

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Joe Bradley Pigott, of Mississippi, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of four years.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Harriet M. Zimmerman, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mrs. HUTCHISON. What is the pending business, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

COMMONSENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY AND LEGAL REFORM ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is H.R. 956.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Coverdell substitute amendment to H.R. 956, the product liability bill.

Bob Dole, Slade Gorton, Pete Domenici, Frank Murkowski, Spencer Abraham, Trent Lott, Kay Hutchison, Chuck Grassley, Rick Santorum, Jay Rockefeller, Larry Pressler, Larry Craig, Don Nickles, Conrad Burns, Christopher Bond, Bill Frist.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. NICKLES. 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.

The Senator from Nebraska.

RECOGNITION AND COMMENDATION OF THE LAKOTA AND DAKOTA CODE TALKERS

Mr. KERREY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 116, a resolution to recognize and commend the Lakota and Dakota code talkers submitted earlier today by Senator DASCHLE and Senator PRESSLER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 116) recognizing and commending the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that any statements appear in the RECORD as if read.

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

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today, as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of V-E Day, I am proud to submit a resolution honoring a special group of World War II veterans, the code talkers of the Lakota and Dakota tribes.

In the early days of World War II, American radio codes were continually being broken by Japanese cryptographers, placing American lives at great risk.

That changed with the code talkers, who used their native American Indian languages to communicate and relay critical communications. It was a code the Japanese could not decipher.

The heroic efforts of the Lakota and Dakota code talkers saved many lives. And it was just one of the many ways in which native Americans served their Nation with great honor and distinction and valor during World War II.

On December 1941, there were approximately 5,000 American Indians in the armed service. By the end of the war, more than 44,500 American Indians served in uniform. Indeed, more than 10 percent of all native Americans, alive at the time served in World War II.

In 1982, Congress and a Presidential proclamation recognized the heroic contributions of the Navajo code talkers and their communication efforts during World War II. Today, let us also recognize the patriotic efforts of the Lakota code talkers who served in the same line of duty.

And let us say to them "pilamayapelo," thank you.

I yield the floor.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 116), with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 116

Whereas the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers, Native Americans who were members of the Sioux Nation, worked in radio communications during World War II and used their Lakota and Dakota languages to relay communications;

Whereas Japanese cryptologists never deciphered the Native American languages that were used as codes during World War II, including the Lakota and Dakota languages; and

Whereas the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers deserve to be recognized for their contribution to the successful resolution of the war effort in the Pacific: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and commends the Lakota and Dakota Code Talkers for their invaluable contribution to the successful resolution of World War II.

A SALUTE TO GLEN LEE FOR HIS 33-YEAR CAREER

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, B. Glen Lee retired the other day, and just about everybody who ever had dealings with the gentleman will testify that for 33 years he was a worthy public servant—which is just about the best monument to any public servant.

Glen Lee is indeed admired by his fellow citizens. It was Hawthorne who asserted years ago that nobody who needs a monument ever ought to have one.

Glen Lee does not need a monument, but he deserves the one he has.

Mr. President, B. Glen Lee's career was devoted to his diligent work with and for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was Deputy Administrator of the USDA's Plant Protection and Quarantine Program—a part of the Department's Health Inspection Service. In that capacity, Mr. Lee served so well that last year he was 1 of 6 winners of the 1994 Executive Excellence Award presented by the Professional Development League.

And, Mr. President, in that connection he was singled out for praise for having persuaded the Peoples' Republic of China to allow the entry of United States apples and other produce.

Glen Lee was graduated from N.C. State University in 1962 and began his career as an inspector in the Plant Pest Control Division of the Ag Research Division in North Carolina. His retirement rolled around while he was serving as the top plant protection official in the United States.

He served the American people well.

THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to praise President Clinton for his determination to push forward our national agenda with the Russians at this week's summit in Moscow.

It is no secret that recently several items of dispute have arisen to cloud the relationship between Russia and the United States. In response, there have been scattered voices calling on the President to cancel his trip.

Mr. President, such a course would have been a profound mistake, and I am gratified that our President had the wisdom and maturity to stay the course. Russia, both in spite of and because of her current difficulties, remains fundamentally important to this country. We must remain engaged with the world's other major nuclear power and continue to strive to bring her into a European security system of democratic countries.

Moreover, British Prime Minister Major, German Chancellor Kohl, and French President Mitterrand all will be attending the ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and honoring the heroic sacrifices that the Russian people made in the victorious struggle against nazism. In that context it is unthinkable that

the President of the United States would be absent.

But President Clinton's attendance at the Moscow summit in no way signals tacit approval of Russia's brutal behavior in Chechnya. On the contrary, President Clinton will make clear, as he has done in the past, that while we support the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, we strongly condemn Russian attacks on civilians in Chechnya. The President will, I trust, also call on President Yeltsin to extend the current cease-fire in Chechnya and make it permanent.

Mr. President, another area of profound difference with the Kremlin is the proposed sale of a Russian nuclear powerplant and delivery of nuclear technology and training to Iran. Even though, legally speaking, Moscow is correct that its proposed sale falls within international guidelines, I am convinced that Iran has embarked upon a program to build nuclear weapons and, hence, that the sale would be a reckless and counterproductive act.

Although it is highly unlikely at this point that Russia can be made to back down totally, President Clinton—on site, face-to-face with President Yeltsin—will be able to press for important adjustments such as preventing the sale of a gas centrifuge plant, which would significantly increase the danger of Iran's being able to produce weapons-grade enriched uranium. Also, the President may push for an agreement whereby spent nuclear fuel would be returned from Iran to Russia.

I have been dismayed at recent bellicose statements by Senior Russian officials against NATO expansion. In Moscow, President Clinton will make crystal-clear to President Yeltsin that Russia does not have veto power over any actions of NATO, including the alliance's enlargement.

In addition, President Clinton will reiterate that NATO has always been a defensive alliance and that binding qualified Central and East European democracies into the alliance's comprehensive security system will enhance stability in the region and thereby be a gain, not a danger, for Russia. The President might pose the rhetorical question to Yeltsin whether Russia would prefer that there be potential isolated loose cannon countries in the middle of Europe or fully integrated members of a defensive alliance led by the United States. The answer is surely the latter.

In Moscow, President Clinton will be able to urge President Yeltsin to sign Russia up formally as a member of the Partnership for Peace so that it can participate on an ongoing basis in a range of discussions with NATO.

There are other crucially important outstanding issues to discuss with the Russians at the Moscow summit. President Clinton will undoubtedly urge that Russia continue its budget austerity and privatization programs and other economic reforms.

Several arms control issues will certainly be on the agenda, including prospects for ratification of START II, crafting a joint strategy in support of the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, demarcation between antiballistic missiles and tactical missile defense, and holding to the terms of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty.

President Clinton will, I am certain, explain in Moscow that cooperation on the issues I have enumerated would strengthen Russia's case for membership in important international bodies such as the Group of Seven Advanced Industrial Nations.

On the other hand, threatening to curtail economic and technical assistance to Russia because of disagreements with Russian policy, as some in the majority party in Congress have advocated, would be "shooting ourselves in the foot," since such a move could only serve to harm the transitions to a free-market economy and true political democracy in Russia that are very much in the United States national interest.

Mr. President, the way to move forward in our emerging relationship with the new Russia is not to sit pouting on the sidelines. Rather, it is to engage the Russians in open, frank, even contentious dialog.

Americans can be proud that we have a President thoroughly versed in all these highly complex matters and able to bring the full weight of the Presidency to bear in face-to-face negotiations.

I know that all Americans join me in wishing President Clinton every success in his vitally important mission.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

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-876. A communication from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to obligations incurred in FY 1994 by US military obligations in Haiti; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-877. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Foreign Comparative Testing Program for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-878. A communication from the Chairwoman of the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Scientific Advisory Board's annual report for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-879. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's responses to recommendations of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for calendar year 1995; 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. INOUE:

S. 763. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation and coastwise trade endorsement for the vessel *Evening Star*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GLENN:

S. 764. A bill to amend the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 to require that determinations concerning the status of a child as an Indian child be prospective the child's date of birth, and that determinations of membership status in an Indian tribe be based on the minority status of a member or written consent of an initial member over the age of 18, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 765. A bill to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to require the Administrator of General Services to prioritize construction and alteration projects in accordance with merit-based needs criteria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

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. INOUE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GORTON, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. PELL, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. GLENN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. EXON, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. FORD, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH,