

be celebrated in the Nation's capital, indeed in Korea, and in many other places this week. I was privileged to have a small and modest participation in that war as a member of the U.S. Marine Corps. I volunteered for a second period of active military service, having served briefly at the end of World War II.

The three of us in the Senate—as far as I know, there are only three who served in the Marines in Korea—are going to address the Senate in sequence over the next 3 days. It is my privilege to make brief remarks today. My understanding is that the distinguished Senator from Ohio, Mr. GLENN, who was in Marine Corps aviation, will speak tomorrow, and on the third day our distinguished colleague from Rhode Island, Senator CHAFEE.

Mr. President, it is most fitting at this time to pause to reflect on the service and sacrifice of America's 5.7 million Korean war veterans and those from 21 other nations which made up a multinational force that responded to the call of freedom with the invasion by North Korea into the South Korean province.

I take great pride in having had the opportunity to have served in the U.S. Marine Corps. I entered service on October 3, having volunteered during the summer of 1950. I went to Quantico with a group of officers, most of whom had, like me, served for a brief period in World War II. And then eventually most of us saw service in Korea.

To go back historically, on June 25, 1950, the North Korean People's Army had invaded the Republic of Korea in a forceable effort allegedly to unify that landmass into a Communist state. The North Koreans swept over the 38th parallel and occupied Seoul, South Korea's capital, in a very short period of time.

The U.N. Security Council immediately called upon the free world to render assistance to the struggling South Korean Government. President Harry S. Truman, a very courageous President and one who was a strong foe of communism, saw this as an effort of communism to spread in the world, and immediately he responded to the U.N. call for assistance and ordered the 7th Fleet and the Far Eastern air units to support the South Korean military forces.

Truman's Far Eastern Commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, made it clear that only American ground forces could prevent the complete collapse of the Republic of Korea. The President agreed. And in early July American forces joined the South Korean military forces on land, sea and air, and in operations against the North Korean's People's Army. At the outbreak of the Korean war the U.S. Marine Corps was in the condition of less than full readiness.

Recalling that period of history very vividly, because having served for approximately 2 years in the Marine Corps Reserve prior to this, I was well aware, as were all other marines, that

our funds had been cut back severely in that period of time, and the readiness was at less than full state. That was because of 5 years of declining budgets. The Marine Corps' strength had dropped from nearly half-million men and women in 1945 to only 75,000 men and women in June 1950.

Nevertheless, Gen. Clifton B. Case, then Commandant of the Marine Corps, felt that the marines, many of whom were seasoned veterans of World War II, could effectively meet the challenge of battle. He therefore, together with the Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Forrest D. Sherman, advised MacArthur that the 1st Marine Division would be ready for action whenever called.

General Case foresaw MacArthur's response and put his marines worldwide on alert. He recommended additionally a recall of Reserves in an effort to bring the Marine Corps' strength up. And how well I recall the first basic class of which I was a member in October 1950. They were all Reserves recalled to active duty, as I said, many having served for periods during World War II. Within a very brief period, the marines once again would be sailing across the Pacific to answer their Nation's call to arms to defend freedom.

Mr. President, as I rise to make these brief remarks today, I am reminded of those with whom I was privileged to serve who gave their full measure, who gave their life in the cause of freedom in that conflict.

I was, for a brief period, with a squadron in the 3rd Marine Air Wing, and eventually with an air group, Marine Air Group 33. And each day sorties were flown. And, regrettably, periodically a number did not return.

I shall recall one individual very well. His name was Captain Cole. Captain Cole had been a member of VMF 321, a marine squadron operating out of Anacostia, prior to its transformation to a helicopter base. We had been very close friends, as I likewise was a member of the Reserves in that squadron. Captain Cole was a school teacher. He had served in World War II but when his squadron, VMF 321 was called to active duty, he unhesitatingly responded and joined.

On November 11, 1951, by chance the airplane in which I was then an observer landed at an airfield where Captain Cole was stationed. And that was the last time I saw him. Four weeks later he was killed in the line of duty in Korea. And I am everlastingly grateful that his family has allowed me to hang in my office a picture of my dear friend, Captain Cole. I mention him only because there were many others, but he was an example of an American having come back from World War II, remaining in the Reserves so this country could be strong. Dedicating his life to teaching children. And unhesitatingly responding to the call of battle. I recently had the opportunity to meet with his son who was a

very young person at the time of his death. So that I could convey to him some of my recollections about his father.

Mr. President, I am privileged to join here in these remarks. And I look forward to hearing the remarks of two other veterans of that conflict, Senators GLENN and CHAFEE, who were far more active in the combat role than I. And who deserve the great respect for having made their contribution in this conflict in the cause of freedom.

I yield the floor. And I thank very much my colleagues for allowing me to make these brief remarks.

RYAN WHITE CARE REAUTHORIZATION ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WELLSTONE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] is recognized.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry.

Are we back now on the Helms amendment?

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. We would be. My understanding, Mr. President, is that there are some negotiations on the Democratic side of the aisle that are ongoing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the present time the Chair announces the Helms amendment No. 1854 has been set aside.

So we are simply on the bill.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I wanted to speak briefly.

First of all, in transition, let me thank the Senator from Virginia for his remarks. I did not mean to make such an abrupt transition from your very personal and powerful remarks. I apologize. Sometimes we rush so much we are impolite. I hope I was not.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I was unaware. I was totally absorbed in what I was saying. But I thank the Senator.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. President, this amendment, which I gather has been set aside, and I gather there are some negotiations going on, would set a prohibition on the use of Federal funds. And, as I look at this, community-based organizations—part of the definition would be the promotion or encouragement of certain activities—"No funds authorized to be appropriated under this act may be used to promote or encourage, directly or indirectly, homosexuality, intravenous drug use." Let me talk about "encourage, directly or indirectly, homosexuality." We went through this debate before, Mr. President, when we were talking about any activities in schools that would promote directly or indirectly homosexuality.

Mr. President, with all due respect to my colleague from North Carolina, I do not know—I have to believe that this is not the intended effect—but what the effect of this amendment would be, the effect of this amendment would be very cruel and mean spirited and harsh and beyond the goodness of the vast majority of people in this country, because the way this amendment reads—and I certainly hope there will be some change—if you had community-based clinics, say you have the Minnesota AIDS project, and some young man came in and he was talking to some of the people there and he said, “Look, I am gay, and my family is ashamed of me and a lot of my friends shun me. And I do not want to live. I am thinking about taking my life. I feel worthless.” If those men and women that are working at that community-based clinic said to that young man, “The fact that you are gay does not make you any less of a human being. You are a person of worth, dignity and substance. And, for God’s sake, you do not want to take your life. You can live a life of contribution to community. You can live a life of contribution to country, a contribution to world. And you certainly do not want to take your life,” by the wording of this amendment, those individuals that were working at this community-based clinic would be encouraging homosexuality as a way of life.

We cannot have amendments worded like this on the floor of the Senate. This is just too cruel. I am not going to say that the intent of it is too cruel because I do not want to believe that. But the effect of it would be cruel and harsh. It goes beyond the goodness of people in the country and it goes beyond the goodness of Senators regardless of their political party. And this amendment as now worded should be defeated.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). The absence of a quorum has been suggested.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELMS. May I ask a question before the Senator asks for the quorum call?

Mr. KENNEDY. I withdraw the request.

Mr. HELMS. What is up? We are supposed to be working on this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Excuse me. We are under a quorum call.

Does the Senator from North Carolina ask for it to be dispensed with?

Mr. KENNEDY. I withdraw it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the quorum call is dispensed with.

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HELMS. Certainly. Please explain to me. We were trying to be through, finished with this bill at 6. And I, as a matter of courtesy to the

Senator from Massachusetts, permitted him to enter a quorum call.

I had the floor. I did not have to do that.

When can we expect some action on these amendments and the bill? I understand the Democrats have a problem with something else that I have nothing to do with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I welcome working out a process and procedure by which we can get a determination and a judgment on these measures. I have been told that there will be objection to having the votes this evening, that we would not be able to move toward the votes. But we could work out an agreement which would permit a vote up or down on the Senator’s amendments, and also other amendments as well, that would be related to the Senator’s amendments. I was consulting with the chairman of the committee to try and see how that process could be realized.

Obviously, I have no objection to the Senator talking or speaking or debating these matters. What I was trying to do was work out with the floor manager at least a process and a procedure so that we could get votes on the amendments of the Senator from North Carolina and also on amendments that are related to the similar subjects and do that in a way which will accommodate the greatest number of Members.

Mr. HELMS. But the Senator just said they were not going to permit any more votes tonight. Who is not?

Mr. KENNEDY. There is objection to moving towards the conclusion of the votes, to having votes this evening.

Mr. HELMS. So what the Senator is saying then is that the announcement I made that we would attempt to have two more rollcall votes and then finish the debate on the remaining amendments and go to a vote tomorrow morning on two remaining amendments and final passage of the Ryan White bill, that is being objected to, now, is that it?

Mr. KENNEDY. I want to say to the Senator, the Senator made that request at 5:30 without us getting a chance to review those amendments. As far as I am concerned, we ought to get a judgment, and I am quite prepared to stay here to get a judgment. But there has been an issue and question in terms of the scheduling, as a result of the requests that have been made by the acting majority leader. Those matters are being discussed by the leadership, and they believe that if we could work out at least a process by which we could debate or discuss these matters tonight with a judgment so that we could vote on these matters and matters related to those issues tomorrow, that that would be a way of proceeding.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from North Carolina will yield to me just for a moment to pose a question.

Mr. HELMS. Certainly. I hope you can clear it up. I do not understand what he is saying.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Maybe I can try. I think that the minority leadership was concerned about the cloture motions that were filed and how that would affect scheduling. It has nothing to do with the Ryan White CARE legislation. It does, unfortunately, pose a problem for us. And it is my understanding there would not be an objection if we could put down a listing of all of the amendments yet to be debated. We can debate some tonight and then the votes would be tomorrow; is that correct?

Mr. KENNEDY. That would be it.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I wonder if we can suggest the absence of a quorum at this point and see if we can put together a UC agreement which all parties could support.

Mr. HELMS. I will agree to that if I may ask unanimous consent that when I choose to ask that the quorum call be rescinded, that I be recognized to do so and that it occur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Did the Senator from North Carolina ask not only that he be recognized to call off a quorum call but that the calling off of the quorum call be guaranteed?

Mr. HELMS. Absolutely, 100 percent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a request that cannot be granted, as each Senator has the right to object to the unanimous consent request.

Mr. HELMS. I will retain the floor. We will stand in limbo.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Senator yield? Can we ask unanimous consent that the Senator be recognized after the quorum call is terminated?

Mr. HELMS. That would be all right.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the termination of the quorum call, the Senator from North Carolina be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 2 minutes, then I will renew the quorum call and Senator HELMS will be recognized immediately following the rescinding of the quorum call.

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

DISCRIMINATION IN SOCIETY

Mr. SIMON. Thank you, Mr. President.

I suppose I am like a great many Americans on this whole subject, and what we are dealing with in the problem of recognizing homosexuality, and this problem in our society.

I grew up in a home where we had strong opinions against prejudice,