

There used to be a phone at that desk. And Senators who presided would use that telephone. When I became majority leader, I had the telephone removed because I thought that a Presiding Officer should pay attention to what was going on on the floor.

I always say to new Senators: Pay attention while presiding. Don't sign your mail while presiding. If you feel you have to sign mail in the chair, tell the leadership that you have business to take care of in your office. Let someone else preside.

There are a few Senators who have listened to me and who carry that admonition with them. PAT ROBERTS is one such Senator. He sits up there and is very alert. He never signs his mail while presiding. He never reads a magazine or a newspaper. He is alert, and he watches the Senate proceedings. Why shouldn't he? This is the premier upper house in the world today, and it should set the example for members of the state legislatures. I was once a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates. I was once a member of the West Virginia Senate.

I like to believe that when legislators throughout the 50 States of this country look at the Presiding Officer of the U.S. Senate on television, they see someone who is alert, someone who is paying attention, someone who is ready to make the ruling, someone who is ready to answer the parliamentary inquiry, someone who is alert to the need for order in the Senate Chamber and for order in the Galleries. They shouldn't see someone presiding who is signing mail and paying no attention to what is transpiring in the Chamber. That is not a very good example for other legislators in the country to see.

This young Senator, Senator FITZGERALD from Illinois, who is now presiding, pays close attention to the floor debate.

In some ways, it is kind of a thankless task. I have taken my share. Usually it is the new Members who take their turn at presiding. Somebody has to preside. I sat in that chair in one sitting for 22 hours. I have had my share. For 22 hours I sat during a civil rights filibuster—almost all of one day and one night. Vice President Nixon came the next morning to preside. But I know what it is to sit in the chair for hours at a time.

I compliment all those who take their turn at presiding. They can learn a good many things about the Senate when they preside and preside well.

Presiding Officers should maintain order in the Senate. That gavel is not easy to break. In my time here and in all of the history of this institution, which goes back 212 years now, I believe, there has been only one gavel broken. That gavel was replaced by the country of India and is in use now. If I am not mistaken and if my memory serves me well, it is the gavel that was presented to the Senate when Richard Nixon was Vice President. It will not crack easily.

I urge, for the record, the Presiding Officers to use it. Don't hesitate to hit the desk hard. It won't crack.

As we come into the Chamber during rollcall votes, we see other Senators with whom we would like to talk a few minutes. In doing so, we make a lot of noise. I know the Chair is hesitant sometimes to call senior Members of this body to order. But the Chair should have no hesitation. Every Senator, no matter how senior he is, should respect that Chair. As a matter of fact, the more senior the Senator is, the more he should respect the Chair because he has been here longer.

I say to this Chair and, through him, to all the other Senators who preside, stay alert, keep your eye on the Senate, and maintain order. And when you ask for order, get it. Don't stop until you do get it. We all owe that respect to the Chair.

I thank all employees for their patience.

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RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL
1:30 P.M.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 1:30 p.m. today for the submission of statements.

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

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INTERNATIONAL MALARIA
CONTROL ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on the bill (S. 2943).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2943) entitled "An Act to authorize additional assistance for international malaria control, and to provide for coordination and consultation in providing assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR
INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL**

SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "International Malaria Control Act of 2000".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The World Health Organization estimates that there are 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 cases of malaria each year.

(2) According to the World Health Organization, more than 1,000,000 persons are estimated to die due to malaria each year.

(3) According to the National Institutes of Health, about 40 percent of the world's population is at risk of becoming infected.

(4) About half of those who die each year from malaria are children under 9 years of age.

(5) Malaria kills one child each 30 seconds.

(6) Although malaria is a public health problem in more than 90 countries, more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa.

(7) In addition to Africa, large areas of Central and South America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East are high risk malaria areas.

(8) These high risk areas represent many of the world's poorest nations.

(9) Malaria is particularly dangerous during pregnancy. The disease causes severe anemia and is a major factor contributing to maternal deaths in malaria endemic regions.

(10) "Airport malaria", the importing of malaria by international aircraft and other conveyances, is becoming more common, and the United Kingdom reported 2,364 cases of malaria in 1997, all of them imported by travelers.

(11) In the United States, of the 1,400 cases of malaria reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1998, the vast majority were imported.

(12) Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria infection rate in the United States increased by about 40 percent.

(13) Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite that is spread to humans by mosquitoes.

(14) No vaccine is available and treatment is hampered by development of drug-resistant parasites and insecticide-resistant mosquitoes.

SEC. 103. ASSISTANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION, TREATMENT, CONTROL, AND ELIMINATION.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.—*The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations, shall provide assistance for the establishment and conduct of activities designed to prevent, treat, control, and eliminate malaria in countries with a high percentage of malaria cases.

(2) *CONSIDERATION OF INTERACTION AMONG EPIDEMICS.—*In providing assistance pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator should consider the interaction among the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

(3) *DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENT.—*Activities referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the dissemination of information relating to the development of vaccines and therapeutic agents for the prevention of malaria (including information relating to participation in, and the results of, clinical trials for such vaccines and agents conducted by United States Government agencies) to appropriate officials in such countries.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.—*There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a) \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(2) *AVAILABILITY.—*Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

TITLE II—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO MACAU

SECTION 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "United States-Macau Policy Act of 2000".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS; SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

*(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—*The Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

(1) The continued economic prosperity of Macau furthers United States interests in the People's Republic of China and Asia.

(2) Support for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy, and as such, that principle naturally applies to United States policy toward Macau.

(3) The human rights of the people of Macau are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Macau.

(4) A fully successful transition in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau must continue to safeguard human rights in and of themselves.