

This is clearly a bipartisan effort. Obviously, this legislation is going to pass.

I just wanted to indicate where this came from. The attorney general of Arizona, Grant Woods, brought this matter to my attention several months ago, and we brought it to the majority leader, and we introduced legislation to cut the prisoner litigation.

It has been in effect now in the State of Arizona pursuant to State law for about a year, and the prisoner litigation there has been cut in half as a result of the requirements that we place on the filing of lawsuits, by the inmates in the Arizona State system.

If you can extrapolate from the same statistics, it clearly ought to result in the reduction of delays and expenses in our Federal court system if we are able to impose the same requirements on our Federal prisoners when they attempt to litigate.

All we are doing is asking they pay the same kind of filing fees and costs that a citizen who has not committed any violation of law has to pay, and that their suits be subject to the same kind of requirements in terms of meeting the tests of a legitimate lawsuit rather than just being a frivolous lawsuit.

I think if we can extrapolate the figure to all 50 States, from the experience we had in the State of Arizona where the litigation has been cut in half, we ought to be able to save about \$81.3 million. That is a significant chunk of change that would save the United States taxpayers in addition to the benefit of unclogging the courts.

Mr. President, there is one other thing that this will do. I think it begins to send a message that prison is not necessarily a nice place. You do not have extra privileges when you go to prison. You certainly ought not to be treated any better than the average citizen.

Another part of this bill is to put impediments on "special masters," and I think by doing that we also make it clear we regain control of the Federal court system, and we do not just allow the Federal judges to dictate to the States how their prison systems will be run. I am pleased the legislation will be adopted and pleased to express my views.

I ask unanimous consent to have frivolous lawsuit lists printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOP 10 LIST: FRIVOLOUS INMATE LAWSUITS IN ARIZONA

(10) Death row inmate has sued corrections officials for taking away his Gameboy electronic name. (Donald Edward Beaty v. Bury)

(9) An inmate brought a suit demanding \$110 million because of a delay in receiving a dental appointment for a toothache. (Beasley v. Howard)

(8) An inmate convicted of murder and a subsequent escape attempt brought a suit based on the denial of dental floss. (Anzivino v. Lewis)

(7) An inmate brought suit for damages to his electric typewriter and fan. He alleges the damage was done because prison officials did not allow him to have a surge protector in his cell. (Prison officials disallow surge protectors because they can be easily fashioned into lethal weapons.) (Souch v. State)

(6) An inmate alleged his First Amendment right to freedom of religion was being denied because he was not allowed to have conjugal visits. (Jamison v. ADOC)

(5) An inmate alleged he was libeled and slandered by a female prison official who referred him to disciplinary action after he continually walked into the restroom she was using. (Holt v. Grant)

(4) An inmate sued because he was not allowed to reside with his spouse, who is a fellow prison inmate. The inmate is a convicted murderer, while his spouse, whom he has met only at their prison marriage ceremony, is a convicted kidnaper. (Boyd v. Lewis)

(3) An inmate alleges that the Department of Corrections failed to properly rehabilitate him. Therefore, when he was released on parole he was arrested and convicted of another crime, which resulted in more jail time. (Kabage v. ADOC)

(2) A male inmate sued alleging his constitutional rights were violated by the refusal of prison officials to allow him to have and wear a brassieres. (Taylor V. Adams)

(1) An inmate alleges that the correction officials have retaliated against him. Part of that retaliation he alleges occurred when he was not invited to a pizza party thrown for a departing DOC employee. (Dickinson v. Elliott)

TOP 10 FRIVOLOUS INMATE LAWSUITS NATIONALLY

(10) Inmate claimed \$1 million in damages for civil rights violation because his ice cream had melted. The judge ruled that the "right to eat ice cream . . . was clearly not within the contemplation" of our Nation's forefathers. (NT—Clendenin v. State)

(9) Inmate alleged that being forced to listen to his unit manager's country and western music constituted cruel and unusual punishment. (OK—Watkins v. Sutton)

(8) Inmate sued because when he got his dinner tray, the piece of cake on it was "hacked up." (NV—Banks v. Hatcher)

(7) Inmate sued because he was served chunky instead of smooth peanut butter. (TX—Thomas v. State)

(6) Two prisoners sued to force taxpayers to pay for sex-change surgery while they were in prison. (PA—Brown v. Jeffes and Doe v. Vaughn)

(5) Inmate sued for \$100 million alleging he was told that he would be making \$29.40 within three months, but only made \$21. (KS—Williams v. Dept. of Corrections)

(4) Inmate claimed that his rights were violated because he was forced to send packages via UPS rather than U.S. mail. (CA—Alcala v. Vanquez)

(3) Prisoner sued demanding L.A. Gear or Reebok "Pumps" instead of Converse. (UT—Winsness v. DeLand)

(2) Prisoner sued 66 defendants alleging that unidentified physicians implanted mind control devices in his head. (MI—Doran v. McGinnis)

(1) Death row inmate sued corrections officials for taking away his Gameboy electronic game. (AZ—Donald Edward Beaty v. Bury)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2838) was agreed to.

Mr. HATCH. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN. I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to proceed in morning business for 60 seconds.

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

COLORADO BUFFALOES

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, Coloradans were devastated to learn that the Colorado Buffaloes had no chance whatever to win our football game this weekend with Oklahoma.

Early in the week the Oklahoma Coach Schnellenberger said, referring to our Colorado team, "Our football team would prefer Detmer play. I don't want a damn asterisk when we beat their posteriors." Actually, I believe he used a different term than "posterior."

Upon being advised of the Oklahoma coach's statement implying the game's result was a foregone conclusion, our Colorado Coach, Rick Neuheisel, inquired if it would be OK if our team showed up anyway. He indicated that Colorado already paid the rent on the plane and would have a great deal of trouble getting our deposit back if we did not show up.

Mr. President, Oklahoma's reputation as being a great football power is legendary. The Golden Buffs feel honored to merely be able to appear with them in Memorial Stadium in Norman, OK. Our only hope is that the Oklahoma Sooners will be gentle with us.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for up to 5 minutes.

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

U.S. MARINE CORPS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very insightful and compelling portrayal of the U.S. Marine Corps. In yesterday's Washington Post, George Will provides a heartfelt tribute to the culture and character our Nation's premier 911 force. It is an excellent editorial which I encourage all of my colleagues to review.

As Mr. Will so appropriately points out, the U.S. Marine Corps is a very unique institution. Its culture is rich with tradition, its character strong on conviction. Honor, discipline, valor, and fidelity are its virtues; dedication, sacrifice, and commitment its code. To those who willingly join this elite society, service is not merely an occupation, it is a way of life.

Mr. President, as we grapple with the challenges of balancing the Federal budget and downsizing our military force structure, there is much we can learn from the U.S. Marine Corps. The men and women of our Corps have experienced fiscal adversity first hand. For decades they have endured shortfalls in procurement, operations, and

maintenance and qualify of life programs. Yet, amidst the challenges of austerity, they have remained true to their convictions and determined in their vow to be the most ready when the Nation is least ready. They have always delivered on this promise, and answered the Nation's call.

Whether rescuing American citizens in Rwanda, maintaining the watch off Somalia, conducting migrant rescue and security operations in the Caribbean, and ashore in Jamaica, Cuba, and Haiti, responding to crises in the Persian Gulf, or rescuing downed pilots in the hills of Bosnia, today's Marine Corps continues to deliver on its commitment to the American people and the United States Constitution. We owe them a profound debt of gratitude.

Mr. President, in closing, I ask unanimous consent that yesterday's Washington Post oped piece by George Will be printed in the RECORD, I commend Mr. Will for his thoughtful observations on the U.S. Marine Corps, and I encourage each of my colleagues to read this article and reflect upon the service these brave men and women provide to our Nation.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE MILITARY'S COUNTERCULTURE

(By George F. Will)

QUANTICO MARINE CORPS BASE, VA.—President Truman was a former Army captain and given to pungent expression of his prejudices, one of which was against the Marine Corps, which he derided as "the Navy's police force" with "a propaganda machine almost equal to Stalin's." He said that in August 1950. Note that date.

During the postwar dismantling of the military, other services grasped for the Marine Corps' missions and budget. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Omar Bradley, a Missourian and Truman confidant, said, "large-scale amphibious operations . . . will never occur again." He said that in October 1949.

In the summer of 1950 the Korean War vindicated the Marine Corps' vow to be the most ready when the nation is least ready. While Truman was criticizing the Corps, Marines were rushing to Pusan to help stop the North Korean sweep, then going to Inchon in September for the great amphibious landing that reversed the tide of the war. The "propaganda of deeds" was the Marines' decisive argument regarding their future.

Today, in another military contraction, there again are voices questioning the Corps' relevance. Critics should come here, to these 60,000 acres devoted largely to a stern socialization of a few young men and women. The making of a Marine officer amounts to a studied secession from the ethos of contemporary America. The Corps is content to be called an island of selflessness in a sea of selfishness, and to be defined by the moral distance between it and a society that is increasingly a stranger to the rigors of self-denial.

The commanding general here, Paul K. Van Riper, says Quantico begins by teaching officer candidates four things—discipline, drill, knowledge of the service rifle and the Corps' history and traditions. The last is not least in a small institution that subscribes to Napoleon's dictum that "In war the moral is to the material as three to one."

Marines tell young men and women thinking of joining one of the military services

that there are three choices and one challenge—that the Corps is a calling, not just a career. On this day, a cluster of young officers—from Harvard, the University of North Carolina, as well as the Naval Academy and other fine colleges and universities—eating a lunch of field rations in a grove of trees agrees. Says one, other people tell you what they do, Marines tell you what they are.

A barracks poster portraying the Trojan horse proclaims that "Superior thinking has always overwhelmed superior force," and officers are impatient with the stereotype of (as one puts it) "Marines with their knuckles dragging on the ground." "Why would the Marine Corps need a library?" asked an incredulous congressman when the Corps asked for the one it subsequently got. The answer is that this nation, with its vast human and material resources, has often waged wars of attrition, but the Marine Corps, the smallest service, must be, like Stonewall Jackson in the Valley, imaginative.

Being so is a tradition. During the 1930s the Marines refined the amphibious tactics that soon were used from North Africa to the South Pacific, and after 1945 were particularly innovative regarding the use of helicopters.

True, there has not been an amphibious assault since Inchon, and Iraqi sea mines—inexpensive leverage for second-rate nations—prevented one during Desert Storm. However, the Marine Corps, which 50 years ago was in danger of being consigned to largely ceremonial roles and embassy protection, is the service least affected by the end of the Cold War.

Lt. Col. Thomas Linn dryly estimates that about once every 11 years since 1829, someone in the White House or the other services has declared the Marine Corps dispensable. However, it is the nation's forward deployed expeditionary force and will not want for work in a world increasingly ulcerated by small, low-intensity conflicts fueled by religious, ethnic, and other cultural passions.

Speaking of cultural conflicts, what makes the Corps not only useful but fascinating is, again, its conscious cultivation of an ethos conducive to producing hard people in a soft age. Toward the end of their 10-week program, officer candidates arrive in the pre-dawn gloom at the Leadership Reaction Course—a series of physical and mental problems they must try to solve under the stress of short deadlines. The candidates arrive after a two-mile run they make after they make an eight-mile march, which they make after being awakened after just two hours sleep. What is their reward for choosing this steep and rocky path in life? Life-and-death responsibilities at age 23.

Looking for today's "counterculture"? Look here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set the pending amendment aside.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2840

(Purpose: To provide funding for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration for implementing certain recommendations and for carrying out a transition)

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], for himself, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. THURMOND, proposes an amendment numbered 2840.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, for implementing the recommendations from the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism and for carrying out the transition of that Administration into a public-private partnership, \$12,000,000, to be transferred from the amount for deposit in the Commerce Reorganization Transition Fund (established under section 206(c)(1) of this title) that is made available in the item under the heading "COMMERCE REORGANIZATION TRANSITION FUND" under the heading "GENERAL ADMINISTRATION" under this title, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to report the floor manager has indicated that this amendment will be accepted. I want to acknowledge the support of the distinguished Senator from Montana, who has been most helpful in working through this amendment.

I yield the floor, if I may, to him. I made remarks earlier this morning. This deals with the USITTA. The distinguished floor managers have accommodated that.

I yield to the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I thank my friend from Nevada. I do not think there is anybody on the Commerce Committee who is any more dedicated to the health of the industry we call tourism. If the American people would look around, this happens to be one part of the Commerce Department that produces an export that is \$20 billion to this country in the black—not in the red. In fact, if it was not for agriculture and tourism, our balance of payments would look really bad.

But when any industry produces around \$77 billion in foreign exchange earnings every year, we have to take note, especially since this country probably makes less investment in this part of our national economy than any other part.

Mr. President, 7.7 million people visited our State of Montana. Sometimes