

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

SENATE VOTING RECORD—No. 283

YEAS (98)

Democrats (55 or 100 percent): Adams, Akaka, Baucus, Bentsen, Biden, Bingaman, Boren, Bradley, Breaux, Bryan, Bumpers, Burdick, Byrd, Conrad, Cranston, Daschle, DeConcini, Dixon, Dodd, Exon, Ford, Fowler, Glenn, Gore, Graham, Harkin, Heflin,

Hollings, Inouye, Johnston, Kennedy, Kerrey, Kerry, Kohl, Lautenberg, Leahy, Levin, Lieberman, Metzenbaum, Mikulski, Mitchell, Moynihan, Nunn, Pell, Pryor, Reid, Riegle, Robb, Rockefeller, Sanford, Sarbanes, Sasser, Shelby, Simon, and Wirth.

Republicans (43 or 96 percent): Bond, Boschwitz, Burns, Chafee, Coats, Cochran, Cohn, D'Amato, Danforth, Dole, Domenici, Durenberger, Garn, Gorton, Gramm, Grassley, Hatch, Hatfield, Heinz, Helms, Humphrey,

Jeffords, Kassebaum, Kasten, Lott, Lugar, Mack, McCain, McClure, McConnell, Murkowski, Nickles, Packwood, Pressler, Roth, Rudman, Simpson, Specter, Stevens, Symms, Thurmond, Warner, and Wilson.

NAYS (2)

Republicans (2 or 4 percent): Armstrong and Wallop.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I will have other things to be printed in the RECORD tomorrow when we debate this. This is not a casual thing. This is not a political thing. I will vote for Senator DOLE's Senate Resolution No. 1, if he will not repeal, just do not repeal the present law.

At least we have it into law. But the media disregards the law. The media quotes a unified budget, but sometimes the media does show some sense—instead of unified, saying the money is all in the Federal Government, they say, and I finally close in the sentence here on April 15, 1996, Time magazine, "But the supposedly untapped funds are actually an accounting figment."

Tell that to the media. From now on, that is what they call it, an accounting figment. We ought to have truth in budgeting. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 15 minutes.

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

TERM LIMITS

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about an important project. In the next couple of weeks, the Senate will vote for the very first time in history on a proposed constitutional amendment to limit the terms of individuals in the U.S. Congress. This is, indeed, historic. While people are familiar with term limits, because they have applied to the President since the 1950's, and while 40-some States have term limits as it relates to other public officials, the U.S. Congress has never been term limited.

It is an exciting opportunity to know that the Judiciary Committee of this Senate for the first time in history has

sent to the floor of the Senate, with bipartisan support, a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would provide the States with the chance to add to the Constitution, limits on Members' terms in the U.S. House and Senate.

People might say, why is that important? I think it is important from a number of points of view. I think that the biggest perk of all in Government is the perk of incumbency. The No. 1 campaign reform ought to be to level the playing field every couple of terms for Members of the Senate and every several terms for Members of the House and let new people have an opportunity to bring their fresh approach and their recent experience into Government from the private sector.

Steven Moore of the CATO Institute eloquently phrased the results of his study. He indicated clearly that if we were to have had term limits we already would have passed a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It would have passed the House and Senate in the years 1990, 1992, and in the year 1994. We would have had at a much earlier date the therapeutic value of the line-item veto, major reforms that encounter the resistance of career congressional individuals who have been passed long ago.

It is interesting to note that this study also indicated that there are several things that did pass which would not have passed, had there been term limits. Moore, of the CATO Institute, indicates that the last two pay increases for Congress would not have passed had we had term limits, and the last two tax increases on the people of this great country would not have passed, had we had term limits.

It is time for this body, along with the House of Representatives, to vote to allow the American people, through their States, to embrace term limits for the Congress if they choose to. The U.S. Senate and the U.S. House cannot enact term limits. But we can offer the opportunity to the States through a proposed constitutional amendment. We should do that and do it now. It is a way of inviting the people into the process of Government. For too long the Congress has slammed shut the door of self-government in the face of the American people. It is time to welcome them back.

In conjunction with the vote later this month on term limits, I am pleased to announce an exciting experiment in online democracy. It is the first ever congressional online petition. This is a way for the people of the United States of America to register their views on term limits with the U.S. Senate, and to do so at a place through electronic mail. I refer Members to the chart entitled "Term limits" at "jashcroft.senate.gov" which is the address for term limits on e-mail.

In addition to the e-mail address, you can also register your feelings on term limits by going to any number of home

pages which will refer you to the term limits home page here in the Senate. For instance, the CNN home page, the C-SPAN home page, the America online home page, the netscape home page, the politics USA home page will all allow individuals to click to the term limits petition, where individuals can express themselves to the U.S. Congress.

This is an unusual petition made possible by the technology. I quote one of our first signers of the petition, Matthew Lovelace, who says, "Your project puts power in the hands of the people, power that bureaucracy and big Government have taken away." He is one of about thousands upon thousands of individuals that have already signed the term limits petition that is online and available to people all across the United States of America. It is not a petition for registration. It will not cause any specific election to happen. It is a petition of communication to send a message from the American people to the Members of this Congress. It began last Wednesday and it is fully underway now.

The new technology has the potential to help us redefine the way citizens and communities participate in our democracy. Normally, a petition is an event that you sign and say, "So long." You never see it again. You are not part of it in any sense, other than your name. The term limits petition, however, is one electronically that can allow you to see on a regular basis how many people have signed up, where Members of the Senate are in terms of the petition, and get views of public officials and others who have stated their views and written about term limits as a concept. Further, there can be updates through e-mail to individuals who request updates on the term limit petition.

The U.S. News reports that there are close to 300,000 Worldwide Web sites, and to have a term limits Worldwide Web site is just a way of providing the access to American people and people around the world to a concept whose time has come.

I do not think there is any better issue that could demonstrate the new technology than term limits. The new technology is designed to give people greater access and term limits will give people greater access to Government. If interactive technology at its core is about the increased deliberation, so, too, is term limitation.

Term limits also help to ensure accountability, and that new people and new ideas find their way into Government, and that we have competitive elections.

In 1994, 91 percent of all Congressmen who stood for reelection were returned to Washington. Term limits would eliminate the single biggest perk in the electoral system—the perk of incumbency. It is time that we simply say to individuals, yes, you are valuable, yes, you have served well, but there are thousands of people across America

with the capacity to serve well and to have an opportunity to bring their creativity to Washington, DC.

Dennis Holland of Connecticut suggested, when he contacted my office this weekend, that the Internet and Worldwide Web are the natural place for the free flow of individuals' ideas. I believe they are. That is why we have opened this link of communication for the American people. I will be a part of this free flow of ideas when I appear on America Online chat tonight from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. We will continue to update the Senate on this exciting experiment. I encourage other Members of the Senate to sign the petition to express themselves for or against term limits. That will be made available to individuals across America who participate in this new process of communicating about an opportunity for America, an opportunity for communication and for reform.

I was Governor of the State of Missouri for two terms. The constitution of Missouri providently provides and wisely includes a provision that we would limit Governors to two terms. Members of the house and senate in Missouri are limited, as are other members of the State executive. The President is limited in the terms that he can serve. It is a way or an avenue of opening up Government to the people, which we should explore.

The House and Senate of the United States, in a couple of weeks, will have an opportunity to send to the people in their States a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to allow them to embrace term limits as a national concept for the Congress. It is one which I hope they will embrace, and I hope we will give them the opportunity to do so.

I look forward to making further appearances as we approach the time for this body to act on term limits. I look forward to seeing the people of America tonight when we are on the America Online program regarding term limits between 9 and 10 p.m. eastern daylight time.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I appreciate the cooperation of my colleagues as we proceed with the immigration and reform legislation, both illegal and legal immigration reform. We have much to do, but we have pre-

sented to our colleagues three amendments for disposition tomorrow, and we will begin to process the amendments from this side of the aisle and the other side of the aisle. I think that will be most appropriate. There is much to do, obviously, in the spirit of cooperation on a very tough bill, which is tough for every single one of us, and some much more than others.

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

JANE BERGEN'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to express my thanks and congratulations to a member of my staff, Ms. Jane Bergen. As we all know, here on Capitol Hill, we have a lot of very bright people who join our staffs and work tirelessly for our constituents. However, it is truly rare to have someone as gifted, dedicated, and loyal as Jane. Yesterday was Jane's 25th anniversary with my office, and I am honored to have had her with me for all this time.

One of the many benefits of being a seasoned Senator is the opportunity to form strong relationships with one's staff. My office is, in many ways, a family, and Jane has done a great deal toward making it that way. In addition to being intelligent and capable, she is one of the most good-natured people I've ever met. Jane gets along with everyone, and I know that every member of my staff would do anything for her.

Over the course of 25 years, Jane has come to know just about all there is to know about the workings of the Senate. She has trained more legislative assistants in my office than I can count, and she has become an invaluable resource in the process. These days, the word "dependable" has become a somewhat banal adjective. Well, I would like to redefine that word and apply it to Jane Bergen. She is uniquely trustworthy, and my staff and I have come to rely on her knowledge, judgement, and goodwill on a daily basis.

As much as Jane participates in the family life of the office, she has just as full and successful life outside of it. She and her husband, Les, are the parents of two great children, Leah and Joel, who are the priority in their lives. Jane and Les are community leaders who have been active in local politics, the PTA and their synagogue.

Although Jane has attended college, married, raised children, and pursued a career here in Washington, she is a native of my hometown, Charleston, the daughter of dear friends, Rita and Dr.

Leon Banov. And she still retains the best of the traits of southerners: a strong sense of family and community, a perpetually friendly disposition, and loyalty. On behalf of Peatsy and all the staff through the years, I thank Jane for her many and excellent contributions to our office. I look forward to working with her for years to come.

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.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate, on April 2, 1996, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. EMERSON] has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 956. An act to establish legal standards and procedures for product liability litigation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1561. An act to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to responsibly reduce the authorizations of appropriations for United States foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1833. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions.

H.R. 2854. An act to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the enrolled bills were signed subsequently, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 956) to establish legal standards and procedures for product liability litigation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution providing for certain corrections to be made in