

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. GLENN), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 197 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Abraham	Ford	McConnell
Allard	Gorton	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Gramm	Nickles
Bennett	Grams	Reid
Bond	Grassley	Roberts
Brownback	Hagel	Santorum
Burns	Hatch	Sessions
Campbell	Helms	Shelby
Coats	Hutchinson	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Hutchison	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Inhofe	Specter
Coverdell	Kempthorne	Stevens
Craig	Kyl	Thomas
DeWine	Landrieu	Thompson
Domenici	Lott	Thurmond
Dorgan	Lugar	Warner
Enzi	Mack	
Faircloth	McCain	

NAYS—42

Akaka	Feinstein	Levin
Baucus	Graham	Lieberman
Bingaman	Gregg	Mikulski
Boxer	Harkin	Moseley-Braun
Bryan	Hollings	Moynihan
Bumpers	Inouye	Murray
Byrd	Jeffords	Reed
Chafee	Johnson	Robb
Cleland	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Collins	Kerrey	Roth
Daschle	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dodd	Kohl	Snowe
Durbin	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Feingold	Leahy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—6

Biden	D'Amato	Glenn
Breaux	Frist	Torricelli

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 42. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. LEAHY. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. CHAFEE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to consideration of S. 2159, the agriculture appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DODD. Reserving the right to object, is there a possibility where there might be a few minutes just to conduct some morning business comments that are unrelated before we move to it? I do not think—

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, responding to the Senator from Connecticut, we do plan to ask for a time for morning business. Senator GRASSLEY is here waiting to speak in morning business, and I am sure that the Senator from Connecticut would go, and others might want to, but we have one procedure we want to go through and then go to morning business.

Mr. DODD. I thank the Majority Leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2159) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Daschle amendment No. 2729, to reform and structure the processes by which tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, and to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use.

AMENDMENT NO. 2729

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LOTT. I raise a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 302(f) of the Budget Act.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT

Mr. DASCHLE. I move to waive the Budget Act for the amendment.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 14, the Senate resume debate on the pending motion to waive the Budget Act, with the time until 10 a.m. equally divided in the usual form. I further ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the debate time the Senate proceed to a vote on the motion to waive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. Reserving the right to object, I know Senator DODD had asked for time. I am wondering if I could ask unanimous consent that—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend. I would like to get order in the Chamber. The Senate will please come to order.

Mr. DASCHLE. It is not my desire to object. I was just thinking perhaps it might be in order that Senators DODD, KENNEDY, and GRASSLEY be recognized immediately following this colloquy for purposes of recognition under morning business.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield in his reservation to object, and if there is not objection and we get the yeas and nays on that, it

would be my intention at that point to ask consent that we now have a period for the transaction of morning business right now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, first of all, the Senator still had a reservation on my previous request.

Mr. DASCHLE. My only concern was that there be an accommodation for all those Senators who wish to be recognized, including Senator MURRAY.

Mr. LOTT. Are you asking that we get some sort of lineup as to how that might be?

Mr. DASCHLE. That might be appropriate. I do not know if there are other Senators on the leader's side of the aisle.

Mr. COCHRAN. Can we get the yeas and nays on the motion to waive and then approve this?

Mr. DASCHLE. Assuming we get some sort of an accommodation, I have no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to waive the Budget Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I thank Senator DASCHLE for his cooperation on that.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of Senator GRASSLEY—how much time do you desire?

Mr. GRASSLEY. That is plenty for me.

Mr. LOTT. And that Senator DODD be recognized following Senator GRASSLEY. Anybody else on this side seeking morning business time?

Mr. GRASSLEY. Since you asked me, 10 minutes.

Mr. LOTT. All right. We have 10 minutes first going to Senator GRASSLEY, then Senator DODD, and then Senator KENNEDY in that order, and then other Senators who may want to speak in morning business. That is the way I would make the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. I am not sure the request has been clarified—Senator GRASSLEY, Senator DODD, Senator KENNEDY, and Senator MURRAY. That order would be appropriate.

Mr. LOTT. Right.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

(The remarks of Mr. GRASSLEY are printed earlier in today's RECORD during consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 2271.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

#### RECENT TRAGEDY IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, as all of our colleagues and most of America know, tragedy has struck once again in Northern Ireland with the untimely deaths of three young Catholic boys—Richard, Mark, and Jason Quinn. The Quinn brothers were burned to death early Sunday morning after their home was firebombed by Protestant extremists. I join with Prime Ministers Blair and Ahern, President Clinton and others in condemning this terrorist act. I also want to extend, and I am sure I am joined in this by all our colleagues, my deepest condolences to the Quinn family.

The murder of three innocent children is such a cowardly act that it is incomprehensible. Sadly though for those of us who watched the week-long escalation of violence, after members of the Orange Order were prevented from going forward with a controversial parade through the Catholic neighborhoods, the outcome was predictable. Ironically, the Quinn family had absolutely nothing to do with the standoff between members of the Protestant Orange Order and the Catholic neighborhood of Garvaghy Road over whether a controversial parade route would be followed or whether some compromise plan could be devised. Far too often disputes in Northern Ireland has produced innocent victims—many of them children, and it occurred again on Sunday night.

Prime Minister Tony Blair and Northern Ireland's political leaders have called for a halt to the current protest at Drumcree to permit a period of reflection with respect to recent events. I believe that members of the Orange Order should accede to that request. Was the dispute over parade routes really worth the lives of three young boys? I do not believe it was, nor do vast majority of the people of Northern Ireland. It is time for Protestant and Catholic community leaders to put aside their excuses for not having a face to face dialogue. Only they are capable of fashioning a compromise on matters that divide them. Only they can end the senseless violence that threatens to destroy the very foundation of the Northern Ireland Peace Agreement before it even has a chance to become fully operational.

Mr. President, The Good Friday Peace Accords were strongly supported by the majority of Northern Ireland's Catholics and Protestants in the May referendum. The agreement contains a workable plan for getting to the root causes of decades of sectarian conflict, but it must be given a fair chance to produce results. The most recent tragedy in Central Belfast has tested the resolve of Northern Ireland's political leaders to stay the course of peace. I hope they will remain resolute in sup-

port of peace. I pray as well that no more sons or daughters of Northern Ireland parents lose their lives as a result of sectarian terrorism.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as my friend and colleague, Senator DODD, has pointed out, during the weekend, three young brothers—10 year old Richard Quinn, 9 year old Mark Quinn, and 7 year old Jason Quinn—were senselessly murdered because they were Catholic.

Some time ago, an Independent Parades Commission, appointed by the British Government, ruled that members of the Orange Order—a Protestant organization that celebrates a centuries-old victory of Protestants over Catholics by staging triumphalist marches through Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods—could not march through a Catholic neighborhood in Portadown, Northern Ireland. But the Orange Order refused to accept the ruling and vowed to force the march to proceed along the Garvaghy Road in a Catholic neighborhood. A stand-off ensued—members of the Orange Order attempted to march through the area, but were not allowed past barricades erected by security forces. Protestant extremists have used the week-long stand-off as justification to carry out attacks on Catholic homes and members of the police force.

Early Sunday morning, in Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, many miles from Portadown, the Young Quinn boys were asleep in their beds when their home was firebombed by individuals who can only be described as terrorists. The boys were living in a Protestant neighborhood, and their home was targeted because their mother is Catholic.

Both sides deserve their share of the blame for the sectarian attacks that continue in Northern Ireland. But this tragedy never had to happen and never should have happened. The Orange Order must recognize that its refusal to abide by the decision of the Parades Commission led to the murder of the Quinn boys. As a card left at the site of the Quinn home read: "A price to great to pay for a 15 minute walk."

Another contentious parade was conducted today in a civilized manner. Despite opposition by the local Catholic residents on the Ormeau Road in Belfast, the Parades Commission ruled that this parade should be permitted. The Orange Order conducted the parade within the bounds set down by the Commission, and the residents of the area staged a peaceful, dignified protest, but did not attempt to block the parade.

Prime Minister Tony Blair and Northern Ireland's Secretary of State Mo Mowlam deserve credit for not bowing to the pressure of extremists in the Orange Order. And I join with Protestant leader David Trimble, the First Minister of the new Northern Ireland Assembly, and Deputy First Minister

Seamus Mallon in calling on those assembled in Portadown to end their confrontation in light of this tragedy.

This brutal fire bombing was the act of cowards. They do not represent the vast majority of the people in Northern Ireland, Protestants and Catholics alike, who have voted for peace and an end to division. Everyone outraged by the murder of these three young boys must redouble their efforts to support the peace process and to assure that extremists bent on sabotaging that process do not prevail.

We all extend our deepest sympathies to the members of the family.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to proceed for 10 more minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the time moves on on the issue of our Patients' Bill of Rights legislation. Just 43 days remain in this session. The time has come to end the abuses of the HMOs and managed care plans. Families across the country know that too many medical decisions today are being made by the insurance company accountants instead of doctors. They know the company profits too often get priority over patients' needs and, too often, managed care is mismanaged care.

We have legislation—the Patients' Bill of Rights—to end these abuses. Included in the Patients' Bill of Rights is a section that allows ERISA-covered patients to hold their health plans accountable for abusive actions that result in injury or death.

This provision seems to have drawn the strongest opposition from the Republican leadership and their special interest allies. But an article in last Saturday's New York Times paints a poignant picture of the need for reform.

Judges throughout the Federal judicial system have written decisions in which they implore Congress to take action to correct ERISA's gross inadequacies.

They have repeatedly ruled that their hands are tied—even in the most egregious cases—from providing the patients or their families with meaningful redress when an insurance company's actions result in injury or death.

Mr. President, I will quote a few parts of this article.

I ask the Chair to remind me when 2 minutes remain.

... The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in New Orleans, reached a typical conclusion in a lawsuit by a Louisiana woman whose fetus died after an insurance company refused to approve her hospitalization for a high-risk pregnancy. . . .

In dismissing the suit, the court said, "The Corcorans have no remedy, state or Federal, for what may have been a serious mistake."

The court said that the harsh result "would seem to warrant a re-evaluation of