humphrey of Sioux City became interested in polio before the height of the epidemic. In the 1930s, according to the Sioux City Journal, she saw firsthand the ravaging effects of polio after meeting a man who had been disabled by the disease.

She and her husband, the late J. Hubert Humphrey, a Sioux City dentist, became leaders in the fight against polio. They headed the Woodbury County chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mrs. Humphrey was elected State chairman of the women's division of that foundation.

The Humphreys raised thousands of dollars for equipment and therapy to battle the disease. They enlisted entertainers and circus performers in the cause, hosting these individuals at fundraising parties. Their guests included Bob Hope, clown Emmett Kelly, and even an elephant that loved ham sandwiches.

Their work contributed to a climate in which Jonas Salk developed the first polio vaccine. His vaccine, and another developed by Dr. Albert Sabin, soon became widely available. Thus, polio is virtually nonexistent in our country, although it remains a Third World threat.

Mrs. Humphrey has said she has no secret for living such a long life. She advises people to, in her words, "just be happy and be well." She has never had an ache or pain. What she did have in abundance was empathy, kindness, generosity, and devotion. Because of her contributions, millions of Amer-

ican children will live without a debilitating disease, polio.

On June 3, Mrs. Humphrey will be 102. In advance of her birthday, during Older Americans Month, I thank Mrs. Humphrey for helping to make our country strong. Mrs. Humphrey, with her clear vision and compassionate concern for America's children, perfectly illustrates the theme of Older Americans Month, which is: "Honor the Past, Imagine the Future: Toward a Society for All Ages."

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. GRAMS.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, what business is before the Senate? Are we still in morning business?

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

Y2K ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 96, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 96, a bill to regulate commerce between and among the several States by providing for the orderly resolution of disputes arising out of computer-based problems related to processing data that includes a 2-digit expression of that year's date.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE BILL

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, at the end of my remarks I am going to make a unanimous consent request—I see the Senator from Idaho is here; I want him to know that—that I be permitted to send an amendment to the desk regarding the age people have to be before they can buy a weapon or gain access to a weapon. But I will not do that now; I will wait until the end of my remarks, and then I will make that unanimous consent request. I wanted to make sure my colleagues knew I was going to do that.

I think it is really important, as we move forward on this juvenile justice bill, to debate all the issues surrounding juvenile justice as fully and as completely as we can. After all, there isn't a politician I know who does not say our future is our children. That is what our future is about. And as healthy as our children are, that is as healthy as our country will be. As stable as our children are, that is how stable our country will be. As productive as our children are, that is how productive our country will be.

As we all attempt in various capacities in our lives—as parents, and as grandparents—to ensure that our children understand that in a society that is worthy there should be as little vio-

lence as possible, if we can just transmit that to our children, this will be a better world.

In the course of the debate, we have talked about many areas in our society that need attention. There isn't one of us who could truly stand up here and say, well, I do everything I can; there is nothing wrong with me. And there is no industry that can stand up and say it. We all have to look inside ourselves to make sure our kids understand that violence is wrong, it is a black and white situation, and it isn't the way to resolve our problems, et cetera. So this debate surrounding this bill is very relevant to the lives of our people.

In my home State—and I have said this often on the floor, but it is worth repeating to some of my friends—the No. 1 cause of death among children happens to be gunshots. In other words, for children, from as soon as they are born to age 18, that is the No. 1 cause of death—that they are going to be killed by a gun.

Somebody could say, well, that is just the price you pay to live in America. That is ridiculous. That is ridiculous. In our Constitution we have the right to pursue happiness; we have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. So when we see gunshots causing so much death and mutilation in our society, we have to take a look at, Where have we gone wrong? What is wrong? Can we do something?

We have taken a couple steps in this bill to try to fix this problem of guns, but we have a long way to go. I want to show a chart here which indicates why this is such an important issue in America.

In the 11 years of the Vietnam war, we lost 58,168 of our precious people, and this country—this country—was torn apart. Every one of those deaths was mourned by family and by the greater American family.

In the last 11 years, we have lost 396,572 people to guns.

Yes, it might be time to spend a few more days on this bill when you find yourself in this kind of situation. You cannot turn away from facts. You may want to turn away from facts, but you cannot turn away from facts.

As I look around and see these numbers and I see what is happening in the news—in the last few days we had about four or five other schoolkids who, it was found, thank goodness, were going to perpetrate a massacre with guns at their schools—something rings out in my mind, and that is, angry kids and guns do not mix. Angry people and guns do not mix.

It seems to me that since we know you have to be 18 years of age to buy wine, to buy beer, to buy cigarettes, you ought to have to be 18 years old before you can buy a gun.

Some people might say, well, haven't we fixed that? Well, for handguns, 21; that is, if you go to a dealer. I believe Senator ASHCROFT said you have to be 18 to buy a semiautomatic at a gun

show. You have to be 18 if you go to a dealer to buy a long gun. But if you go to a gun show or you make a private purchase, you can be 14 to buy a rifle or a shotgun under Federal law. You could be 12. So I think it is time for us to look at what we are doing in this country.

Eighteen to buy cigarettes, 18 to buy beer or whiskey or wine, 18 to buy a semiautomatic handgun, 21 at a dealer. But you could buy these long guns. And we have juveniles going to unlicensed vendors at a gun show or at a flea market and buying a long gun in what we call private sales.

Now, I want to talk about what happened in the Colorado massacre, because one of the things people are saying is, well, many laws were broken there so we don't need any more laws. The truth is, the young woman who transferred those guns to the juveniles, because she said she didn't know they were going to use it for adverse purposes, broke no law. She broke no law. She was 18. She purchased, as I understand it, three weapons and gave them to these kids. She broke no law. She was 18. She gave three long guns to the shooters, legal under Federal law. It should not be. You should not be able to sell a gun to a juvenile, and you should not be able to give a gun to a juvenile unless you are the parent or the grandparent or the legal guardian.

I could see that. I have talked to my friend, PATRICK LEAHY, who told me he gave up a hunting rifle to his daughter when she was 15 or 16. That was his choice. So we have in our amendment the ability for a grandparent or a parent or a legal guardian to give such a gun, but not for a friend to run down to the store and get a gun and give it to you if you are 17 or you are 16 or you are 15. That shouldn't be appropriate.

So the amendment that I want to put forward here does not say a juvenile can't get a long gun from a parent, grandparent, or legal guardian. It would not make it illegal for that juvenile to possess a rifle or a shotgun or even to own such a gun, if a parent or a legal guardian gave it to them, or a grandparent. However, if it isn't a parent or a grandparent or a legal guardian, it would be illegal to give a juvenile a gun, any kind of gun, any kind of firearm.

My children would call this a no-brainer. It is pretty clear that we set age limits for all kinds of things, but not to own a firearm, unless it is a handgun and now a semiautomatic weapon. So there is a giant loophole.

As I understand it, all of these guns would be able to be bought by a juvenile under current law. What I want to do, Mr. President, is bring guns in line with cigarettes in terms of purchase.

I now ask unanimous consent that I may offer that amendment to S. 254 at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we are in morning

business. We are not on the bill. This afternoon it appears we would be back on the bill. At that time it would be appropriate to introduce that amendment. Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, as the Senator knows, I asked unanimous consent to send this amendment to the desk now. I do not want people to be confused. In the Senate, you can send an amendment to the desk any time you want, if you ask unanimous consent and no one objects. The Senator from Idaho is objecting. He is not allowing me to send this amendment to the desk to get a vote on this amendment, to put this amendment at the desk, to put it in line, when all I am saying is you should be 18 before you can buy a firearm.

I just want to be clear, I am very disappointed that this unanimous consent request has been objected to. I will stay on the floor as long as it takes to offer this amendment, which merely says if you have to be 18 to buy cigarettes, you ought to be 18 to buy a weapon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, how much time remains prior to adjournment for the Tuesday lunches under the unanimous consent?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Six minutes remain.

Mr. CRAIG. And the 6 minutes is in place by unanimous consent, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, for discussion of S. 96.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to proceed for 6 minutes as in morning business prior to adjournment for lunch.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mrs. BOXER. Reserving the right to object, I don't intend to object to my friend. I know that my friend objected to my laying down a new amendment. There were two amendments that already have been debated—the Kohl safety lock amendment and the Hatch-Feinstein gang amendment.

I am wondering if the Senator would object if I would ask unanimous consent that at 2:15 we resume consideration of the Kohl amendment No. 352, and that there be 5 minutes for debate, and that upon use or yielding back of the time, the Senate proceed to vote on or in relation to the amendment, and upon disposition of that, the Senate resume consideration of the Hatch-Feinstein amendment No. 353, that there be 5 minutes for debate and, upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote in relation to the amendment with no intervening action, provided provisions of the previous unanimous consent remain in effect. Would the Senator allow me to offer that?

Mr. CRAIG. I would object, but I hope the Senator from California would not characterize that objection in the improper fashion. Both the chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the ranking member, who are managing this bill, are not on the floor. The Senator from California knows that the leadership at this moment, both her leader and my leader, are trying to craft a unanimous consent agreement to allow the Senator from California and others to offer appropriate amendments. I am in no way attempting to obstruct. I say that I believe her offering is inappropriate and out of context of the way the Senate operates. Certainly, she knows, as I do, that we work through our leaders, and we also work through the managers of the bill. I do not oppose her arguing her point before the Senate in the appropriate fashion, but I certainly would object to the context under which she has offered it.

Mrs. BOXER. Would the Senator yield for a brief comment on my part here?

Mr. CRAIG. Very brief, unless you object to my unanimous consent to complete the morning?

Mrs. BOXER. I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. I want to make it clear to my friend, my purpose here, as a Senator from California who views this issue as one of the most important we will ever take up, is to move the bill along. That is why I offered to send my other amendment to the desk, to push forward these two amendments that have already been heard, so that we can move things along. But I appreciate the Senator has a different view.

Mr. CRAIG. I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. President, it is important that I characterize in the appropriate fashion an amendment that passed the Senate that the Senator from California voted for, I believe. That was the Ashcroft amendment on semiauto assault weapons for young juveniles. She is wrong that it was tied to 18. It is tied to the 21 age limit that is already current law, as it relates to handguns and other restricted weapons. I helped craft that law, along with Senator KOHL, several years ago, and it became law, and we are very proud of it.

She is absolutely right to be concerned about juveniles having guns. That is why we were very restrictive. Any juvenile who brings a gun to school is breaking the law. If it is a handgun and they are under 21 years of age, they have broken the law.

What we are saying is that on private property, on a ranch or a farm where they are out hunting varmints, or if they are en route to a registered shoot, if they have permission from their guardian, they fall outside the law—guardian or parent. So what the Senator from California was talking about in her proposed amendment is, in part, not unlike what is in current law in many respects.

It is true what she has said about long guns after 18 years of age. No question about it. But it is not true of the semiauto assault weapons, if you include the Ashcroft amendment that passed the Senate and is now incorporated into the juvenile justice bill.

Mr. President, in the juvenile justice bill, as it relates to guns, we have crafted a juvenile Brady provision, a very important part of the bill. We have dramatically restricted gun shows and demanded, if this becomes law, background checks. We have now, with Senator KOHL and Senator HATCH, crafted a trigger lock provision that I think is an important piece of language and ought to become law.

As I have just said, we have prohibited juveniles from owning semiauto assault weapons with extended loading devices. If we pass this bill, that becomes law.

Senator FEINSTEIN was able to pass an amendment that restricts certain importations of extended loading devices or clips. If we pass this bill, it becomes law.

But if this bill becomes simply a gun control measure and not an extensive juvenile crime provision, it will not become law. I hope the Senator from California and others know that, that we ought to work cooperatively together to pass a much broader law and language to control violent juveniles and their actions than to play the politics of guns, because that is what we have heard for the last day on the floor, the last 3 days, is the politics of guns.

The Senator from California and I have voted for some new gun control measures. We believe those are extensive measures that craft a window and close the window that she and others were objecting to. But it is interesting that once we close a window, they redefine and create a new window and say, and now this and now this, and the goalposts constantly move.

Mr. President, if the goalposts are constantly moving, then there will be no juvenile crime bill because the other side will have killed it. I think it is tragic that, after two years in a bipartisan effort by the Senate Judiciary Committee to craft a much broader bill dealing with violent juveniles, we would see that prohibited by these actions. I hope we can get past that. I hope this afternoon we can craft a unanimous consent agreement for both sides to offer some reasonable amendments and that we can see final passage of this bill.

Mrs. BOXER. Will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator be given an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. CRAIG. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. Under the previous order—

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, the Senator made a huge mistake in the analysis of the Ashcroft amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that I may have 30 seconds to set the record straight on the Ashcroft amendment.

Mr. CRAIG. I would allow that.

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

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am holding the Ashcroft amendment in my hand. It says:

For purposes of this subsection, the term "juvenile" means a person who is less than 18 years of age.

So the age was not raised to 21. There are some on this side who would do that. My amendment talks about all other guns. There is no age limit to go to a gun show. They can be 12 and buy a long gun, a shotgun or a rifle.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 12:30 having arrived, the Senate now stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:31 p.m., recessed until 2:16 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. INHOFE).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask to speak in morning business for about 10 minutes.

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

(The remarks of Mr. THURMOND pertaining to the introduction of S. 1064 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 15 minutes in morning business.

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

WHO IS ACCOUNTABLE?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, this morning I opened the Washington Post newspaper to the Metro Section and saw on page 1 of the Metro Section, a headline that says, "Killer Sent To Wrong Prison After 2nd Murder." I want to describe this killer and I want to describe what has happened in the District of Columbia, because I have spoken about this case, I suppose, five or six times on the floor of the Senate over the last 4 or 5 years.

First, let me tell you about the man they are talking about, the killer. His name is Leo Gonzales Wright. On June 10, 1974, he committed a rape and committed a burglary. On June 18, 1976, armed robbery; shot a store owner during an armed robbery. February 1, 1976, robbery and murder of a cab driver, Joseph Woodbury. Apprehended, incarcerated, pled guilty to second degree murder and armed robbery. Released on parole some 17 years later. Arrested for cocaine in the District of Columbia. In-

dictment in a drug case, arraigned on the drug charge, failed to report for drug testing. Failed to report for drug testing. Carjacking and armed robbery of Kristina Keyes. Failed to report for drug testing. Carjacking and murder of Bettina Pruckmayr.

Who is Bettina Pruckmayr? She was a young, 26-year-old human rights lawyer. You can't see this picture much. She had just graduated from Georgetown, a young woman who one evening was getting into her car and this Leo Gonzales Wright abducts here, forces her to drive to an ATM machine, and gets her ATM code. She cooperates in every way: gives him the PIN number for the ATM machine, says, "I only have \$20 in my account," and then she tries to run away.

He follows her and, according to the paper, got angry and decided to kill her, this 26-year-old lawyer. He said he was so enraged he stabbed her 38 times, plunging the knife into her body with such force that her sternum was crushed and many of the wounds, inflicted with a 5.5 inch butcher knife, were more than 6 inches deep.

This young lady, this wonderful young attorney, was killed by someone who should not have been able to kill anybody. He was on the streets, released early. He had already murdered, was put in prison, but released early and then picked up again for an offense and not put back in jail. Then he murdered this young woman. So the judge sentenced him, and the judge said, when he sentenced him 3 years ago: It is my intent, sir, that you will never be released into society again. You, sir, will die in jail. This court will do everything in its power to ensure that you will never walk the streets of this country or anyplace again.

That is what the Federal judge said to Leo Gonzales Wright, a double murderer, a man with a criminal record as long as my arm, someone who should not have been on the streets to murder Bettina Pruckmayr.

This morning the story in the paper says that, while Judge Sullivan ordered this man to be sent to Federal prison 3 years ago, he is not in a Federal prison. He has been out here at Lorton in the District of Columbia for the last 3 years. In fact, at one point he was given part of a day to go home to attend his mother's wake.

The story talks about the judge's anger. The judge has a right to be angry. All of us have a need to be angry. This is gross, utter incompetence. I don't know anybody in the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia. I don't know anybody there. But there is such gross incompetence there it just staggers the imagination.

I have spoken probably five times on the floor of the Senate about this murder, only because it is so reflective of what is wrong in our criminal justice system. We know this guy is a murderer. We knew it before and society put him in jail, and the parole folks let