

Senator from Washington. Of course, I have said that many times before. In these past years, he has been the wheel horse of our team, putting his shoulder to the wheel and pulling the heavy load of putting together the complex Interior appropriations bill. He has shown himself to be a master of the appropriations process, and no one, I venture to say, knows the Interior appropriations bill and the programs it funds better than SLADE GORTON does. Senator GORTON has a truly impressive grasp of detail, and yet he never lets minutiae cloud his vision of the overall picture. I could not have asked for a more congenial, collegial, common-sense colleague, and I will truly miss my friend, SLADE GORTON, on the committee.

I know that the rest of the Senate will miss our colleague from Washington as well. He is well liked on both sides of the aisle as gracious, polite, soft spoken. He never rebukes a colleague. Rather, he will look up, blink in polite astonishment, and with a gentle question point out the error of one's ways.

Senator GORTON is another example of a Member who makes the Senate work by focusing on the needs of his constituents. Besides his work on the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee and throughout the entire appropriations process, Senator GORTON looked after the interests of Washington State from his seat on the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation where he chaired the Subcommittee on Aviation and also served on the Subcommittee on Oceans and Fisheries, both important to a coastal State that is home to Boeing Aviation.

He also served as the vice chair, the vice chairman—Mr. President, I break my sentence. I do not believe in this nonsense. I do not believe in this nonsense called political correctness. I have no use for it whatsoever. There is a chair right there across the aisle; here is a chair beside me. There is a difference between a chairman and a chair. I do not subscribe to the word "chair" except where it is appropriate to use it, and I never refer to a human being as a "chair." I do not want anyone referring to me as a "chair."

Senator GORTON also served as the vice chairman of the Subcommittee on Water and Power on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee—again topics of interest to his State with significant hydropower concerns. And if these duties did not keep him busy enough, Senator GORTON also served on the Senate Budget Committee.

Senator GORTON's focus serves the Senate well. In defending the different perspectives of States large and small, populous or not, rural or urban, individual Senators act as the kind of internal checks and balances that the framers envisioned, keeping the tyranny of a majority from putting other groups and interests at a disadvantage.

The Senate is designed to give States an equal voice and equal standing, de-

spite differences among the States with respect to population.

I shall especially miss Senator GORTON because we worked very closely together on the Appropriations Committee. It was a very busy subcommittee. It is a westerner's subcommittee, in fact. That is the way I have always looked upon it, although I have found it to be very important, as well, to States of the East and South and North.

I wish him well. I will miss him. As an able and talented man, he will soon find new venues in which to continue serving the public interest.

He traveled all across this country, he and his family, on bicycles upon one occasion some years ago, from the west coast to the east coast, the whole family, on bicycles. So one might easily imagine what kind of adventurer SLADE GORTON is. That takes a lot of courage, a lot of determination. But wherever he goes, and wherever Senator ROBB goes, wherever these other Senators whose names I have mentioned go, they will always be called "Senator." Majorian, in 457 A.D., when he was made emperor of the West, referred to himself as "a prince who still glories in the name of Senator."

Mr. President, I close with a few lines from a poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is a fitting tribute to the fine, lasting work performed in this mighty Senate by these departing Members: Senator ROBB, Senator GORTON, Senator GRAMS, Senator ASHCROFT, and Senator ABRAHAM. I am speaking of these Senators. There are other Senators who are departing and about whom I have spoken previously. Senators whose names I have mentioned today are Senators who were in the most recent election, who fought nobly and well, and who lost.

What makes a nation's pillars high
And its foundations strong?
What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that round it throng?

It is not gold. Its kingdoms grand
Go down in battle shock;
Its shafts are laid on sinking sand,
Not on abiding rock.

Is it the sword? Ask the red dust
Of empires passed away;
The blood has turned their stones to
rust,

Their glory to decay.

And is it pride? Ah, that bright crown
Has seemed to nations sweet;
But God has struck its luster down
In ashes at His feet.

Not gold but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others
sleep,

Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

THE NEW MILLENNIUM

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, as we prepare, in these last days, to go home for

the Christmas holidays—and I suppose we include New Year's as well, at which time we will go into a new century. To all those who have been a part of perpetrating this colossal hoax on the American people, trying to make the American people believe that the new century began in January of 2000, let me say, come January 1 of 2001, all mankind will then, indeed, move into the 21st century. It will begin, and so will the third millennium. Anyone who can count from 1 to 100 knows that that is the case, whether they use the old math or the new. We will begin the 21st century on January 1 next.

TRIBUTE TO THE SENATE CHAPLAIN

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, each day the Senate is in session the Chaplain leads us in prayer. From time to time, we have a guest Chaplain, a guest Chaplain perhaps coming from one or the other of the States. I am always awed to stand in this Chamber and hear the Chaplain deliver the prayer. As long as this Republic stands, I am confident that the Senate and the House will be opened with prayer.

In West Virginia, anytime there is a public ceremony of any kind, there is sure to be a prayer, just as surely as we have the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Chaplain is always here. He ministers to us, not just by way of a daily prayer here, but if we are ill, in the hospital, or if a family member is in the hospital, if we lose a loved one, the Chaplain is there. He is there to console and to comfort us and to pray with us.

I feel that we should take note of this as we prepare to close out our session. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. . . ." Tenyson said that. I just remembered it.

So I thank our Chaplain on behalf of all of us—on behalf of the Members, on behalf of the officers of the Senate, on behalf of the employees of the Senate. We do appreciate the pastorship that he performs. He shepherds the flock. We are part of his flock.

I want to pay my respects to him, and let him know that his efforts, his work, his prayers, even when we do not hear them, do not go unnoticed.

Often he sees me and says: I prayed for you yesterday. I was praying for you this morning. We certainly need it. I cherish those prayers.

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

I thank him.

THANKING THE PRESIDING OFFICER

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, that completes my remarks for today. I thank the Chair for his patience. In this instance, I refer to "the Chair." I thank the Chair for his patience. The present occupant is a fine Senator. He pays attention. He does not sit up at the desk and read newspapers or sign his mail.

There used to be a phone at that desk. And Senators who presided would use that telephone. When I became majority leader, I had the telephone removed because I thought that a Presiding Officer should pay attention to what was going on on the floor.

I always say to new Senators: Pay attention while presiding. Don't sign your mail while presiding. If you feel you have to sign mail in the chair, tell the leadership that you have business to take care of in your office. Let someone else preside.

There are a few Senators who have listened to me and who carry that admonition with them. PAT ROBERTS is one such Senator. He sits up there and is very alert. He never signs his mail while presiding. He never reads a magazine or a newspaper. He is alert, and he watches the Senate proceedings. Why shouldn't he? This is the premier upper house in the world today, and it should set the example for members of the state legislatures. I was once a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates. I was once a member of the West Virginia Senate.

I like to believe that when legislators throughout the 50 States of this country look at the Presiding Officer of the U.S. Senate on television, they see someone who is alert, someone who is paying attention, someone who is ready to make the ruling, someone who is ready to answer the parliamentary inquiry, someone who is alert to the need for order in the Senate Chamber and for order in the Galleries. They shouldn't see someone presiding who is signing mail and paying no attention to what is transpiring in the Chamber. That is not a very good example for other legislators in the country to see.

This young Senator, Senator FITZGERALD from Illinois, who is now presiding, pays close attention to the floor debate.

In some ways, it is kind of a thankless task. I have taken my share. Usually it is the new Members who take their turn at presiding. Somebody has to preside. I sat in that chair in one sitting for 22 hours. I have had my share. For 22 hours I sat during a civil rights filibuster—almost all of one day and one night. Vice President Nixon came the next morning to preside. But I know what it is to sit in the chair for hours at a time.

I compliment all those who take their turn at presiding. They can learn a good many things about the Senate when they preside and preside well.

Presiding Officers should maintain order in the Senate. That gavel is not easy to break. In my time here and in all of the history of this institution, which goes back 212 years now, I believe, there has been only one gavel broken. That gavel was replaced by the country of India and is in use now. If I am not mistaken and if my memory serves me well, it is the gavel that was presented to the Senate when Richard Nixon was Vice President. It will not crack easily.

I urge, for the record, the Presiding Officers to use it. Don't hesitate to hit the desk hard. It won't crack.

As we come into the Chamber during rollcall votes, we see other Senators with whom we would like to talk a few minutes. In doing so, we make a lot of noise. I know the Chair is hesitant sometimes to call senior Members of this body to order. But the Chair should have no hesitation. Every Senator, no matter how senior he is, should respect that Chair. As a matter of fact, the more senior the Senator is, the more he should respect the Chair because he has been here longer.

I say to this Chair and, through him, to all the other Senators who preside, stay alert, keep your eye on the Senate, and maintain order. And when you ask for order, get it. Don't stop until you do get it. We all owe that respect to the Chair.

I thank all employees for their patience.

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RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL
1:30 P.M.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 1:30 p.m. today for the submission of statements.

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

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INTERNATIONAL MALARIA
CONTROL ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on the bill (S. 2943).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2943) entitled "An Act to authorize additional assistance for international malaria control, and to provide for coordination and consultation in providing assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR
INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL**

SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "International Malaria Control Act of 2000".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The World Health Organization estimates that there are 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 cases of malaria each year.

(2) According to the World Health Organization, more than 1,000,000 persons are estimated to die due to malaria each year.

(3) According to the National Institutes of Health, about 40 percent of the world's population is at risk of becoming infected.

(4) About half of those who die each year from malaria are children under 9 years of age.

(5) Malaria kills one child each 30 seconds.

(6) Although malaria is a public health problem in more than 90 countries, more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa.

(7) In addition to Africa, large areas of Central and South America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East are high risk malaria areas.

(8) These high risk areas represent many of the world's poorest nations.

(9) Malaria is particularly dangerous during pregnancy. The disease causes severe anemia and is a major factor contributing to maternal deaths in malaria endemic regions.

(10) "Airport malaria", the importing of malaria by international aircraft and other conveyances, is becoming more common, and the United Kingdom reported 2,364 cases of malaria in 1997, all of them imported by travelers.

(11) In the United States, of the 1,400 cases of malaria reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1998, the vast majority were imported.

(12) Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria infection rate in the United States increased by about 40 percent.

(13) Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite that is spread to humans by mosquitoes.

(14) No vaccine is available and treatment is hampered by development of drug-resistant parasites and insecticide-resistant mosquitoes.

SEC. 103. ASSISTANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION, TREATMENT, CONTROL, AND ELIMINATION.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations, shall provide assistance for the establishment and conduct of activities designed to prevent, treat, control, and eliminate malaria in countries with a high percentage of malaria cases.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF INTERACTION AMONG EPIDEMICS.—In providing assistance pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator should consider the interaction among the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

(3) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENT.—Activities referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the dissemination of information relating to the development of vaccines and therapeutic agents for the prevention of malaria (including information relating to participation in, and the results of, clinical trials for such vaccines and agents conducted by United States Government agencies) to appropriate officials in such countries.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a) \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

**TITLE II—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES
WITH RESPECT TO MACAU**

SECTION 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "United States-Macau Policy Act of 2000".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS; SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—The Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

(1) The continued economic prosperity of Macau furthers United States interests in the People's Republic of China and Asia.

(2) Support for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy, and as such, that principle naturally applies to United States policy toward Macau.

(3) The human rights of the people of Macau are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Macau.

(4) A fully successful transition in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau must continue to safeguard human rights in and of themselves.