

While we are saddened by his passing, we rejoice in his memory and in the legacy of loyalty and service he left behind. Chairman HELMS, my sympathy and condolences to you in the loss of this great friend. Our prayers and thoughts are also with the Admiral's wife and children.

Mr. President, I would like to conclude these brief remarks with a poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson, titled "Great Men." It captures, far better than I could in my own words, Bud's commitment and service to this country.

Not gold, but only man 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.

Bud Nance was once of these great men who helped build our nation's pillars deep and lift them to the sky.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I join my colleagues and the entire Senate family in honoring the life and memory of Admiral James Nance, the former majority staff director for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. My deepest sympathies go out to Bud's wife, Mary, and to his four children and seven grandchildren.

I also want to express to my Chairman, Senator HELMS, my sincerest condolences on the loss of his lifelong friend. He and Bud Nance, born just a few months apart, grew up a mere three blocks from each other in Monroe, North Carolina.

Bud Nance joined the Navy in 1941 and retired 38 years later as a rear admiral. He served this nation in active duty in three wars. During his service in World War II, he survived 162 Japanese air and kamikaze attacks. Over the course of his career, he served as a Navy test pilot, led an attack squadron and an air wing, and commanded the U.S.S. *Raleigh* and the aircraft carrier, *Forrestal*. After leaving the military in 1979, Admiral Nance served as assistant national security adviser until he joined the private sector as head of naval systems for Boeing.

In 1991, Senator HELMS asked his old friend to bring his military knowledge and experience in world affairs to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Admiral Nance refused to take a salary and received only the minimum compensation allowed under federal law—\$153 per year.

Bud Nance will be remembered in this body as a gracious and kind gentleman. When I joined the Foreign Relations Committee this year, Bud called to welcome me and my staff to the Committee. It was typical of Bud's courtesy and good manners.

Mr. President, in Bud Nance the Senate has lost a loyal public servant and the nation has lost a true patriot.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I would like to add my voice to those of

my colleagues who have risen today to talk about the remarkable service given this body, and our nation, by Admiral James W. Nance, majority staff director of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Although I am no longer on the Committee, I had the honor and pleasure of serving as a member of that Committee in the 105th Congress, and to come to know and admire "The Admiral."

In many ways, Admiral Nance was the living embodiment of what Tom Brokaw, in his recent book, has called "The Greatest Generation." He had a distinguished career in the Navy, serving in combat in World War II, as a test pilot, and later as commander of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Forrestal*.

Following his Naval career, he served as deputy assistant to the President for National Security Affairs in the Reagan administration, and then joined his boyhood friend, the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, in offering his service, and his expertise, to the U.S. Senate as staff director for the Foreign Relations Committee.

His kindness to me—as a junior member of the minority party—in getting to know the ins and outs of the Committee was always appreciated, and his sage counsel and advice were always a welcome addition to the Committee's consideration of a range of pressing national security issues.

The Admiral will be sorely missed—but I join my colleagues in celebrating his life of service to the United States.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes.

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

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, May happens to be Older Americans Month. I believe we should honor older Americans through this month, not only because my State of Iowa has many fine senior citizens whom I am very willing and happy to talk about because of their contributions to our State and our society, but also because I am chairman of the Aging Committee.

It may be human nature to overlook the hardships of previous generations. We do not think about suffering that we do not have to endure, and that is the way it should be. That is the way 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 American 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 violence 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.