

relating to recommendations by Members of Congress, and for other purposes.

S. 295

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 295, a bill to permit labor management cooperative efforts that improve America's economic competitiveness to continue to thrive, and for other purposes.

S. 306

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 306, a bill entitled the "Television Violence Reduction Through Parental Empowerment Act of 1995."

S. 351

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 351, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for increasing research activities.

S. 356

At the request of Mr. COATS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 356, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

S. 440

At the request of Mr. COATS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 440, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, and for other purposes.

S. 506

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to amend the general mining laws to provide a reasonable royalty from mineral activities on Federal lands, to specify reclamation requirements for mineral activities on Federal lands, to create a State program for the reclamation of abandoned hard rock mining sites on Federal lands, and for other purposes.

S. 565

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the names of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] were added as cosponsors of S. 565, a bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 565, supra.

S. 584

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 584, a bill to authorize the award of the Purple Heart to persons who were prisoners of war on or before April 25, 1962.

S. 602

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 602, a bill to amend the NATO Participation Act of 1994 to expedite the transition to full membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of European countries emerging from communist domination.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 85, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

AMENDMENT NO. 596

At the request of Mr. GORTON the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 596 proposed to H.R. 956, a bill to establish legal standards and procedures for product liability litigation, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—RELATIVE TO CYPRUS

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 11

Whereas the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus remains unresolved;

Whereas the military occupation by Turkey of a large part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus has continued for over 20 years;

Whereas the status quo on Cyprus remains unacceptable;

Whereas the United States attaches great importance to a just and peaceful resolution of the dispute regarding Cyprus;

Whereas the United Nations and the United States are using their good offices to resolve such dispute;

Whereas on January 5, 1995, President Clinton appointed a Special Presidential Emissary for Cyprus;

Whereas the United Nations has adopted numerous resolutions that set forth the basis of a solution for the dispute regarding Cyprus;

Whereas paragraph (2) of United Nations Security Council Resolution 939 of July 29, 1994, reaffirms that a solution must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality, and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council Resolutions, in a bicomunal and bizonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

Whereas the United Nations Secretary General has described the occupied part of Cyprus as one of the most highly militarized areas in the world;

Whereas the continued overwhelming presence of more than 30,000 Turkish troops on Cyprus hampers the search for a freely nego-

tiated solution to the dispute regarding Cyprus;

Whereas the United Nations and the United States have called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus; and

Whereas comprehensive plans for the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus have been proposed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) reaffirms that the status quo on Cyprus is unacceptable;

(2) welcomes the appointment of a Special Presidential Emissary for Cyprus;

(3) expresses its continued strong support for efforts by the United Nations Secretary General and the United States Government to help resolve the Cyprus problem in a just and viable manner at the earliest possible time;

(4) insists that all parties to the dispute regarding Cyprus agree to seek a solution based upon the relevant United Nations resolutions, including paragraph (2) of United Nations Security Council Resolution 939 of July 29, 1994;

(5) reaffirms the position that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus;

(6) considers that demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus would meet the security concerns of all parties involved, would enhance prospects for a peaceful and lasting resolution of the dispute regarding Cyprus, would benefit all of the people of Cyprus, and merits international support; and

(7) encourages the United Nations Security Council and the United States Government to consider alternative approaches to promote a resolution of the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus based upon relevant Security Council resolutions, including incentives to encourage progress in negotiations or effective measures against any recalcitrant party.

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution calling for the end of the long-standing dispute on Cyprus. I am pleased to be joined as original cosponsors by my distinguished colleagues, Senators SIMON, PRESSLER, SARBANES, D'AMATO, and DODD.

Mr. President, last year marked the 20th anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Year after year the political deadlock over Cyprus has endured. But elsewhere in the world these same two decades has seen the end to the Soviet Union, mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO, a peaceful transition to majority rule in South Africa, and a renunciation of terrorism by the Irish Republican Army and movement toward an enduring peace in Northern Ireland. It is long past time for a similar breakthrough for peace on Cyprus.

That is the purpose of this resolution. This resolution speaks with moderation with the hope of bringing together all sides to the conflict. But despite its moderate tones, the resolution calls for looking at the problem of Cyprus in a radically new way. The resolution: declares the status quo on Cyprus to be unacceptable; welcomes President Clinton's appointment of a special emissary for Cyprus; calls on all parties to seek a solution based on the U.N. Security Council resolution of

July 29, 1994, which stated that any solution must be based on a single State of Cyprus with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded; calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops; states that proposals for a total demilitarization of Cyprus would enhance the security of all the Cypriot people and merits support; and urges the Security Council and the United States Government to consider alternative approaches to promote a resolution to the long-standing dispute, including incentives to encourage progress or sanctions against recalcitrant parties.

Mr. President, two decades ago, Turkey's brutal invasion drove more than 200,000 Cypriots from their homes and reduced them to the status of refugees in their own land. More than 2,000 people are still missing, including five American citizens. The Turkish Army seized 40 percent of the land of Cyprus, representing 70 percent of the island's economic wealth. Today, Turkey continues to maintain over 35,000 troops on the island, which forms the bedrock of the continuing political impasse.

The phrase "35,000 Turkish troops" may sound familiar, because this is the number of troops Turkey has used, with tragic sameness, in its invasion last month of U.N.-protected Kurdish areas of northern Iraq. For the benefit of the Kurdish people of Iraq, who have been subject to genocidal attacks by their own government, I only hope that they will not suffer the same fate as the people of Cyprus. On Cyprus, Turkey initially pledged to stay only for a brief time to protect the Turkish-Cypriot minority on Cyprus. Now, we are beginning the third decade of Turkish occupation.

In an effort to transform this paradigm of deadlock, last year Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides offered to totally demilitarize the island of Cyprus in the context of a Turkish military withdrawal and political agreement to reunify the country. The Government of Cyprus, then, has volunteered to entirely disband its military forces, giving up this fundamental sovereign attribute for the purpose of peace.

The need to transform the terms of the debate over Cyprus is self evident for all who choose to see. I was first elected to the House in 1978, 4 years after the Turkish invasion. That was the same year that President Carter succeeded in getting the United States arms embargo on Turkey lifted on the promise of an imminent breakthrough on ending the tragic and illegal division of the island.

Every year I have been in Congress I have noted a sad, cynical process unfold. Each year, there are hints of movement and glimmering hopes of ending the Turkish occupation and reuniting Cyprus. The most recent opportunity has been the U.N.-sponsored talks over "Confidence Building Measures," which would certainly be constructive if the talks had been undertaken in good faith by all sides and if

they could set the stage for moving rapidly toward a final resolution of the dispute. But neither has been the case, so the talks ultimately atrophied into endless discussions and disagreements over the same kind of modest half-measures that have been the subject of endless talk ever since 1974.

Mr. President, we must continue to press for a negotiated settlement to the illegal division of Cyprus, and we must neither accept nor become comfortable with the status quo. This resolution is moderate in tone, and refrains from laying blame on any party. I believe that all parties can and must take a new look at the problem of Cyprus and work in good faith to bring this tragedy to an end. But as this resolution makes clear, our Nation must also be prepared to work alone or through the Security Council to ensure that all parties also understand that a continued impasse on Cyprus will not be tolerated. •

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE COMMONSENSE LEGAL STANDARDS REFORM ACT OF 1995

ABRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENTS NOS. 600-601

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. KYL) submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 596 proposed by Mr. GORTON to the bill (H.R. 956) to establish legal standards and procedures for product liability litigation, and for other purposes; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 600

Strike out section 109 and insert in lieu thereof the following new section:

SEC. 109. SEVERAL LIABILITY FOR NONECONOMIC DAMAGES

(A) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) because of the joint and several liability doctrine, municipalities, volunteer groups, nonprofit entities, property owners, and large and small businesses are often brought into litigation despite the fact that their conduct often had little or nothing to do with the harm suffered by the claimant;

(2) the imposition of joint and several liability for noneconomic damages frequently results in the assessment of unfair and disproportionate damages against defendants that bear no relationship to their fault or responsibility;

(3) producers of products and services who are only marginally responsible for an injury risk bearing the entire cost of a judgment for noneconomic damages even if the products or services originate in States that have replaced joint liability for noneconomic damages with proportionate liability, because claimants have an incentive to bring suit in States that have retained joint liability; and

(4) the unfair allocation of noneconomic damages under the joint and several liability doctrine disrupts, impairs and burdens commerce, imposing unreasonable and unjustified costs on consumers, taxpayers, governmental entities, large and small businesses, volunteer organizations, and nonprofit entities.

(b) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other section of this Act, in any civil action whose subject matter affects commerce brought in Federal or State court on any theory, the liability of each defendant for noneconomic damages shall be several only and shall not be great.

(c) AMOUNT OF LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each defendant shall be liable only for the amount of noneconomic damages allocated to their defendant in direct proportion to the percentage of responsibility of the defendant (determined in accordance with paragraph (2)) for the harm to the claimant with respect to which the defendant is liable. The court shall render a separate judgment against each defendant in an amount determined pursuant to the preceding sentence.

(2) PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSIBILITY.—For purposes of determining the amount of noneconomic damages allocated to a defendant under this section, the trier of fact shall determine the percentage of responsibility of each person, including the claimant, responsible for the claimant's harm, whether or not such person is a part to the action.

(d) APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) waive or affect any defense or sovereign immunity asserted by the United States, or by any State, under any law;

(2) give rise to any claim for joint liability;

(3) supersede or alter any Federal law;

(4) preempt, supersede, or alter any State law to the extent that such law would further limit the applicability of joint liability to any kind of damages;

(5) affect the applicability of any provision of chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code;

(6) preempt State choice-of-law rules with respect to claims brought by a foreign nation or a citizen of a foreign nation; or

(7) affect the right of any court to transfer venue or to apply the law of a foreign nation or to dismiss a claim of a foreign nation or of a citizen of a foreign nation on the ground of inconvenient forum.

(e) FEDERAL COURT JURISDICTION NOT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to establish any jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States on the basis of section 1331 or 1337 of title 28, United States Code.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term "claimant" means any person who brings a civil action and any person on whose behalf such an action is brought. If such action is brought through or on behalf of an estate, the term includes the decedent. If such action is brought through or on behalf of a minor or incompetent, the term includes the legal guardian of the minor or incompetent.

(2) The term "commerce" means commerce between or among the several States, or with foreign nations.

(3)(A) The term "economic damages" means any objectively verifiable monetary losses resulting from the harm suffered, including past and future medical expenses, loss of past and future earnings, burial costs, costs of repair or replacement, costs of obtaining replacement services in the home (including, without limitation, child care, transportation, food preparation, and household care), costs of making reasonable accommodations to a personal residence, loss of employment, and loss of business or employment opportunities, to the extent recovery for such losses is allowed under applicable State law.

(B) The term "economic damages" shall not include noneconomic damages.

(4) The term "harm" means any legally cognizable wrong or injury for which damages may be imposed.