

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I move to table the amendment and 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) is absent because of illness.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 155 Leg.]

YEAS—55

Abraham	Feingold	McCain
Allard	Frist	McConnell
Ashcroft	Gorton	Murkowski
Bennett	Gramm	Nickles
Bond	Grams	Roberts
Brownback	Grassley	Roth
Burns	Gregg	Santorum
Campbell	Hagel	Sessions
Chafee	Hatch	Shelby
Coats	Helms	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Smith (OR)
Collins	Hutchison	Snowe
Coverdell	Inhofe	Stevens
Craig	Jeffords	Thomas
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Thompson
DeWine	Kyl	Thurmond
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Enzi	Lugar	
Faircloth	Mack	

NAYS—43

Akaka	Ford	Lieberman
Baucus	Glenn	Mikulski
Bingaman	Graham	Moseley-Braun
Boxer	Harkin	Moinihan
Breaux	Hollings	Murray
Bryan	Inouye	Reed
Bumpers	Johnson	Reid
Byrd	Kennedy	Robb
Cleland	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kerry	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kohl	Torricelli
Dodd	Landrieu	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wyden
Durbin	Leahy	
Feinstein	Levin	

NOT VOTING—2

Biden Specter

The motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 2688) was agreed to.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following members of my staff: Scott Bunton and Dave Kass, and Gregg Rothschild of the Small Business Committee staff be granted privileges of the floor during the pendency of the tobacco legislation.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EQUAL PAY ACT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, 35 years ago, President Kennedy took the bold first step to secure equal pay for women. Although there has been much progress since 1963, women continue to earn less than men. That is why we must take action to improve and strengthen President Kennedy's landmark law and ensure that America's working women and families are paid the wages they deserve.

In 1963, President Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act prohibiting employers from paying women less than men for the same job. Knowing that the legislation was merely a first step in the right direction, President Kennedy noted that "much remains to be done to achieve full equality of economic opportunity."

While the Equal Pay Act prohibited discrimination against women in terms of wages, substantial pay disparities continue to exist. Women still earn, on average, only 74 cents to a man's dollar.

That's why fair pay continues to be a major issue for American women and working families. In fact, the dramatic increase in the number of women in the work force and the number of families who depend on women's earnings make fair pay a matter of justice and necessity now more than ever. My state of South Dakota has the highest percentage in the nation of working mothers with children under the age of 6. These families need and deserve both parents to be paid fairly for an honest day's work. Now is the time to take another step toward fair pay and equal treatment for all people.

Last year, I introduced the Paycheck Fairness Act to address the glaring inequities between men's and women's earnings. The bill seeks to eliminate the wage gap by beefing up enforcement of the Equal Pay Act, increasing penalties for pay discrimination, and lifting the gag rule imposed by many employees who forbid employees from discussing their wages with their co-workers. The bill would also ensure that employers who make real strides in establishing fair and equal workplaces would be recognized and celebrated.

As we commemorate the 35th anniversary of the passage of the Equal Pay Act, I join my colleagues, the President, and the Vice President in calling on Congress to schedule a vote on the Paycheck Fairness Act, and renew our efforts to advance the principles of equal pay for equal work. Through the Paycheck Fairness Act, Democrats honor and continue President Kennedy's legacy of equality for a better workplace economy, and country.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MCCARRAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President. I rise today to recognize a milestone in Nevada history. This weekend, Nevadans will celebrate the 50th anniversary of McCarran International Airport and on Monday the opening of the new "D" gates.

Seventy-eight years ago, in 1920, pilot Randall Henderson landed his plane on a makeshift dirt runway marking Las Vegas' first flight. I am sure that Mr. Henderson had no idea that some 78 years later the McCarran International Airport would be one of the fastest growing airports in the country.

That runway was later used by such famous people as Amelia Earhart, Clarence Prest, and Emery Rogers and came to be named Rockwell Field.

Rockwell Field was sold in 1929. Fortunately, P.A. "Pop" Simon bought the land northeast of Las Vegas, the site of today's Nellis Air Force Base, and built the Las Vegas Airport. It was later named Western Air Express Field. In 1948, Clark County purchased an existing airfield on Las Vegas Boulevard South and established the Clark County Public Airport.

That year, the airport was renamed McCarran Field, after Nevada's senior Senator, Senator Pat McCarran, who authored the Civil Aeronautics Act and played a major role in the development of aviation not only in Nevada but in the country. McCarran Airport was at that time already servicing 12 flights a day, by four airlines. Later, the growth of Las Vegas necessitated the move of the airport terminal from the Las Vegas Boulevard South location to Paradise Road, and the present McCarran Field Terminal was opened in 1963. At this time the airport was serving nearly 1.5 million passengers. Three short years later, the annual passenger volume exceeded the two-million mark for the first time in the airport's history. By 1978, tourism to the Las Vegas area had increased dramatically, and the McCarran 2000 master plan was established to respond to the burgeoning tourism industry. This plan brought the addition of more terminals, parking, runways, and passenger assistance facilities. After Phase I of the McCarran 2000 project was completed, the size of the airport quadrupled, adding 16 more gates. Later, a fourth runway was added along with major renovations to the runways and terminals, and in 1994, a 1,400-foot extension was added, making it one of the longest civilian runways in the United States.

This Monday, McCarran will celebrate the opening of the new "D" gates, which will ultimately consist of 48 gates throughout four concourse wings. The completion of the "D" gates will enable the airport to serve a total of 55 million passengers per year, nearly double the current capacity.

The growth of Las Vegas is a fact that has been recorded on many occasions. It has been dramatic. That growth could not have occurred if McCarran International had not kept pace and indeed anticipated the phenomenal tourism growth in southern Nevada. We salute McCarran on the 50th anniversary of its establishment. It has become an international gateway to the entertainment capital of the world. We are sure it was the farsighted leadership that has been provided in the past and its present expansion that will allow McCarran to continue to enjoy another 50 years of service to the community and to the millions of people who arrive by air each year making Las Vegas their destination.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, June 9, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,493,569,839,079.81 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-three billion, five hundred sixty-nine million, eight hundred thirty-nine thousand, seventy-nine dollars and eighty-one cents).

One year ago, June 9, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,348,704,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred forty-eight billion, seven hundred four million).

Five years ago, June 9, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,300,363,000,000 (Four trillion, three hundred billion, three hundred sixty-three million).

Ten years ago, June 9, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,534,222,000,000 (Two trillion, five hundred thirty-four billion, two hundred twenty-two million).

Fifteen years ago, June 9, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,309,407,000,000 (One trillion, three hundred nine billion, four hundred seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,184,162,839,079.81 (Four trillion, one hundred eighty-four billion, one hundred sixty-two million, eight hundred thirty-nine thousand, seventy-nine dollars and eighty-one cents) during the past 15 years.

TEST BAN TREATY—35TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, thirty-five years ago today, in his commencement address to the graduating class of The American University in 1963, President Kennedy announced his support for a comprehensive nuclear test ban. As he said on that occasion:

The conclusion of such a treaty, so near and yet so far, would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. It would place the nuclear powers in a position to deal more effectively with one of the greatest hazards which man faces in 1963, the further spread of nuclear arms. It would increase our security—it would decrease the prospects of war. Surely this goal is sufficiently important to require our steady pursuit, yielding neither to the temptation to give up the whole effort nor the temptation to give up our insistence on vital and responsible safeguards.

In the weeks that followed, President Kennedy secured one of the most important of successes of his New Frontier—the signing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty.

But, today, 35 years later, we still have not achieved the larger goal of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Especially in the wake of the recent nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, we need to do all we can to achieve the rapid ratification of this important treaty.

The arguments in favor of the CTBT are stronger and more important than ever. The recent tests are a reminder that the greatest threat to humanity is still the danger of nuclear war.

The end of the Cold War has presented us with a unique opportunity to step back from the nuclear brink and end nuclear testing worldwide. A Comprehensive Test Ban now would also end the current discrepancy between the world's recognized nuclear states which are permitted to test and the rest of the world's countries which are not. The Senate can take the lead in creating a more secure world by putting the United States in the front of the international effort to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban.

This is the right time for the CTBT. We no longer need to develop more powerful or more accurate nuclear weapons to deter the nations of the former Soviet Union, or any other nuclear-capable state. Through the Stockpile Stewardship Program, we are learning more each day about how to keep our nuclear arsenal safe and reliable without testing.

One-hundred and forty-nine nations around the world have already signed the CTBT, including all five of the recognized nuclear states. The United States signed it in September 1996, but the Senate has not yet ratified it.

President Kennedy said it best 35 years ago when he told the students at American University, “. . . in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.”

I urge the Senate to act on the ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The most important single step we can take today to reduce the dangers of nuclear war.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1635. An act to establish within the United States National Park Service the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3520. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and the adjacent Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill,

with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1990. An act to establish a commission to examine issues pertaining to the disposition of Holocaust-era assets in the United States before, during, and after World War II, and to make recommendations to the President on further action, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 270. Concurrent resolution acknowledging Taiwan's desire to play a positive role in the current Asian financial crisis and affirming the support of the American people for peace and stability on the Taiwan Strait and security for Taiwan's democracy.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 423. An act to extend the legislative authority for the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to honor George Mason.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2709) to impose certain sanctions on foreign persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles, and to implement to obligations of the United States under the Chemical Weapons Conventions.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 2709. An act to improve certain sanctions on foreign persons who transfer persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles, and to implement to obligations of the United States under the Chemical Weapons Conventions.

H.R. 3811. An act to establish felony violations for the failure to pay legal child support obligations, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1635. An act to establish within the United States National Park Service the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The following concurrent resolution was read and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 270. Concurrent resolution acknowledging Taiwan's desire to play a positive role in the current Asian financial crisis and affirming the support of the American people for peace and stability on the Taiwan Strait and security for Taiwan's democracy; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times, and placed on the calendar: