

the changes that are at the desk and, further, that the amendment be considered and agreed to with the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 1688), as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. It has been laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1671

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I now call for the regular order with respect to DeWine amendment, No. 1671.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is now pending.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1715 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1671

Mr. SHELBY. We have a second-degree amendment which has been agreed to on both sides. Therefore, on behalf of Senator DEWINE, I send the second-degree amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], for Mr. DEWINE, proposes an amendment numbered 1715 to amendment No. 1671.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1 strike line 6 and all that follows through page 2, line 2, and insert the following:

\$859,300,000 shall be available for aeronautics research and development programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Of the amount available under this section in excess of \$852,300,000, not more than 50 percent of such excess amount may be derived from any particular account of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I believe this amendment has been cleared on both sides. I urge its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1715) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the first-degree amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1671), as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1662

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I now ask for the regular order with respect to Sarbanes amendment No. 1662.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is now pending.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, this amendment has been cleared on both sides. I urge the adoption of the Sarbanes amendment.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I concur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1662) was agreed to.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHELBY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be suspended.

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

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SHELBY. I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

#### EGYPT AND MOLDOVA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to make two brief comments regarding Egypt and Moldova.

On Egypt, the jury is still out on whether or not the recent presidential election is a meaningful step toward greater democracy in that country. To be sure, there was plenty wrong with the poll which few Egyptians were permitted to access and no international monitors were allowed to observe. President Mubarak's victory was unsurprising. It is important to encourage President Mubarak to appreciate that progress in Egypt, whether relating to freedom, economic development, or Radio Sawa broadcasts, must be judged not by words but by concrete actions. The Egyptian people deserve no less, particularly with legislative elections on the horizon later this year.

On Moldova, I am pleased that the Senate State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Subcommittee provided an additional \$3 million above the Fiscal Year 2006 budget request for that country, a mark worthy of defending in conference. Credible elections in March demonstrated that the country's political leaders are interested in European integration and increased political and economic reforms. I encourage that country to implement proposed reforms relating to the independence of the judiciary and media, transparency in parliamentary proceedings, partici-

pation in elections, local self-government, legislative oversight of the executive, and protection of human and civil rights. Such action will demonstrate the seriousness of Moldova's intentions and strengthen its partnerships with the United States and Europe.

I look forward to continued democratic progress in Egypt and Moldova.

#### HONORING CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I join in acknowledging the life and service of Chief Justice William Rehnquist.

His was a life of public service. During the Supreme Court's 1951 and 1952 terms, he served as a law clerk for Justice Robert Jackson. From 1969 to 1971, he served as Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. And from January 7, 1972, to his passing Saturday, he served on the Supreme Court. Through his life of service, Justice Rehnquist has left an indelible mark on this Nation.

In 1969, on appointing Judge Burger as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President Nixon had said: Our Chief Justices have probably had more profound and lasting influence on their times and on the direction of the nation than most Presidents.

President Nixon was right. And the service of Chief Justice Rehnquist was proof.

In 1971, President Nixon nominated Justice Rehnquist to the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice. And in 1986, President Reagan elevated him to the position of Chief Justice. In the history of this Nation, only 16 men have held this high office. Justice Rehnquist presided over the court as Chief Justice for 19 years. Only three men served longer as Chief Justice: Melville Weston Fuller, Roger Taney, and John Marshall.

I felt a tie with Justice Rehnquist, as he had attended Stanford University and Stanford Law School, a few years ahead of me at both schools. In another one of those quirks of history, he attended the same Stanford Law School class with Sandra Day O'Connor, who would later join him on the Supreme Court.

I was also able to observe Chief Justice Rehnquist at close range, in 1999, when he presided over the Senate sitting in the Presidential impeachment trial of President Clinton. Chief Justice Rehnquist had written a book on impeachments. But more importantly, his presence brought dignity and a much-needed sense of humor to those difficult proceedings.

At one point, he noted that a Senate rule forbids both sides in the impeachment trial from objecting to a question.

From the Presiding Officer's chair, the Chief Justice wryly observed: The Parliamentarian says they can only object to an answer and not to a question, which is kind of an unusual thing.

The Chief Justice chuckled, and Senators laughed with him.

At another point, Majority Leader Lott asked how much time each side had used. The Chief Justice checked with the Parliamentarian and first announced that the House Managers had taken 54 minutes and the White House had taken 57 minutes. But then the Chief Justice said that he needed to correct himself, saying that the House managers had actually used up 64 minutes, not just 54 minutes.

House Manager Rogan, who was scheduled to speak next, inquired: I trust that doesn't mean I have to sit down, Mr. Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice quipped in response: It's not retroactive.

Mr. President, Chief Justice Rehnquist wrote many opinions with which I do not agree. He was a very conservative Justice.

But I will miss Chief Justice Rehnquist. He was a great figure of our times. We will not forget him.

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#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On June 15, 2005, Dwan Prince was savagely beaten by three men as Prince stood outside of his apartment building in New York, NY. The apparent motivation for the attack on Prince was his sexual orientation. According to police, the three attackers shouted antigay slurs throughout the attack on Prince.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that are born out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

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#### THE CANDY STORE FOR GUNS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I have consistently supported commonsense legislation to help stop the flow of guns to the black market. Unfortunately, the failure of Congress to act on several commonsense bills has allowed criminals and terrorists continued potential easy access to guns. In addition to endangering our families and communities here in the United States, congressional inaction may also be helping to fuel international trafficking of powerful firearms.

Earlier this year, the CBS news program "60 Minutes" aired a segment about the activities of an arms mer-

chant who legally purchased high-powered weapons here in the U.S. and smuggled them to the Kosovo Liberation Army to be used in their fight for independence from Serbia. According to him, the weapon of choice for the KLA was the .50-caliber sniper rifle.

Published reports indicate that .50-caliber sniper rifles are capable of accurately hitting a target more than 1,500 yards away with a bullet measuring a half inch in diameter. In addition, these thumb-size bullets come in armor-piercing, incendiary, and explosive varieties that can easily punch through aircraft fuselages, fuel tanks, and engines. Under current law, .50-caliber sniper rifles can be purchased by private individuals with only minimal Federal regulation. In fact, these dangerous weapons are treated the same as other long rifles including shotguns, hunting rifles, and smaller target rifles.

"60 Minutes" pointed out that this one individual made use of his easy access to .50-caliber sniper rifles and other high-powered weapons to help outfit the KLA. He said: Anything you need to run a small guerrilla army, you can buy here in America. You have all the guns you need here to fight a war.

He continued: All the rifles which U.S. soldiers use in every war, you can buy them in a gun store or a gun show.

While he would not discuss the total number of .50-caliber rifles he shipped out of the country, the author of a book about the subject estimated the number to be several hundred. The author told "60 Minutes" that on one occasion, the arms merchant and his associates hid nearly one hundred .50-caliber sniper rifles in a shipment of humanitarian aid to Albanian refugees.

For their report, "60 Minutes" also interviewed Joe Vince, a former senior official at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. He commented on our Nation's gun laws by saying: We are the candy store for guns in the world. And it's easy for people to acquire them here.

During his interview, Mr. Vince called for computerized records of gun sales that would allow law enforcement officials to look for patterns of buying activity for high-powered firearms including .50-caliber sniper rifles. This approach may be helpful for identifying the gun trafficking operations that arm criminals in our country as well as those that support militants in other parts of the world, including terrorists.

I have cosponsored the Fifty-Caliber Sniper Weapon Regulation Act introduced by Senator FEINSTEIN. This bill would reclassify .50-caliber rifles under the National Firearms Act, treating them the same as other high powered or especially lethal firearms like machine guns and sawed off shotguns. Among other things, reclassification of .50-caliber sniper rifles under the NFA would subject them to new registration requirements. Future transfers or sales of .50-caliber sniper rifles would have

to be conducted through a licensed dealer with an accompanying background check. In addition, the rifle being sold would have to be registered with Federal authorities.

We have a responsibility to those we represent as well as to other nations to help stop dangerous firearms from falling into the hands of people who seek to use them for violence. I am hopeful that the Congress will recognize the danger of inaction and pass legislation to require registration of military style firearms like the .50-caliber sniper rifle.

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#### TAIWAN-UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, every 2 years or so, an agricultural buying mission from Taiwan visits the United States, to sign letters of intent and contracts to buy billions of dollars worth of U.S. wheat, corn, soybeans and hides. As you can well imagine, this practice has helped to guaranty an income to farmers across the country, and helped to create jobs in communities throughout this Nation.

Between 1978 and 1993, Taiwan dispatched 18 of these missions to this country. Taiwan has an active "buy American" program, which has helped to shrink our trade deficit over the years. Hopefully, this robust trading relationship between Taiwan and the United States will continue for years to come. I know for a fact that our farmers and exporters, especially from my home State of Kansas, deeply appreciate Taiwan's business.

Our friends in Taiwan have helped this country in other ways as well. Whether it is full cooperation in the global war on terror, significant monetary contributions to the Twin Towers Fund, or their recent generous pledge of \$2,000,000 in aid for the victims of Hurricane Katrina, we can always count on Taiwan to be there when we need them.

Mr. President, I rise today to thank our friends in Taiwan as they once again demonstrate their good will towards the United States through the visit of this agricultural buying mission to my State, as well as those of many of my colleagues.

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#### COMMEMORATION OF THE 200TH AN- NIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, this is such a happy occasion and I am delighted that so many of you who know the importance of this extraordinary artist-citizen's work could join us. I want to thank Speaker HASTERT and Senator STEVENS, as well as our leaders in the Senate, Senator FRIST and Senator REID, my colleague Senator ENZI, Congressmen PASCRELL and BILIRAKIS, and of course Ambassador Boggs. It is so wonderful that we are here in this historic building, where Americans can see the best of our democracy in action. I often just shake my head and