

this. That relates to the question of what is happening to the American manufacturers.

Let me talk about farmers specifically for a moment. Our family farmers around the country are suffering through a very serious crisis. The bulk of that is because prices have collapsed on the grain market, even though the stock market is reaching record highs. The grain market has collapsed, and farmers are told their food has no value.

Another serious part is that, even though we produce more than we need and we need to find a foreign home for our grain, we discover that grain floods across our borders and livestock floods across our border, especially from Canada and other parts of the world, undercutting our farmers' interests. Why? Because we had incompetent negotiators negotiating incompetent trade agreements. They have resulted in increasing trade deficits in this country.

The story behind the headlines is the injury that is caused to family farmers, to the manufacturing sector, to that part of America's economy that has produced the strength of this country today. That strength will not long exist if we don't do something about the trade deficit. Those who talk about tax cuts for 10 years, anticipating future economic growth and future economic surpluses, will not see those develop and will not experience that growth unless we do something about this exploding trade deficit. You cannot sustain long-term economic growth when you run a \$21.3 billion deficit in one month. It wasn't more than a couple decades ago that we ran a trade deficit of a couple billion dollars in a quarter of the year. Wilbur Mills, who used to be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, called special meetings to talk about emergency tariffs to be put on goods to reduce the debilitating trade deficits. Now they are \$21 billion a month and growing in a very significant way.

We need the Administration and the Congress to understand that the underlying trade negotiations and trade agreements we have had with a number of countries, including NAFTA and GATT, have undercut this country's interests. They do not work. They sell out the interests of family farmers in this country. They injure our manufacturing sector. I am not suggesting putting up walls and retreating. I want our producers to be required to respond to competition. But our producers cannot and should not be expected to respond to competition when our producers have one hand tied behind their backs by unfair trade agreements.

Finally, I want to talk for a moment about what happened last December with the U.S. Trade Ambassador announcing a deal with respect to the Canadian trade issue. They have all kinds of agreements that, as I said, weren't

worth much. We just allowed them to put a bunch of points down on a piece of paper. I reviewed that deal, and nothing much has happened. In fact, our trade situation with Canada grows worse. Our agricultural economy grows worse. Prices have continued to collapse. Family farmers continue to be injured and, at the same time, we have durum and spring wheat, cattle and hogs flooding across the border, most unfairly traded and most in violation of the basic tenets of reciprocal trade. Yet, nothing happens. Nobody lifts a finger to say let us stand up on behalf of your interests and take the actions you would expect the Federal Government to take to insist on fair trade.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 165, in memory of Senior Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, submitted earlier by Senators HATCH, LEAHY, and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GREGG). The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 165) in memory of Senior Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, late last week, Senior Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. of the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals passed away at his home in Montgomery, Alabama. Judge Johnson will be remembered for his courageous stands in some of the most difficult struggles of the Civil Rights era. At a time when men of lesser fortitude would have avoided direct confrontation on the highly unpopular issues of school desegregation and voting rights for African-Americans, Judge Johnson stood firm on his convictions and the law.

Soon after his appointment to the district court by President Eisenhower in 1955, Johnson took the courageous step of striking down the Montgomery law that had mandated that Rosa Parks sit in the back of a city bus. He believed that "separate, but equal" was inherently unequal. Judge Johnson upheld the constitutionality of federal laws granting African-Americans the right to vote in Alabama elections. He believed in the concept of "one man, one vote."

Despite tremendous pressure from Governor George Wallace, Judge Johnson allowed the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery to proceed despite threats of continued civil unrest and violence. The national fervor that followed the march resulted in the

enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Today, around a courthouse that bears Frank Johnson's name in Montgomery, there are integrated schools, buses, and lunch counters. Truly representative democracy flourishes in Alabama with African-American state, county, and municipal officials who won their offices in fair elections with the votes of African-American and white citizens. In large part because of Judge Johnson, attitudes that were once intolerant and extreme have dissipated, but the example he set has not.

The members of the Judiciary Committee extend our deepest sympathies to Judge Johnson's family and the host of friends that he had across the country. We will always remember this federal judge for exemplifying unwavering moral courage in the advancement of the wholly American ideal that "all men are created equal" and deserve "equal protection of the laws."

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 165) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 165

Whereas Frank M. Johnson, Jr. was appointed a United States District Judge in Alabama by President Eisenhower in 1955;

Whereas Judge Johnson was elevated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit by President Carter in 1979;

Whereas in a time when men of lesser fortitude would have avoided direct confrontation on the highly unpopular issues of school desegregation and voting rights for African-Americans, Judge Johnson stood firm in upholding the constitution and the law;

Whereas Judge Johnson struck down the Montgomery, Alabama law that had mandated that Rosa Parks sit in the back of a city bus, because he believed that "separate, but equal" was inherently unequal;

Whereas Judge Johnson upheld the constitutionality of federal laws granting African-Americans the right to vote in Alabama elections, because he believed in the concept of "one man, one vote";

Whereas despite tremendous pressure from Governor George Wallace, Judge Johnson allowed the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery to proceed, thus stirring the national conscience to enact the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas today, around a courthouse that bears Frank Johnson's name in Montgomery, Alabama there are integrated schools, buses, and lunch counters, and representative democracy flourishes in Alabama with African-American state, county, and municipal officials who won their offices in fair elections with the votes of African-American and white citizens;

Whereas in part because of Judge Johnson's upholding of the law, attitudes that

were once intolerant and extreme have dissipated.

Whereas the members of the Senate extend our deepest sympathies to Judge Johnson's family and the host of friends that he had across the country;

Whereas Judge Johnson passed away at his home in Montgomery, Alabama on July 23, 1999;

Whereas the American people will always remember Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. for exemplifying unwavering moral courage in the advancement of the wholly American ideal that "all men are created equal" and deserve "equal protection of the laws" and for upholding the law: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate, That—

(1) The Senate hereby honors the memory of Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. for his exemplary service to his country and for his outstanding example of moral courage; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns on this date it shall do so out of respect to the memory of Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I believe we are about ready to make the unanimous consent agreement to proceed with the Interior appropriations bill. We had one further modification. I believe it is being cleared on both sides.

I expect there will be no problem, and hopefully we can go forward with that.

In that connection, I urge Senators to come to the floor if they have amendments to this Interior appropriations bill so we can make progress and not spend too much time on opening statements or in quorum calls. I am not encouraging amendments. But if a Senator has an amendment that he or she is very serious about, they should come onto the floor and offer it. If that is not done, we will have a vote before too long. So Members should understand that we will have the Interior appropriations bill available and that we are serious about going forward with it. We hope to make good progress on it tonight. Actually, I would like to see us complete the bill in view of the modifications that have already occurred concerning some of the provisions within this Interior appropriations bill.

It is a very important bill for our country. It involves, obviously, the parks and lands all over our country that are very important to people of all persuasions, as well as funding for various commissions.

I hope that it can be considered quickly. I commend in advance Senator SLADE GORTON for the work he has done on this bill, and his ranking Member, Senator BYRD, and Senator REID, who I know has been very interested in this bill and supports it.

When you have Senator GORTON and Senator BYRD prepared to work on an appropriations bill, I suspect that most of its problems have already been resolved, and the Senate should be able to act very quickly on that legislation.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LOTT. I am glad to yield to Senator DORGAN.

Mr. DORGAN. I inquire of the majority leader about the schedule. My understanding is that he is intending to bring the Interior appropriations bill to the floor. I wonder if the majority leader might tell us about the plans he has with respect to the reconciliation bill. Would that be the bill that follows the Interior appropriations bill?

Mr. LOTT. Yes. The reconciliation bill, which provides for the tax relief package, would be next after the Interior appropriations bill. We would like to go to that tonight and begin opening statements. But regardless of what happens with Interior, we will be on the reconciliation bill by 10:30 or quarter to 11 tomorrow morning.

We have to have some time in the morning for statements with regard to the juvenile justice bill, which is going to conference. But that should be completed about 10:30 or 10:45.

Mr. DORGAN. Because of the time limitations on the reconciliation bill, is it the intention, I am curious, of the majority leader that that would consume all of the time tomorrow and Thursday?

Mr. LOTT. That would be our intention. Of course, under the rules dealing with reconciliation, you have 20 hours for debate on the tax relief package. Included in that 20 hours would be debate on amendments, although the vote time on amendments would not count against the 20 hours. So it would be our intention to go through the day and into the night on Wednesday and all day Thursday on this subject and into the night. If we finish the bill Thursday night, then it would be our plan at this time for that to be the conclusion for the week.

I hope we would have already done the Interior appropriations bill. If we can't get it done because of problems that develop Thursday or, as you know, if amendments are still pending when all time has expired, we go through this very unseemly process on voting during what we call a "votarama," with one vote after another and only a minute or two between the votes to explain what is in them.

I hope we won't have that problem this time. But if we can't get it done Thursday night, of course, we would have to go over into Friday. But under the rules, we should be able to finish it not later than Friday and, hopefully, even Thursday night.

We had indicated earlier a desire to go to the Agriculture appropriations bill early next week and, hopefully, complete the Agriculture appropriations bill. We then have the option to go back to the reconciliation conference report.

Mr. DORGAN. I will just observe, if I might, that one way to avoid a lot of recorded votes is to accept a lot of amendments.

Mr. LOTT. If the pattern continues on that bill as it has on other bills, I think that probably will happen. As I recall, last Thursday night at about 8 o'clock around 43 amendments were accepted en bloc on the State-Justice-Commerce appropriations bill.

It is a little tougher when you are talking about tax policy. But I am sure that some probably will be accepted to move forward.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the House Interior bill, and, immediately following the reporting by the clerk, Senator GORTON be recognized to offer the text of the Senate reported bill, as modified, to strike on page 116, lines 3 through 7; page 129, line 14, through page 132, line 20, as an amendment to the House bill.

I further ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill, as thus amended, be considered original text for the purpose of further amendment, and that any legislative provision added thereby be subject nevertheless to a point of order under rule XVI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mrs. BOXER. Reserving the right to object, we just heard that Senator BYRD wanted to come to the floor for a couple of seconds. If you would withhold the unanimous consent request until that time, we would greatly appreciate it.

Mr. LOTT. Is there some other issue that Senator BOXER wished to address?

Mrs. BOXER. My issue is taken care of. I am very happy to say that the oil royalties will be stricken from this particular bill. I am very pleased about that. I don't know about the other Senators, but, for me, I have no issue and no problem with the unanimous consent request.

Mr. LOTT. I had been notified that the Senator from California wanted to be on the floor when this unanimous consent request was made.

Mrs. BOXER. I, in fact, read it, and the whole thing is fine with me.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, if I might inquire of the majority leader, while we are awaiting the arrival of Senator BYRD, perhaps the Senator from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee, could respond to some questions about the unanimous consent request.

First, it is my understanding that the unanimous consent request does not waive any rule XVI objections.

Mr. GORTON. The Senator is correct. It does not.

Mr. DURBIN. Am I also correct that the four sections being stricken by the unanimous consent request are sections 328, relevant to the introduction of Grizzly bears into the States of Idaho and Montana, as well as section 340, relative to hard rock mineral mining in the Mark Twain National Forest