

the real income for all of these workers declined.

Just finally, what we are saying is we want the competition but not the depressed wages. That I think is a basic difference.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the Senator can certainly bring up all the studies he wishes. But the practical dollar and cents is, take the State of Virginia. We anticipate we get \$150 million. Part of it is allocation. All of that has to go into highway construction or matters related to transportation. So it is not as if this money is going to be lost. It is going to the States, and simply this amendment translates those dollars into more road construction, bridges, whatever it may be—safety, more construction. And the same workers eventually get the same amount of money.

So I do not wish to conclude this debate today on the theory that this amendment reaches in and robs the people of the opportunity to work, or of their wages, or that the people in the States are deprived of the benefits that they are entitled to with the payment of their gas taxes.

MORNING BUSINESS

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

The leader will subsequently inform the Senate, but I expect the Senate to reconvene about 12 noon on Monday, with morning business until 1 o'clock. And there is currently set a cloture vote for 3 p.m. Monday afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—of course, I shall not—I know the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire is on the floor and wishes to speak. He has already mentioned that. I know our side has been speaking for some time.

I wonder if we might know the order of the 10-minute order. Will the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia be willing to amend that to ask that the Senator from New Hampshire be recognized first in the order of those speaking as in morning business, and then the Senator from Vermont be recognized following that?

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to do that. I think the Chair should be addressed by the Senator from New Hampshire first.

Mr. SMITH. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have 20 minutes, if that would be agreeable to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. And the Senator from Vermont be recognized, say, at 1:22.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I so modify my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it the Senator's request that we proceed to morning business with a limitation of

10 minutes, except that the Senator from New Hampshire have the opportunity to speak for 20 minutes; and what about the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LEAHY. Also 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Also 20 minutes. Is that the request?

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, that is the request.

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

The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Chair.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 939

Mr. SMITH. I send a bill to the desk and ask that it be read for the first time.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 939) to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask the bill be read for a second time.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I will have to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Did the Senator make an objection?

Mr. LEAHY. The Senator from Vermont objects to the second reading—obviously not to the first reading, but I object to the second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], I rise today to introduce the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 1995. This bill is the companion legislation to a measure that was recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman CHARLES CANADY of Florida. Congressman CANADY is the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on the Constitution which held a hearing on the bill yesterday.

Mr. President, partial-birth abortions are first performed at 19 to 20 weeks of gestation—and often much later. To give my colleagues a clear understanding of how well developed an unborn child is that late in pregnancy, I have here an anatomically correct medical model of an unborn child at 20 weeks' gestation. It is unlikely that the cameras will pick it all up, but this is the actual size of a 20-week child, and the bodily features are there—nose, eyes, lips, fingers, toes—almost perfectly formed so that anyone could see that this is a child.

I want to point out to my colleagues that this is the smallest that this child could be under this procedure, which begins at 5 months or 20 weeks. So that this child is aborted in this procedure minimally at this size and much larger as the child grows in the womb.

Now, I have brought some photographs to the floor that show perhaps a

little more clearly premature babies of the very same age of many of those babies who are the victims of these partial-birth abortions.

This photograph here—this is an AP photograph, by the way—is of tiny Miss Faith Materowski. Little Faith Materowski was born at 23 weeks of gestation, approximately this size, weighing in at 1 pound and 3 ounces. This photograph was taken about a month after she was born. The good news is that little Faith Materowski survived, and she survived because her mother chose to have her receive medical attention. She did not choose to have an abortion.

In photograph No. 2, we see a little lady named Melissa Mauer. She was born at 24 weeks of gestation, weighing only 14 ounces, Mr. President—14 ounces—less than a pound. She is shown in the picture about 8 days after her birth, at which point she was breathing on her own in an incubator.

Unfortunately, Melissa died after briefly struggling for life after 3 months.

In photograph No. 3—this photograph was in the Miami Herald—we see a healthy little Miss Kenya King, who was born about 22 weeks into gestation, so is approximately the size of this model that I am holding. She weighed only 18 ounces at birth. She is shown here 4 months later, home at last with her parents.

Now, with a series of illustrations, in a moment I am going to try to demonstrate to you what is done to children like these and like this. This procedure is done to children—not fetuses or some inanimate object—children, Mr. President.

Now, as we put the pictures up, keep in mind that Dr. Martin Haskell, who by his own admission performed over 700 of these procedures—they are called partial-birth abortions—as of 1993, he told the American Medical News he had performed 700 of these. That is the official newspaper of the AMA. So the illustrations and descriptions that I am about to present are technical and from a technical point of view would be found or could be found in one of those journals.

In the first illustration, the doctor—excuse me, the abortionist—it is interesting that I made a slip there, saying doctor, because were this to be some type of a miscarriage or premature birth, the doctor would be assisting the birth of this child, because the mother wanted the child. But in this case, another decision has been made without the child's consent, of course, and the abortionist reaches in with forceps, using the ultrasound aid, and grabs the child with the forceps by the foot or leg, and then in the next picture he turns that child with the forceps so that he can pull the child out through the birth canal by the feet.

So you can see this being the birth canal, the child—this is a child, like this, and like those three children that we saw in those photographs.