

I further ask unanimous consent that if the Senate receives a continuing resolution containing anything other than a one day provision, the Senate be authorized to receive that continuing resolution, and that at 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 31, 2000, the Senate reconvene and immediately proceed to the consideration of that continuing resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, let me announce to the Members exactly what this consent would provide.

The Senate will reconvene at 2 p.m. on Tuesday and basically spend the day conducting morning business.

Assuming the House passes a clean 1-day continuing resolution, that would be done without a vote and, therefore, there would be no votes during Tuesday's session of the Senate.

All Senators are reminded that a cloture vote on the bankruptcy bill will occur during the day on Wednesday. All Senators will be notified as to the exact time of that vote on Wednesday.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until the hour of 2 p.m. on Tuesday, October 31.

I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then proceed to a period of morning business until 6 p.m., with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each as under the previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene tomorrow at 2 p.m. with up to 4 hours for morning business, with Senators REID and WELLSTONE and LOTT in control of the time.

Under the previous order, the continuing resolution will be passed by unanimous consent.

As a reminder, cloture was filed on the bankruptcy bill today. That cloture vote will occur during the day on Wednesday, as well as a vote on a continuing resolution. Senators will be notified as those votes are scheduled.

On behalf of the leader, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order following the remarks for up to 5 minutes each for Senators WELLSTONE, SCHUMER, and SESSIONS.

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

BANKRUPTCY

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I don't think I will even need to take 5 minutes tonight. There will be time tomorrow to discuss this conference report. Then, if there should be cloture, we will see. There is also up to 30 minutes for postcloture debate. There are a number of Senators who will have a lot to say about this bill.

I make one point tonight for colleagues because there will be plenty of opportunity to talk about it substantively later. This piece of legislation that comes before the Senate is what I call the invasion of the body snatchers. This was a State Department authorization bill that has been completely gutted. There is not one word about the State Department in this bill. The only thing that is left is the bill number. Instead of the bankruptcy bill, it was put into this conference report. This is hardly the way to legislate.

Mr. SCHUMER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WELLSTONE. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. SCHUMER. As I understand it, the conferees who were originally appointed to the foreign aid bill were not even informed of the conference. Not every conferee was informed of the new conference; am I correct in assuming that?

Mr. WELLSTONE. I say to the Senator from New York that is my understanding.

Mr. SCHUMER. I thought that was an important point that our own conferees were not told there was a conference to move this along.

Mr. WELLSTONE. This conference report is worse than the bill that passed the Senate. The Schumer provision was taken out. The Kohl provision was taken out. It is absolutely amazing to me that we would try to jam through a bill, which I believe is very harsh toward the most vulnerable citizens, which purports to deal with the abuse—the American Bankruptcy Institute states, at best, a 3-percent abuse—but, at the same time, enables people who have millions of dollars to buy luxurious homes in some States in the United States of America and shield all their assets from bankruptcy.

We do great for people who have millions of dollars to buy luxury homes and shield themselves from any liability, but we are going to pass a piece of legislation—and I will have the documentation tomorrow from bankruptcy professors, law professors, and judges across the country that have roundly condemned a piece of legislation that is one-sided—that doesn't call for the credit card companies to be accountable at all, is harsh in its impact on the most vulnerable citizens, is opposed by the civil rights community broadly defined, women's organizations, consumer organizations, labor organizations, and a good part of the religious community because of its one-sidedness. It is so harsh in its im-

pacts on the most vulnerable citizens. I will lay this case out because it claims to deal with the problem of widespread abuse. The American Bankruptcy Institute tells us at best we are talking 3 percent. I have seen no high figures presented by anybody.

The bill now is worse than what Senators voted on on the floor of the Senate. Again, the process is absolutely outrageous. A State Department bill, on which hardly anybody was consulted, was completely gutted, and a bankruptcy report put in instead.

I hope my colleagues will defeat this piece of legislation. I come to the floor tonight to let Senators know there are a number of Senators ready to debate. We will have much to say tomorrow. If there should be cloture—we will see—we will have much to say after that cloture vote as well. The more people in this country know the substance of this piece of legislation and the outrageous way this is being done, I think the angrier people will become. It is important people in this country know what this piece of legislation is about and the harsh impact it will have on so many citizens—women, low-income people, moderate-income people, working income people.

On this conference report, Senators who decided to do this, dared not do anything about a family being able to take millions of dollars and shielding themselves from liability.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I augment what my friend from Minnesota said about the bill. Aside from the procedural problems, I have never seen anything like this in the 20 years I have been in this Congress. Aside from the other provisions, I want to talk about the amendment I have added to this bill. Let's not forget, Senators, 80 Members voted for that provision. I think 17 voted against the provision.

The bill that comes back is a different bill. The provision that I wrote into the bill which is so important deals with the use of bankruptcy as a way to violate the laws of this country.

Very simply, we passed a law a while ago called a face law. It gave women who sought to have abortions the ability to actually have what their lawful rights are. Blockaders started blockading the place. Then they actually used violence to stop the right to choose, a constitutionally given right.

The face law simply said the clinic could sue those who used violence or threat of violence against them—not people peacefully protesting; that is their American right. I defend that no matter how much I disagree with their position. All of a sudden, the right to choose was restored. It had not been available in 80 percent of the counties in this country because of the blockaders who believed, since they were getting their message from God, they superseded the rest of us. That, of