

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we thank You for the impact of women on American history. We praise You for our founding Pilgrim Foremothers and the role they had in establishing our Nation, for the strategic role of women in the battle for our independence, for the incredible courage of women who helped push back the frontier, for the suffragettes who fought for the right to vote and the place of women in our society, for the dynamic women who have given crucial leadership in each period of our history.

Today, Gracious God, we give You thanks for the women who serve here in the Senate: for the outstanding women Senators, for women who serve as officers of the Senate, for women who serve in strategic positions in the ongoing work of the Senate, and for the many women throughout the Senate family who glorify You in their loyalty and in their excellence.

Our prayer today, Gracious Lord, is that the role of women in the Senate would exemplify to the American people the importance of the leadership of women in every level of our society.

Thank You, Gracious God. In Your holy name. Amen.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable WAYNE ALLARD, a Senator from the State of Colorado, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

The bill clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, November 10, 1999.

TO THE SENATE: Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable SUSAN M. COLLINS, a Senator from the State of Maine, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,  
President pro tempore.

Ms. COLLINS thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

## RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

## WOMEN IN THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, perhaps my colleagues have already noticed

that the Senate seems to be extraordinarily well organized and effective today and there is a reason for that. With apologies from the Chaplain and the majority leader, I think we should note that a significant milestone in the 210-year course of the Senate's history is taking place. Never before has a team composed entirely of women Members and staff opened the day's proceedings. Today's remarkable occasion reminds Members how much the Senate's collective face has changed and improved in recent years.

The Senate has benefited from the service of 27 female Senators since the Honorable Rebecca Felton of Georgia first held that position on November 21, 1922, and particularly since 1932, when Hattie Caraway of Arkansas became the first woman elected to the Senate. While Senator Felton served only 2 days, Ms. Caraway's service continued until 1945, and she became the first woman to chair a Senate Committee.

Another pioneering woman Senator was Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, and the Presiding Officer today, Senator COLLINS, also hails from that State of Maine. Mrs. Smith joined the Senate in 1949 and served until 1973. During her distinguished career, she openly criticized the tactics of fellow Senator Joseph McCarthy in a 1950 speech entitled "A Declaration of Conscience," and became a Presidential candidate in 1964—partially, I believe, because of that famous speech.

Following in these formidable steps was Nancy Landon Kassebaum, now the wife of former Senator and majority leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee. Her nearly 20-year career in the Senate became a model for many women to come. My first few months as majority leader involved a lot of issues but one of them is the now famous Kassebaum-Kennedy bill with regard to portable health issues. She was determined that before she left the Senate she was going to leave an indelible mark, and she did for many reasons but for that piece of legislation in particular.

In January 1993 as the Senators of the 103rd Congress took the oath of office, an unprecedented six women assumed their place on the floor. Since that time, the number of women Senators has grown to nine.

In recent years, the role of women officers has continued to grow, as well. In 1985, Jo-Anne Coe became the first woman to serve as Secretary of the Senate. In 1991, Martha Pope became the first female Sergeant at Arms. In 1995, Elizabeth Letchworth became the first Secretary of the majority for the Republicans and presently still holds that position. Currently, women serve as: Assistant Secretary (Sharon Zelaska), Deputy Sergeant at Arms (Loretta Symms), Assistant Parliamentarian (Elizabeth MacDonough), Assistant Journal Clerk (Myra Baran), Assistant Legislative Clerk (Kathie Alvarez), Bill Clerk (Mary Anne Clarkson), Assistant Secretary for the

Minority (Lula Davis), and Republican Floor Assistant (Laura Martin). They all do a fantastic job, and we appreciate their service so much. They have been involved in a lot of activities in the last year, some of it they would just as soon have been able to miss, but they have done a great job every time they have been called upon.

Over the years, the Senate has changed as an ever-increasing number of women ran for and were elected to public office. Since the end of World War II, there has been a steady increase in the number of women serving this institution as legislative clerks and other appointed officials. This is a historic day and a long time in coming—too long. I am proud it happened under my watch.

To the women in the Chamber today and all of those who serve elsewhere in the Senate, let me take a moment to say thank you and extend my personal best wishes to all of our leaders, women officers of the Senate, and remind people just how much we appreciate their hard work and dedication.

## SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, today the Senate will resume consideration of the bankruptcy reform legislation with up to 4 hours of debate on the Hatch amendment No. 2771 regarding drugs. I must say to my colleagues, this bill is moving very slowly. The Democratic leader and I, TOM DASCHLE, have agreed we would let the amendments go forward and let the Members have an opportunity to work their will, but we also want to get this important legislation passed; our intent is to get it done today. As with other bills, we are going to stick with this. If I have to file cloture to bring it to conclusion, I will do that. I have avoided doing that because I want to show good faith and trust that Senators will stick to the issue and find a way to complete the legislation. We cannot leave it on the sidetrack indefinitely or have it tie up the Senate's time much longer because we have a number of bills we need to pass today, tonight, Friday, or whenever we are going to wrap up this session.

Following the use or yielding back of that debate time on amendment No. 2771, the Senate will proceed to at least three stacked rollcall votes beginning with the Hatch amendment, to be followed with votes on the nominations of Carol Moseley-Braun and Linda Morgan. Those votes are expected to occur between 12 and 1 p.m. at the latest. I hope it can actually occur earlier because we do have some conflicts of which we are trying to be cognizant.

Senators who have amendments pending to the bill or amendments they expect to offer are encouraged to work with the bill's managers so those amendments can be disposed of in a timely manner. I hope a large number of them will be accepted or withdrawn. Senators can expect votes to occur

throughout today's session and into the evening.

For the information of all Senators, progress has been made on the appropriations bills. It is hoped the Senate can vote on the remaining appropriations today or early next week. I realize that doesn't please a lot of Senators, but while I think great progress has been made, and I did have occasion to talk to the President a few minutes ago, I think now our biggest problem is just the physical ability to get the paperwork done and the House vote, and then have it come to the Senate and complete action.

However, the Senate has been known to act with lightning speed when it makes up its mind. I hope we can do that this time.

Thanks again to the women officers of the Senate for the work they do and for being here today. I hope we can keep Members in place the rest of the day and we can wrap this up by sundown.

I yield the floor.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

#### BANKRUPTCY REFORM ACT OF 1999

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 625 which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 625) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Kohl amendment No. 2516, to limit the value of certain real or personal property a debtor may elect to exempt under State or local law.

Sessions amendment No. 2518 (to amendment No. 2516), to limit the value of certain real or personal property a debtor may elect to exempt under State or local law.

Feingold amendment No. 2522, to provide for the expenses of long term care.

Hatch/Torricelli amendment No. 1729, to provide for domestic support obligations.

Leahy amendment No. 2529, to save United States taxpayers \$24,000,000 by eliminating the blanket mandate relating to the filing of tax returns.

Wellstone amendment No. 2537, to disallow claims of certain insured depository institutions.

Wellstone amendment No. 2538, with respect to the disallowance of certain claims and to prohibit certain coercive debt collection practices.

Feinstein amendment No. 1696, to limit the amount of credit extended under an open end consumer credit plan to persons under the age of 21.

Feinstein amendment No. 2755, to discourage indiscriminate extensions of credit and resulting consumer insolvency.

Schumer/Durbin amendment No. 2759, with respect to national standards and homeowner home maintenance costs.

Schumer/Durbin amendment No. 2762, to modify the means test relating to safe harbor provisions.

Schumer amendment No. 2763, to ensure that debts incurred as a result of clinic violence are nondischargeable.

Schumer amendment No. 2764, to provide for greater accuracy in certain means testing.

Schumer amendment No. 2765, to include certain dislocated workers' expenses in the debtor's monthly expenses.

Dodd amendment No. 2531, to protect certain education savings.

Dodd Modified amendment No. 2532, to provide for greater protection of children.

Dodd amendment No. 2753, to amend the Truth in Lending Act to provide for enhanced information regarding credit card balance payment terms and conditions, and to provide for enhanced reporting of credit card solicitations to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to Congress.

Hatch/Dodd/Gregg amendment No. 2536, to protect certain education savings.

Feingold amendment No. 2748, to provide for an exception to a limitation on an automatic stay under section 362(b) of title 11, United States Code, relating to evictions and similar proceedings to provide for the payment of rent that becomes due after the petition of a debtor is filed.

Schumer/Santorum amendment No. 2761, to improve disclosure of the annual percentage rate for purchases applicable to credit card accounts.

Durbin amendment No. 2659, to modify certain provisions relating to pre-bankruptcy financial counseling.

Durbin amendment No. 2661, to establish parameters for presuming that the filing of a case under chapter 7 of title 11, United States Code, does not constitute an abuse of that chapter.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Iowa, Mr. GRASSLEY, is recognized to call up amendment No. 2771 on which there shall be 4 hours of debate equally divided.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. ASHCROFT addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Madam President, I rise today to speak in support of the amendment offered by Senator HATCH, Senator ABRAHAM, and myself.

This amendment contains the text of S. 486—

#### AMENDMENT NO. 2771

(Purpose: Relating to methamphetamine and other controlled substances)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator will suspend, the amendment needs to be offered and the time is under the control of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 5 seconds for a unanimous consent request after the amendment is offered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for Mr. HATCH, for himself, Mr. ASHCROFT, and Mr. ABRAHAM, proposes an amendment numbered 2771.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The text of the amendment is printed in the RECORD of Friday, November 5, 1999, under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I would like to have the Senator from Minnesota have the floor to make a unanimous consent request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Iowa. I ask unanimous consent that following the votes, we move to the Kohl amendment, but if there is not agreement to do so, we then move to my amendment No. 2752 which deals with a merger moratorium.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank my colleague from Iowa.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. ASHCROFT. I thank the Chair.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak in support of an amendment offered by Senator HATCH and by Senator ABRAHAM and by me. This amendment contains the text of S. 486, the Methamphetamine Antiproliferation Act of 1999. It is a comprehensive antimethamphetamine bill that I am grateful to have the opportunity of saying is built upon what we called DEFEAT Meth legislation that I introduced earlier this year. It reflects a tremendous amount of truly bipartisan work by the members of the Judiciary Committee cooperating to address a threat which was once thought to have been very localized but is a threat now that is literally reaching from sea to sea.

The reason for the level of bipartisan effort, of course, in crafting this bill is the recognition by all involved that it is needed to combat one of the fastest growing threats to America, the explosive problem of methamphetamine. When I say explosive, I do not just refer to the fact that those cooking or producing methamphetamines are using dangerous chemicals that often result in explosions and house fires. It has exploded in terms of growth across our culture, and we need to curtail it.