

next day when I am looking forward to debating them. I want to hear what their rationale is for this procedure. I just want to hear their defense of it. Ultimately, I think, if we can get the bill through, the Supreme Court will find the bill to be constitutional. I think it stands the test of constitutionality. Even in *Roe versus Wade*, that decision recognized that a newborn child is a person. Is that a newborn child—90 percent birth?

I am confident that the court will find that the Congress has the power to protect unborn children, who have started their journey through the birth canal, before being brutally killed, before they travel those last few inches. That is all we are talking about, Mr. President—a few inches. That is the margin between life and death. Inches. Inches.

Do you know that in this procedure if an abortionist was distracted and that child came through the birth canal, the child would have to survive. They could not do this procedure because it is out of the birth canal. That is the tragic irony of all this. That is why they do it. That is why they do it, Mr. President, because there is nothing more embarrassing to the abortionist than having the aborted baby live. That has happened. I talked to a woman who is 18 years old who survived it, so I know it happens. A beautiful young lady she is, and she is contributing to America.

Of these 700 that Dr. Haskell killed, how many Presidents are in that number? How many doctors who might find a cure for cancer? How many inventors? Who knows. We will never know, will we? They are gone—to the scissors.

Sticking scissors. Take a pair of scissors when you go home tonight, and stick them into your hands a little bit, until you can just feel the nip of it. Or perhaps why do you not try doing it in the back of the neck and see how it feels, see if it hurts.

I am going to see that this bill gets on the desk of President Clinton if it is the last thing I do before we leave this Congress. I hope, Mr. President, if you are out there listening, that you will sign this bill and you will stop this. I know how you feel about abortion, but I want to know how you feel about this. I hope you will sign this bill, because this is an outrage. It is unbecoming of this country to even think about it, and to even have to be here on the floor of the U.S. Senate and admit that this is happening in this country.

So I am looking forward to the debate, as I say. I hope my colleagues who support this will be down on the floor and debating it here in front of all America—this cruel, horrible act against another human being, a precious little baby that is defenseless. We had a doctor yesterday, a gynecologist, who explained all of this, how it all works and how you turn the baby so carefully to remove it from the uterus as it is being born, and you are so careful with it, you take care of it and pro-

tect it. But not in this case. It is just a baby, an innocent baby. Surely, we have more important things to do in the United States of America than this. How could any doctor who took an oath ever perform those, and then brag about it?

Mr. President, I think I have made my point. It has, frankly, been a very difficult speech to get through. It is quite emotional for me, and I know how the occupant of the chair, the Senator from Minnesota, feels about this issue. It is difficult to get through these remarks. I do not do it to offend people or to be overly graphic. But it is important that we understand that this is happening, and we must use every public access that we have to stop it.

So there will be another time, Mr. President, sooner rather than later, when we are going to debate this again right here. I will be here. Thank you.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. How much time is reserved under the previous order for the Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont has 20 minutes.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the Chair. (The remarks of Mr. LEAHY pertaining to the introduction of S. 940 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, there are press reports that the administration is considering finally normalizing relations with Vietnam. I know that even after a quarter century this is an emotional and difficult issue, especially for the families of our POW/MIA's. But I believe strongly that it is time to take this step. The record is clear that closer relations will contribute to resolving the remaining discrepancy cases, and we have many other interests in Southeast Asia that will be furthered by closer relations with our former enemy.

The Vietnam war was a tragedy for both the United States and for Vietnam. More than 58,000 American soldiers and at least 2 million Vietnamese lost their lives. Countless others were injured. At least 60,000 Vietnamese are missing a leg or an arm, mostly from landmines. The war produced bitterness on both sides that poisoned relations between our countries for years.

But it is time to put that period behind us. Vietnam is slowly moving away from its Communist past. It has taken aggressive steps to promote private investment and permit a market economy to develop. It has invited representatives of human rights groups to discuss their concerns. The Vietnamese Government is even requiring its senior officials to study English as a way of accelerating its adoption of American-style practices.

There is no question that Vietnam still has a long way to go. We need to continue to challenge Vietnamese officials about reports of torture, arrests of dissidents, arbitrary detentions, political trials, and abuse of prisoners in forced labor camps. We need to press them to eliminate Vietnam's black-market trade in endangered species. And there are other issues.

But we need to recognize that the situation has changed. The United States shut the door to Vietnam after the war because its Government was engaging in practices abhorrent to Americans. There are still problems, but 25 years later almost half of Vietnam's citizens had not even been born by the war's end. The best way to encourage the Vietnamese Government to maintain progress toward openness and free markets is to expand dialog and contact, not refuse it.

Obtaining the fullest possible accounting of our POW's/MIA's is essential. I have provided funding in the foreign operations appropriations bill to help locate the remains of our POW/MIA's. But there is no longer any question that the Vietnamese Government is cooperating fully in this effort. They are working closely with our liaison office to continue the search for remains. Maintaining obstacles to full cooperation between our two Governments at this point will hinder, not reinforce progress, toward completion of this effort.

Mr. President, the cold war is over. We have no Soviet Union to hold in check any longer, and the largest remaining Communist power, China, which has a worse human rights record than Vietnam, has been granted MFN status.

It is time we recognized that times have changed in Vietnam, and in our own country, and we should move forward together. I urge the President to delay no longer in resuming full diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

SALT LAKE CITY 2002 WINTER OLYMPICS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the Members of this body have had experience in Utah with our winter sports facilities, as my predecessor, Jake Garn, invited Senators to come to Utah and enjoy the Senators' Ski Cup.

It is now my happy duty and privilege to announce to all of the Members of the Senate that the winter sports facilities of Utah have now attracted more than even the U.S. Senate. Just a few minutes ago, the International Olympic Committee announced that Salt Lake City, UT, will be the site of the Winter Olympics in the year 2002. This is a demonstration of the superior facilities that are available in Utah. We think it is well deserved.

I want to pay tribute here on the floor to the thousands, if not tens of

thousands and even hundreds of thousands, of Utahns who have gathered together to support the Olympic bid. We lost it for the 1998 Olympics by one vote. We have learned here in this body how elections can be decided by one vote. There are some who suggested that the awarding of the Summer Olympics to Atlanta in 1996 hurt our bid, as the International Committee felt they did not want to have Winter and Summer Olympics back-to-back in the same country. Be that as it may, the disappointment of losing in 1998 has now been washed away in the excitement of winning in the year 2002.

We have a slogan in Utah that has been prepared for the Olympics. It is emblazoned on the banners as you come into our city. It is in the airports. It is all over the State. It is: "The world is welcome here." We are delighted to be able to announce that the world that has been welcome in Utah is now coming to Utah. We are looking for the most exciting Winter Olympics in history in the State of Utah in just a few short years.

We were so excited I had to come over to share this news with the Members of the Senate. I thank the Chair and the Members for the opportunity to express this. It is a great day for the people of our State and, frankly, for the people of our Nation as well. This is the first time the Winter Olympics have come back to America since Lake Placid in 1980. I think that is a long enough wait. We are delighted to be able to say, as I said, the world is welcome in Utah. And the world is coming to Utah.

WINTER OLYMPICS IN UTAH

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, may I be among the first to congratulate the people of Utah and, indeed, their Senator, who is here today. I shared with him the joy in his heart when I happened to hear him speak a few moments ago. Having had the pleasure of visiting his State on a number of occasions, it will be a marvelous place to host the world. Now, only the weather remains a question. You usually have a very constant weather pattern during that period of the year.

Mr. BENNETT. We do, Mr. President. Winter snows are not unknown in Utah. We hope in 2002 they do not desert us.

The Senator from Virginia is very generous in his remarks. He has been to the Senators' Ski Cup and, indeed, has an award named after him for his activity there.

Mr. WARNER. That is true.

Mr. BENNETT. We hope he not only comes to celebrate with us in 2002, but if I may, Mr. President, I hope he comes as a Senator in 2002, having been safely reelected between now and then.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank my dear colleague. I would only say the quality and the quantity of the snow in your State, I think, is almost

unmatched anywhere in the world, and will be there to greet the Olympians.

Momentarily I will address the Senate with respect to the calendar on Monday.

At this time 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. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

VITIATION OF CLOTURE VOTE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote scheduled for 3 p.m. Monday be vitiated.

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

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. WARNER. I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. 440, the highway bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 440) to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "National Highway System Designation Act of 1995".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. *Short title; table of contents.*

TITLE I—HIGHWAY PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. *National Highway System designation.*

Sec. 102. *Eligible projects for the National Highway System.*

Sec. 103. *Transferability of apportionments.*

Sec. 104. *Design criteria for the National Highway System.*

Sec. 105. *Applicability of transportation conformity requirements.*

Sec. 106. *Use of recycled paving material.*

Sec. 107. *Inapplicability of Davis-Bacon Act.*

Sec. 108. *Limitation on advance construction.*

Sec. 109. *Preventive maintenance.*

Sec. 110. *Eligibility of bond and other debt instrument financing for reimbursement as construction expenses.*

Sec. 111. *Federal share for highways, bridges, and tunnels.*

Sec. 112. *Streamlining for transportation enhancement projects.*

Sec. 113. *Non-Federal share for certain toll bridge projects.*

Sec. 114. *Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program.*

Sec. 115. *Repeal of national maximum speed limit.*

Sec. 116. *Federal share for bicycle transportation facilities and pedestrian walkways.*

Sec. 117. *Repeal of restrictions on toll facilities.*

Sec. 118. *Suspension of management systems.*

Sec. 119. *Intelligent vehicle-highway systems.*

Sec. 120. *Donations of funds, materials, or services for federally assisted activities.*

Sec. 121. *Metric conversion of traffic control signs.*

Sec. 122. *Identification of high priority corridors.*

Sec. 123. *Revision of authority for innovative project in Florida.*

Sec. 124. *Revision of authority for priority intermodal project in California.*

Sec. 125. *National recreational trails funding program.*

Sec. 126. *Intermodal facility in New York.*

Sec. 127. *Clarification of eligibility.*

Sec. 128. *Bristol, Rhode Island, street marking.*

Sec. 129. *Public use of rest areas.*

Sec. 130. *Collection of tolls to finance certain environmental projects in Florida.*

Sec. 131. *Hours of service of drivers of ground water well drilling rigs.*

TITLE II—NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

Sec. 201. *Short title.*

Sec. 202. *Findings.*

Sec. 203. *Purposes.*

Sec. 204. *Definitions.*

Sec. 205. *Establishment of Authority.*

Sec. 206. *Government of Authority.*

Sec. 207. *Ownership of Bridge.*

Sec. 208. *Capital improvements and construction.*

Sec. 209. *Additional powers and responsibilities of Authority.*

Sec. 210. *Funding.*

Sec. 211. *Availability of prior authorizations.*

TITLE I—HIGHWAY PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION.

Section 103 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION.—

"(1) DESIGNATION.—The most recent National Highway System (as of the date of enactment of this Act) as submitted by the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to this section is designated as the National Highway System.

"(2) MODIFICATIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a State, the Secretary may—

"(i) add a new route segment to the National Highway System, including a new intermodal connection; or

"(ii) delete a route segment in existence on the date of the request and any connection to the route segment;

if the total mileage of the National Highway System (including any route segment or connection proposed to be added under this subparagraph) does not exceed 165,000 miles (265,542 kilometers).

"(B) PROCEDURES FOR CHANGES REQUESTED BY STATES.—Each State that makes a request for a change in the National Highway System pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall establish that each change in a route segment or connection referred to in the subparagraph has been identified by the State, in cooperation with local officials, pursuant to applicable transportation planning activities for metropolitan areas carried out under section 134 and statewide planning processes carried out under section 135.

"(3) APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may approve a request made by a State for a change in the National Highway System pursuant to paragraph (2) if the Secretary determines that the change—