

been erroneously portrayed as opposing this bill.

I think it is paternalistic to assert that African nations do not understand the effects this bill would have on them. And I do not believe that these nations have unrealistic expectations of its potential benefits.

Africans widely view their interaction with the outside world as one that has been anything from exploitative at worst to unequal at best. From the time of the first penetration of the African interior by slavers and ivory hunters until today, that has been the case—regardless of intent. Even benevolent missions were viewed as unintentional but nonetheless effective entrees for colonial powers' exploitation of the continent.

Interestingly, our own foreign assistance to the continent—which is viewed as a product of goodwill and of shared goals with reformers—does not escape that stigma.

As with any donor/recipient relationship, the recipient will always be viewed as "less equal" than the donor. That fact is unavoidable and, indeed, universal.

Although cash-strapped and desperately needy, Africans rightfully view a purely donor/recipient relationship between us and them as another manifestation of the treatment of Africans as less than equal—again, that is regardless of intent.

This legislation is clearly viewed differently by Africans, and that's why I am puzzled and unimpressed with the accusations by opponents of this effort that it is "exploitative." That somehow American corporations are simply going to reinvent that age-old relationship of Africa to the world and this will be their vehicle to do so. This effort is about realizing opportunities to build new mutually beneficial ties between the United States and Africa.

That is the Africans' view, at least. And that is why they bristle at the idea that this effort is not in their best interest, that they must be protected from something which they see as beneficial and positive.

In effect, it says to them that they must be protected from beginning to build relationships with America where they can be equals, where they are not simply something to pity and to patronize.

This bill will not change that attitude nor the continent overnight. As I said earlier, it is neither comprehensive trade legislation for Africa, nor is it a comprehensive policy toward Africa. It is a beginning, though. An important beginning. And, despite its potential flaws, it is critically important to pass this bill if we ever want to help bring Africa away from the margins, away from the suffering and human and environmental disasters and into the fold of developed and free nations.

That effort will require American leadership, and that leadership requires

a first step. This effort is just such a first step, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support it and to defend it from those who would kill it, obstruct it or otherwise defeat it, either out of protectionist or other outmoded sentiments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired. The Senator from Delaware has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the substitute amendment to Calendar No. 215, H.R. 434, an act to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa.

Trent Lott, Bill Roth, Mike DeWine, Rod Grams, Mitch McConnell, Judd Gregg, Larry E. Craig, Chuck Hagel, Chuck Grassley, Pete Domenici, Don Nickles, Connie Mack, Paul Coverdell, Phil Gramm, R.F. Bennett, and Richard G. Lugar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 2325 to H.R. 434, an act to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are required under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) would vote "yes."

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 45, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 342 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Abraham	Crapo	Gregg
Allard	DeWine	Hagel
Ashcroft	Domenici	Hutchinson
Bennett	Enzi	Hutchison
Bond	Fitzgerald	Inhofe
Brownback	Frist	Jeffords
Burns	Gorton	Kyl
Cochran	Gramm	Lott
Coverdell	Grams	Lugar
Craig	Grassley	Mack

McConnell	Santorum
Murkowski	Sessions
Nickles	Shelby
Roberts	Smith (OR)
Roth	Specter

Stevens
Thomas
Thompson
Voivovich
Warner

NAYS—46

Akaka	Edwards	Moynihan
Baucus	Feingold	Murray
Bayh	Feinstein	Reed
Biden	Graham	Reid
Bingaman	Harkin	Robb
Breaux	Hollings	Rockefeller
Bryan	Johnson	Sarbanes
Bunning	Kerrey	Schumer
Byrd	Kerry	Smith (NH)
Campbell	Kohl	Snowe
Cleland	Landrieu	Thurmond
Collins	Leahy	Torricelli
Conrad	Levin	Wellstone
Daschle	Lieberman	Wyden
Dodd	Lincoln	
Durbin	Mikulski	

NOT VOTING—8

Boxer	Helms	Lautenberg
Dorgan	Inouye	McCain
Hatch	Kennedy	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 45, the nays 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, may we have order. The chairman is about to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will please come to order.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—D.C./LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that today at a time determined by the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader, the Senate begin consideration of the conference report to accompany the D.C./Labor-HHS Appropriations bill and the conference report be considered read. I further ask consent that on Monday, November 1, the Senate resume consideration of the conference report. I finally ask consent that at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, November 2, the Senate proceed to consider the conference report and that there be 30 minutes equally divided between the two leaders, to be followed by a vote on the adoption of the conference report, with no intervening action or debate.

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, in light of this agreement, there will be no further votes today. The Senate will continue debate on the CBI/African trade bill and may begin consideration of the conference report to accompany the D.C./Labor-HHS bill.