

to remain available for use by the United States Armed Forces at least until January 1, 2003, unless an effective alternative to the munition becomes available.

In connection with Condition (6), Land Mine Alternatives, in pursuing alternatives to United States anti-personnel mines or mixed anti-tank systems, I will not limit the types of alternatives to be considered on the basis of any criteria other than those specified in the sentence that follows. In pursuit of alternatives to United States anti-personnel mines, or mixed anti-tank systems, the United States shall seek to identify, adapt, modify, or otherwise develop only those technologies that (i) are intended to provide military effectiveness equivalent to that provided by the relevant anti-personnel mine, or mixed anti-tank system; and (ii) would be affordable.

In connection with Condition (7), Certification with Regard to International Tribunals, with respect to the Amended Mines Protocol, the Convention on Conventional Weapons, or any future protocol or amendment thereto, the United States shall not recognize the jurisdiction of any international tribunal over the United States or any of its citizens.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 24, 1999.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### URGENCY REQUIRED IN DEALING WITH GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recog-

nized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my remarks is to try and gain support within the Republican leadership to move and to move in an urgent fashion with respect to the gun safety provisions that have passed the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, this country has been shocked over the past 2 years as we have witnessed the shootings in Springfield, Oregon; Fayetteville, Tennessee; Edinboro, Pennsylvania; Jonesboro, Kansas; West Paducah, Kentucky; Pearl, Mississippi; and in Littleton, Colorado, as we have seen children take up arms against their schoolmates, against their friends, in school.

And while we will be discussing these matters at great length for a long period of time in the Congress as the Nation and the Congress come to grips with what we might do to try and prevent these actions in the future, one thing seems to be very clear among the people in this country, and I would hope among the people in the Congress and certainly among the Republican leadership, and that is that keeping guns out of the hands of kids will help to ensure that the feelings of anger and hostility do not lead to fatal shooting sprees.

We clearly need to listen to children and parents and make sure that school counseling and mental health resources are sufficient, and we must understand that the causes of youth violence are complicated and that the solutions must be broad-based, and we must strive to understand what brings children to this point where they would take up this violent action with guns against their schoolmates.

It is urgent to the American public that the Congress be able to respond to the problems of children having guns, having easy access to guns, and the irresponsibility of some parents who make those guns available or negligently leave those guns lying around the house, in many instances loaded and unlocked, with easy access by these children.

Last week the Senate passed several pieces of legislation designed to improve the margins of gun safety, if you will, requiring background checks for all gun sales, including gun shows. We have a companion bill here by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BLAGOJEVICH) requiring new handguns to be sold with safety locks. We have companion legislation here by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) outlawing high density ammunition clips, so they will not be made available.

I think that these are measures that the American public can understand, that the American public supports, that the American public, whatever their positions are with respect to gun control, understand that these are gun safety issues about the safety of our children.

Our children are, in many instances, some of our most vulnerable citizens,

who go to school with all the expectations that we all went to school with when we were growing up, only to find out that it can become a shooting gallery because of the easy access of a troubled teen or a troubled youngster to these kinds of guns. Yet what we see is an effort to somehow not address this legislation on a timely fashion, not to take that legislation from the Senate and to pass it, not to have a freestanding piece of legislation which we can pass and send to the Senate that is identical to that which they passed so that they might be able to put it on the President's desk before we leave for Memorial Day.

No, what we see is, we are going to get one hearing this week, and then action perhaps in the committee sometime in June. Knowing the July schedule, knowing the August schedule. It is very likely, it is very likely, that America's schoolchildren will start the next school year without the Congress of the United States having addressed this issue.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the very distinguished gentleman from California for yielding to me.

I would say to the gentleman, 13 young people die from firearms every single day. That amounts to nearly 5,000 a year. It is the second leading cause of death among young people.

There is a reason why there are more deaths from firearms of young people in the United States than in all 25 other industrialized nations combined. Something is wrong here. What is wrong is the fact that there are over 225 million guns available in the United States that invariably are getting into the hands of our young people.

There are many things we could and should be doing.

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For one thing, we have concealed weapons laws. In the Commonwealth of Virginia it is lawful to take a concealed weapon into a children's recreation center. In the Commonwealth of Virginia and many other States, one can take guns and park one's vehicle in a high school parking lot with a gun in or on one's vehicle. That does not make sense.

It does not make sense to be able to buy more than one handgun a month. What people oftentimes do is buy a whole case of guns in one State. They travel up the East Coast and then set up shop on a street corner in an urban area and sell those guns.

These are not responsible situations when we see the kind of death and destruction that is occurring from firearms every day. It is time for the House to take action to complement the action of the Senate, to put forward a good, responsible juvenile justice bill that will in fact make our schools and streets safer for our children.