

AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to offer an amendment during the Senate's consideration of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, and that provisions of my amendment would require that: First, whenever a committee reports legislation, that committee must publish a detailed analysis of the impact such legislation might have on children; and second, it will not be in order for the Senate to consider such legislation if the committee has not published such an analysis.

 THE DECISION TO LICENSE THE MANUFACTURE OF RHINO AMMO

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, according to the Associated Press, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has decided to issue a license for the manufacture of Rhino Ammo by the Signature Products Corp. of Huntsville, AL. Rhino Ammo, according to its manufacturer, is designed to fragment upon impact with human tissue in order to inflict maximum injury. Mr. David Keen, the chief executive of Signature Corp., has said of this ammunition:

The beauty behind it is that it makes an incredible wound. * * * That's not by accident. It's engineered by design. The round disintegrates as it hits. There's no way to stop the bleeding. * * * I don't care where it hits. They're going down for good.

The application for this license should be denied. There is something sick about a chief executive officer of an American corporation making such a statement to sell ammunition specifically designed to cause, in Mr. Keen's own words, "horrific" wounds.

There is a history here. The St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868 was the first effort to ban certain types of ammunition which caused unnecessary suffering. The United States was not a party to the declaration, but we did ratify the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, both of which banned the use of dum-dum bullets.

Dum-dum bullets were invented in the late 19th century at the British arsenal in the town of Dum Dum, which was located 6 miles northeast of the Calcutta city center at the time. The rounds expand upon impact, thereby causing much larger wounds than ordinary bullets.

The Hague Conference of 1899 met in May 1899. It was attended by 26 nations and produced three conventions, the second of which was the "Convention with respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land." The Conference also produced three declarations. Here is the text of the third declaration:

III. On Expanding Bullets—The Contracting Parties agree to abstain from the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core, or is pierced with incisions.

It was "especially prohibited" by article 23(e) of the Hague Convention of 1899,

To employ arms, projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury.

And it was "especially forbidden" article 23(e) of the Hague Convention of 1907,

To employ arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering.

The Treasury Department has apparently decided that Americans may arm themselves and use rounds of ammunition which would be forbidden by treaty—the supreme law of the land—to the U.S. Armed Forces. This borders on contempt of the law.

It borders further on contempt of Congress. On Thursday, January 5, in the Washington Post I reported on efforts in the statutes and other means that Congress has adopted in recent years banning rounds of ammunition of particular threat to police officers. Any number of police officials have stated that once this round is manufactured and sold, it will end up being used against policemen. Evidently, this does not in any way trouble the Treasury Department.

Clearly, there has to be a complete review in the executive branch of this issue. Just as clearly no license should be issued until that review has been made and submitted to Congress.

 TRIBUTE TO BEN RICH

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to inform the Senate that one of the giants of American aviation history, Mr. Ben Rich, the long-time director and spirit of the famed Lockheed Skunk Works, passed away on January 5, 1995, in Ventura, CA. Ben Rich was the driving creative force behind the most potent and successful aircraft created by man, including the U-2 and the SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft, the workhorses of the cold war, and the F-117, or Stealth fighter, the backbone of our air campaign in the Desert Storm operation.

Ben Rich's life was synonymous with the great achievements of post-World War II advanced military American aviation. He joined Lockheed in 1950, and participated in the aerodynamic, propulsion, and design aspects of the F-104, U-2, A-12, SR-71 Blackbird and numerous other programs that have earned the Lockheed Skunk Works unparalleled international recognition. In 1975, he was named Lockheed vice president in charge of this talented advanced development projects organization, and from 1975 until his retirement in 1991, he led the Skunk Works through an intense period, including the U-2 production restart, the Stealth fighter development and production and the F-22 advanced tactical fighter prototype development, among other programs. Following his retirement, he continued in aviation as a consultant for the Rand Corp., Lockheed, and other defense contractors and organizations.

Anyone who was privileged even to briefly meet with Ben Rich personally could not help but be affected by his infectious enthusiasm, boundless energy, and persistent can-do attitude. It was an attitude which carried the greatest aircraft developments in the world through daunting engineering challenges at the very edge of the envelope of engineering design and system development.

Unquestionably, his most notable recent achievement during his years as the Chief Skunk was the creation of the Stealth F-117 fighter program. He organized a research and development program to respond to the Nation's need for new fighter aircraft featuring low observable technologies. These included a revolutionary faceted external design, new inlet and exhaust nozzle concepts, advanced radar absorbing materials and structures, and unique antennas and apertures. Even with this range of new technologies, they were all put together in a winning system to achieve initial operational capability in just 5 years.

Furthermore, his team was able to keep the existence of the aircraft totally secret, in the black, until its existence was formally acknowledged by the Air Force, from 1970 until 1988.

The great value of the Stealth fighter was amply demonstrated during Desert Storm when a small force of some 42 aircraft had a major impact on the war. The F-117, according to unofficial sources, destroyed 40 percent of all strategic targets with only 2 percent of the total of all Allied Forces tactical aircraft. It was the only aircraft to attack heavily defended Baghdad, unescorted, delivering laser-guided weapons with unprecedented accuracy, with minimum collateral damage and civilian casualties.

Ben Rich's many achievements have been recognized repeatedly in the aerospace industry. In May 1994, Secretary of Defense William J. Perry presented him with the Distinguished Public Service Award. Among his other awards, he and his team were awarded the 1989 Collier Trophy by the National Aeronautic Association for the Stealth fighter. This award is given annually for the most outstanding achievement in aeronautics and or astronautics.

With Ben's passing, we as a nation are poorer for our loss, but I am certain his spirit and achievements will continue to inspire a new generation of aerospace designers and engineers to new heights in one of America's premier industries.

On behalf of myself and, I know, all my colleagues, I wish to convey our sincere condolences to his wife, Hilda, his son, Michael, and daughter, Karen.

 WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the incredibly enormous Federal debt is like