

rule ought to be mandatory or whether it ought to be discretionary.

I think the procedure that was followed by the judiciary was a very deliberate procedure. It involved a studied approach, and scholars spent hours and days considering this issue. And here we are going to consider this bill on the floor of the Senate, highly technical in nature, in about 1 hour and 10 minutes and are going to vote on it. It seems to me that the proper course that we ought to follow is to follow what the advisory committee of the Judicial Conference did, and what the Supreme Court recommended to the Congress.

So, in my judgment I feel it is a mistake to adopt the Brown amendment.

Mr. BROWN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I wanted to note that I previously indicated that I wanted to have a tabling motion to establish the fact that I want this bill to be kept a product liability bill alone and not to have outside material added to it. But the prevailing sentiment of the chairman clearly is for an up-or-down vote, and I have yielded to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment. If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 136 Leg.]

YEAS—56

Abraham	Conrad	Gramm
Ashcroft	Coverdell	Grams
Baucus	Craig	Grassley
Bennett	D'Amato	Gregg
Brown	DeWine	Helms
Bryan	Dole	Hutchison
Burns	Domenici	Inhofe
Chafee	Dorgan	Johnston
Coats	Faircloth	Kassebaum
Cohen	Frist	Kempthorne

Kerry
Kohl
Kyl
Lott
Lugar
Mack
McCain
McConnell
Murkowski

Nickles
Nunn
Packwood
Pressler
Reid
Robb
Roth
Santorum
Simpson

Smith
Snowe
Specter
Stevens
Thomas
Thompson
Thurmond
Warner

NAYS—37

Akaka
Bingaman
Boxer
Bradley
Breaux
Byrd
Campbell
Cochran
Daschle
Dodd
Feingold
Feinstein
Ford

Glenn	Lieberman
Gorton	Mikulski
Graham	Moseley-Braun
Harkin	Moynihan
Hatch	Murray
Heflin	Pell
Hollings	Rockefeller
Inouye	Sarbanes
Jeffords	Shelby
Kerrey	Simon
Lautenberg	Wellstone
Leahy	
Levin	

NOT VOTING—7

Biden	Exon	Pryor
Bond	Hatfield	
Bumpers	Kennedy	

So, the amendment (No. 599) was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

APOLOGY TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, as the senior senator from the State of New York, and as a Democrat, I rise to offer an apology to our Governor, George E. Pataki, for the inexcusable conduct of the national chair of the Democratic National Committee yesterday in Albany.

As has now been reported, and not disputed, Mr. Donald L. Fowler referred to our Governor as a "quasi-Governor". This, he said, is self-defining. "It means almost a governor, a governor who's not quite there, a governor who doesn't quite have it together * * *". Later he volunteered to reporters, "You know what 'quasi' means. It means half-assed."

In the annals of political invective, there has been yet more vulgar calumny, but in this already sufficiently raucous time, this will serve. But will not be allowed to stand.

Mr. Pataki is our duly elected Governor; a person of manifest ability and quiet dignity. It defies reason that the national chair of the Democratic Party should journey to the State capital for the purpose of summoning New Yorkers to support President Clinton in the next election, whilst simultaneously insulting the person New Yorkers chose to be Governor in the last election.

I am sure Mr. Fowler regrets his remarks. I await his apology. And, to say again, tender my own on behalf of the great majority of Democrats who

would not wish to be associated with what has now taken place, and who will insist that it not occur again. The President's task in New York will be difficult enough; that would make it impossible.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before contemplating today's bad news about the Federal debt, let's have that little pop quiz again:

Question: How many million dollars are in \$1 trillion? While you are arriving at an answer, remember that it was the U.S. Congress that ran up the Federal debt that now exceeds \$4.8 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business Tuesday, April 25, the total Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at \$4,842,767,648,608.66—meaning that every man, woman, and child in America now owes \$18,383.23 computed on a per capita basis.

Mr. President, again to answer the pop quiz question, How many million in a trillion? There are a million million in a trillion; and you can thank the U.S. Congress for the existing Federal debt exceeding \$4.8 trillion.

IN MEMORY OF MARY BINGHAM

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments to express my sadness over the passing of Mary Bingham, philanthropist and former owner of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

It has been said that "we are defined by those we have lost," and this could not be more true than with Mary Bingham and the city she called home for over 60 years.

Her husband, Barry Bingham Sr., brought her to Louisville, and though they forged a partnership that gave the city a spark it had not known before, her personal contributions both to the newspaper and to the community at large, stood alone.

The Louisville Courier-Journal wrote that "for those who understood the remarkable partnership that shaped this region's intellectual, political and cultural climate for a century, Mary Bingham's own stature and contributions were never in doubt."

And while Mary Bingham was not a native Kentuckian, she quickly embraced the place she would live out her life and we were proud to call her our own.

Throughout the years, she was always the picture of grace and loveliness, a charming hostess and much-in-demand guest. But Mary Bingham was not afraid to reveal the fierce fighter within, when it came to battles on issues most important to her from the environment to high education standards.

And if those passionate beliefs placed her at odds with the powers that be, than so be it—whether they were foes

of civil rights or President Roosevelt himself.

But mostly, a woman who had experienced so much personal loss in her own life, wanted simply to care for others. So much so, that I am sure that upon hearing the news of her death, an entire city grieved not only for the loss of a great philanthropist, but also for a close friend.

In the days following her death, you often heard those describe her as being of a different era. Let us hope not. Her grace, her intellect, her sharp wit, and perhaps most important, her deep sense of compassion, are qualities desperately needed in these confusing times.

I know her life of accomplishment, commitment, and kindness will set a standard for generations of leaders to come in a city she led so well.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-715. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on base closures; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-716. A communication from the Chairman of the National Research Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the F-22; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-717. A communication from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on unit cost; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-718. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on program acquisition unit cost; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-719. A communication from the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on multifunction cost comparison studies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-720. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The National Defense Technology and Industrial Base, Defense Reinvestment, and Defense Conversion Act"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-721. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Future Years Defense Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-722. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program plan for fiscal years 1996 through 2001; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-723. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the National Security Education Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-724. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the selected acquisition for the period October 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-725. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the manpower request; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-726. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report relative to biological weapons; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-727. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on base closures; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-728. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on baseline environment management; to the Committee on Armed Services.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 726. A bill to amend the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 to revise the sanctions applicable to violations of that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 111. A resolution relative to the death of the Honorable John C. Stennis, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. DODD):

S. Con. Res. 11. A concurrent resolution supporting a resolution to the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 726. A bill to amend the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 to revise the sanctions applicable to violations of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE IRAN-IRAQ ARMS NONPROLIFERATION AMENDMENTS ACT

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, 4 years after the defeat of Iraq in the Persian Gulf war, Iran has emerged as a growing threat to the region. Bellicose statements are issued regularly from Tehran regarding the foreign presence in the Persian Gulf. More importantly, this rhetoric has been accompanied by disturbing reports of new arms shipments to Iran and the deployment of weapons which pose a direct threat to shipping in the Persian Gulf.

Today, Senator LIEBERMAN and I are introducing legislation to assist the President in his efforts to deal with this situation. The 1992 Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act, which I cosponsored with then-Senator GORE, established sanctions against third parties which assist Iran and Iraq in their efforts to rebuild their weapons capabilities. It was a start, but it did not go far enough. Efforts by Senator LIEBERMAN and I last year to expand the legislation were unsuccessful.

The 1992 bill was intended to target not only the acquisition of conventional weapons, but weapons of mass destruction as well. In the process of amending the bill to the 1993 Defense Act, however, the explicit references to weapons of mass destruction were dropped.

The bill we are introducing today attempts to make these applications absolutely clear. It also removes from the proposed sanctions exceptions for assistance under the Freedom Support Act, thereby removing the benefit of the doubt Congress may have given Russia in 1992. As I will explain later in my statement, Russia has perhaps used this exception to the detriment of United States policy in the Persian Gulf.

To the current list of sanctions against persons assisting Iran and Iraq in its weapons programs, which already include procurement and export sanctions, the amendments we are offering today add the denial of visas, denial of commercial credit, and denial of authority to ship products across United States territory. To the list of sanctions against countries offering similar assistance, the amendments add the denial of licenses for export of nuclear material, denial of foreign military sales, denial of the transfer of controlled technology, denial of the transfer of computer technology, suspension of the authority of foreign air carriers to fly to or from the United States, and a prohibition on vessels that enter the ports of sanctioned countries.

The comprehensive international U.N.-mandated sanctions against Iraq make the invocation of sanctions against third party suppliers of Iraq unnecessary in the near future, unless of course, the embargo is violated or revoked. Presently, the more pressing need with regard to Iraq is for the international community to remain firm on the embargo.

But given the history of the Iraqi military buildup before the gulf war, the sanctions included in the Iran-Iraq Act may, at a later date, be as important with regard to Iraq as they are currently in the case of Iran. Once the embargo is lifted, there will be a great temptation for cash-strapped economies to resume sales of military hardware to Iraq. Outside forces may once again be compelled to maintain a balance in the region through arms sales and a dangerous escalation of firepower.