

Coats	Hagel	Robb
Cochran	Hatch	Roberts
Collins	Helms	Roth
Coverdell	Hutchinson	Santorum
Craig	Hutchison	Sessions
D'Amato	Inhofe	Shelby
DeWine	Jeffords	Smith, Bob
Domenici	Kempthorne	Smith, Gordon
Enzi	Kerrey	H.
Faircloth	Kyl	Snowe
Frist	Lott	Stevens
Gorton	Lugar	Thomas
Gramm	Mack	Thompson
Grams	McConnell	Thurmond
Grassley	Murkowski	Warner
Gregg	Nickles	

NAYS—44

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

NOT VOTING—1

Inouye

The motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 8) was agreed to.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I move to lay it on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

SCHINDLER'S LIST

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a press statement sent to my office and I believe to all of the Senate and House offices from a Congressman from Oklahoma, Congressman TOM COBURN, regarding the showing of "Schindler's List," this past Sunday. I have to tell you, we had to call the office to assert whether or not this was a joke. We thought it was a prank. The Congressman in his press release goes on to raise concerns on behalf of the family caucus, and says that the airing and demonstration of the television program that depicted sex and violence was inappropriate. He complains about the nudity of the program.

I cannot believe, and I am shocked and appalled, that any Member of Congress would put out a statement of this kind that shows those who were imprisoned and being sent to their death—it seems to me that anyone who would make a statement condemning "Schindler's List" is totally out of touch with the importance of this historic film, depicting the monstrous deeds that took place and the heroism that was also displayed.

To equate the nudity of the Holocaust victims in a concentration camp with any sexual connotation is outrageous and offensive. I am shocked and appalled that any Member of Congress would make these kinds of statements. I am particularly embarrassed that they were made by a Member of my own party.

I understand that the Congressman is planning to make a clarification of his statement. While I await them, I think that everyone should seek that clarification. Certainly, this should not be a view expressed by anyone in public office who is right-thinking.

Again, I thought this press release was a prank at first, and it was only when I called that we verified it was not the case. The Congressman should respond quickly and clarify exactly what he meant by this statement.

I yield the floor.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 1, AMENDMENT NO. 7

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I recognize we are now in morning business, but I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to offer an amendment at this time, which I previously filed, listed as amendment No. 7 to Senate Joint Resolution 1.

It is my intention that the amendment be taken up and then laid aside for consideration later in the debate on Senate Joint Resolution 1.

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

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that Senator ROBB of Virginia be added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 7.

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

When the Senate resumes the business of Senate Joint Resolution 1, amendment No. 7 will be one of several amendments pending to the resolution.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mrs. MURRAY pertaining to the introduction of S. 351 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

MANAGEMENT FAILINGS IN THE FBI

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, reports of alleged mismanagement within the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been in the news, recently. Most of the reports reflect issues in the FBI's vaunted crime lab. These allegations of mismanagement come on the heels of FBI management disasters with Waco, Ruby Ridge, Filegate, and Atlanta, as well as others.

The average citizen is wondering if this premiere law enforcement agency is out of control. The deputy director of the FBI, Weldon Kennedy, understands the significance. Two weeks ago, he said the following:

The single thing most responsible for the success of the FBI is that "people are confident that if they come to the FBI, the mat-

ter will be handled professionally and well. If that trust ever breaks down, not only is the FBI in trouble, but the American people are in trouble.

Mr. President, that is the issue. Weldon Kennedy hit the nail squarely on the head.

The issue is trust and confidence in the Nation's No. 1 law enforcement agency. And in the context of other, recent management fiascos at the FBI, skepticism is validly the order of the day.

Indeed, allegations of problems in the FBI lab are troubling. I have been working, parallel to the Justice Department's inspector general, to find out if the allegations are true or not. The IG's report is due for public release on or about March 14.

So far, the FBI has responded to the allegations in a less than credible way. First, they shot the messenger—Dr. Frederic Whitehurst, the lab scientist who first raised the allegations.

Next, the FBI used the typical "everything's okay" strategy to make the public think there was no problem. But that was contradicted by the facts. Weldon Kennedy said the problems in the lab wouldn't compromise any past, present, or future case.

That statement raised a lot of eyebrows. The deputy attorney general, Jamie Gorelick, refused to confirm Mr. Kennedy's wild optimism. Her refusal to do so totally undercut Mr. Kennedy's statement. Mr. Kennedy's credibility came into question. Even Mr. Kennedy had to back off his own statement. On February 6, he admitted, "Maybe I was overstating the case."

But then, in a letter to me dated February 21, Mr. Kennedy went right back to defending his wildly optimistic statement—that no past, present or future case is in danger. In my view, Mr. Kennedy is playing fast and loose with reality, with a purpose to mislead the public, and mislead Congress. The simple fact is, it is much too premature for Mr. Kennedy to be making groundless predictions. For him to do so anyway shows a strategy to mislead.

Third, I have learned that it is not just Dr. Whitehurst who has alleged wrongdoing in the FBI crime lab. Others have as well. So in the near future, I will resume speaking to my colleagues about this issue, Mr. President. At that time, I intend to discuss a very specific case with specific allegations of alleged wrongdoing. Today, however, I intend for my remarks to remain general.

Finally, I fear the FBI has covered up the lab's shortcomings. The FBI has been aware of many of these specific problems for more than 10 years. Yet, there have been few, if any, fixes to the problems. I suspect the reason is that the obvious solution is for the lab to be accredited; but the lab is so poorly configured and maintained that it can't be accredited. So instead, the FBI calculated that it's better to "cover it up"