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Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, full of love and compassion, abundant in grace and truth, we praise You for being the faithful initiator and inspiration of prayer. We need not search for You, because You have found us; we need not ask for Your presence, because You already are impinging on our minds and hearts; we need not convince You of our concerns, because You know what we need even before we ask. What we do need are humble and receptive minds. Awe and wonder grip us as we realize that You want our attention and want to use us to accomplish Your plans for our Nation. We openly confess the inadequacy of our limited understanding. Infuse us with Your wisdom.

The week ahead is filled with crucial issues to be debated and decided. Reveal Your will for what is best for our Nation. We yield our minds to think, and then communicate, Your thoughts. Invade our attitudes with Your patience so that we will be able to work effectively with those who differ with us. Help us to listen to others as attentively as we want them to listen to us. In the midst of controversy keep us unified in the bond of our greater commitment to be servant-leaders of our Nation.

As we press on with the work You have given us to do here, we commit to You the care of loved ones and friends who need Your physical healing and spiritual strength. In Your holy name. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, today there is a period for morning business until 2 p.m., with the following Senators controlling debate: Senator DASCHLE or his designee controlling the first 90 minutes, Senator COVERDELL or his designee in control of the second 90 minutes.

At 2 o'clock we resume consideration of Calendar No. 201, Senate Joint Resolution 21, proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms. No votes will occur today; however, Senators are expected to debate the joint resolution and pending amendments. A cloture motion was filed on the committee amendment on Friday and, under the consent, that vote will occur tomorrow at 2:15. Following that vote there will be a vote on the passage of the health insurance reform bill. So there will be two consecutive rollcall votes beginning at 2:15.

In accordance with rule XXII, Senators have until 1 o'clock today to file first-degree amendments and until 12:30 tomorrow to file second-degree amendments to the committee amendment to the congressional term limits resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, was leader time reserved?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). It was. The majority leader is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO BROOK BERRINGER AND TOBEY LAKE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, today is a very sad day in the northwest Kansas community of Goodland. For today is the day when much of the community

will gather to say their final farewells to one of Goodland's favorite sons.

Much of America came to know Brook Berringer for his leadership on the football field, and for the role he played in helping to quarterback the Nebraska Cornhuskers to back-to-back national championships in 1994 and 1995.

More important than being a champion on the field, however, is being a champion off the field.

And in the days that have followed the tragic death of Brook and his friend and former Goodland resident Tobey Lake, countless Kansans and Nebraskans have testified to the fact that Brook was a champion in all aspects of his life.

"Unassuming," "modest," "role model," "a great kid"; these are some of the words that Brook's family, friends, teachers, and coaches have used to describe him. Brook used his status as a football hero to make a difference in the lives of others.

He was active in church and charitable activities, and was a dedicated member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

He returned to Goodland often during his college years to visit with family and friends, and to provide an inspiration to young people.

Brook's tragic death occurred just 2 days before the National Football League draft, in which he surely would have been selected. In a gesture typical of this outstanding young man, Brook had said that he hoped he would be selected by Kansas City or Denver, so he could remain close to home.

Mr. President, as I think about Brook Berringer, I am reminded of the famous poem by A.E. Housman entitled "To an Athlete Dying Young."

The last four lines of that poem read:

Now you will not swell the rout
Of lads that wore their honors out
Runners whom renown outran
And the name died before the man.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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In countless communities in Kansas and Nebraska, the name and the memory of Brook Berringer will live on for years and years to come.

Mr. President, I know I speak for all Senators, particularly my colleague Senator KASSEBAUM and my two colleagues from Nebraska, Senator EXON and Senator KERREY, in extending our sympathies to the families and friends of Brook Berringer and Tobey Lake.

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADM. JOHN BULKELEY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is with deep sorrow I note the passing of Vice Adm. John Bulkeley. Friday morning a memorial service was held at Memorial Chapel at Fort Myer to honor Admiral Bulkeley, and I think it only appropriate that the Senate takes a few minutes to honor this true American hero.

Admiral Bulkeley had a long and distinguished military career. However, he is best remembered for his service during World War II. In August 1941, then-Lieutenant Bulkeley assumed command of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3, which participated in one of the most spectacular events of the Philippine campaign.

Lieutenant Bulkeley helped break through Japanese lines to transport Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff from Corregidor and Bataan to Mindanao. From there MacArthur flew to Australia, where he assumed command of the Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Shortly thereafter, Lieutenant Bulkeley returned to Negros Island and located and transported the President and Vice President of the Philippine Islands through the Japanese lines to Mindanao to be flown to Australia.

For his service in defense of the Philippines, Admiral Bulkeley was awarded the Medal of Honor. The citation read in part:

For extraordinary heroism, distinguished service and conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty, as Commander of Motor Torpedo Board Squadron Three, in Philippine waters during the period December 7, 1941 to April 10, 1942. The remarkable achievement of Lieutenant Bulkeley's Command in damaging or destroying a notable number of Japanese enemy planes, surface combatant and merchant ships, and in dispersing landing parties and land based enemy forces during the four months and eight days of operations without benefits of repairs, overhaul or maintenance facilities for his squadron, is believed to be without precedent in this type of warfare. His dynamic forcefulness and daring in offensive action, his brilliantly planned and skillfully executed attacks, supplemented by an outstanding leader of men and a gallant and intrepid seaman. These qualities coupled with a complete disregard for his own personal safety reflect great credit upon himself and the Naval Service.

Admiral Bulkeley's service did not end there. He went on to further distinguish himself in the European theater. In 1944, while in command of 110 mine sweepers and escorting motor torpedo boats, he spearheaded the invasion of

Normandy by sweeping the Baie de LaSeine assault area prior to the arrival of the assault force. In July he conducted an operation which successfully deceived the Germans into believing that the main landings for the invasion of Southern France would come in the Baie del Ciotat. Consequently, Admiral Bulkeley engaged in a running gunfight with two German corvettes, both of which were eventually sunk.

Admiral Bulkeley also served with distinction in the Korean conflict, during which he commanded a destroyer division. Later he commanded the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Finally, in June 1967, Admiral Bulkeley reported to Washington, where he headed the Board of Inspection and Survey, a position he held for an unprecedented 21 years.

So I think it is fair to say Admiral Bulkeley's life was marked by courage, dedication, and sacrifice. He is a man who loved his country and served it with distinction. We would all do well to emulate Admiral Bulkeley, a true American hero who will be greatly missed.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that we are in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are. The minority leader controls 90 minutes.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Presiding Officer.

SENATE DELEGATION VISIT TO THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to touch on a couple of matters this morning. The first relates to the opportunity that I had during the recent recess to travel to the former Yugoslavia. I was fortunate enough to travel with two colleagues who, in the past, have indicated a great deal of interest in Bosnia and other countries of the former Yugoslavia, the distinguished Senator from Nevada, Senator REID, and the senior Senator from Utah, Senator HATCH.

Our purpose was really threefold: First, to assess the progress of the Dayton accords; second, to examine, as carefully as we could, the role of the United States military and our Foreign Service personnel in the implementation of those accords; and third, to assess the longer term issues of democratization and privatization as they are developing in the former republics of Yugoslavia.

It was with a great deal of sadness that we left on the very day that the Secretary of Commerce lost his life in a plane crash near Dubrovnik. He and I were supposed to have attended a reception the following evening in Zagreb, Croatia.

I was extraordinarily saddened and disturbed by the early reports that we were given regarding his accident. There has been no one more dedicated to the causes of economic development in troubled countries than the Secretary of Commerce. There has been no one who has carried the message of new opportunities for U.S. business all over the world more diligently than Secretary Brown.

Last week, I addressed my thoughts with regard to the many extraordinary accomplishments of Secretary Brown. I will not do so again this morning except to say that his loss will be mourned and his effort will, again, be realized for what it was: a major achievement in peace, a major achievement in creating new-found opportunities for U.S. businesses abroad, and a major opportunity for countries to continue to find new ways to work and to conduct business with the United States.

His peace effort, on behalf of this country and the people of the former Yugoslavia, was deeply appreciated. And I must say, every place we went, it was the first issue to be raised with me by governmental leaders and others who mourned his loss and recognized his contribution. They expressed the hope that his effort would continue, that through other people and in other ways, the extraordinary accomplishments of the Secretary of Commerce would be continued.

So, while our trip began on a very sad and somber note, our entire delegation chose to continue with it, in part, to show the people of Bosnia and the entire region that the United States remains committed to the peace and development effort for which Ron Brown gave his life.

The Dayton accord has meant a lot of things to a lot of countries and a lot of people, but I think it is fair to say that today in the former Yugoslavia there exists what is termed a "cold peace." We see a lot of opportunity for those who have confronted one another politically and militarily to find peaceful solutions, and there has been progress in that regard. But there is a long, long way to go.

As we traveled to all of the countries that comprise the former Yugoslavia—Bosnia, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia—as well as Albania and Hungary, we could see the tremendous success that has been generated, in part by the courageous new leadership in each of these countries.

There can be no better success story thus far in this area than what we witnessed in Slovenia: a dynamic private sector working daily and weekly to become more a part of the West; economic success very evident as we