

Undermine the ability of military women stationed overseas to access abortion services by prohibiting military hospitals from performing the procedure, even if paid for with private funds.

Violate the right of a doctor and patient to determine whether a certain late-term abortion procedure is appropriate and necessary.

Whitewash the true political agenda—eliminating access to abortion for all American women.

X-out Title X, the cornerstone of Federal family planning programs.

Yield to the anti-choice agenda that rolls back the hard-won reproductive rights of American women.

Zero out the tax deduction for expenses incurred for pregnancy termination.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

The period for morning business is extended for leader time.

Mr. DOLE. Leader time was reserved, right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in June 1950 the Communist North Korean Army invaded the Republic of Korea in an all-out effort to extinguish the light of freedom.

Although America was weary of war, we came to Korea's defense and joined with many other nations to repel this unprovoked assault.

From the start of the war until the Korean armistice was signed in July 1953, almost 1½ million Americans stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight for freedom.

Inchon, the Chosin Reservoir, Old Baldy, Pork Chop Hill—all were the locations of famous battles, and all bore witness to American courage and sacrifice in the face of unspeakable hardship.

And at the war's end, over 54,000 Americans had made the ultimate sacrifice. More than 100,000 were wounded. And over 8,000 were missing in action.

One of those who made the ultimate sacrifice was Ens. Jesse Brown, America's first black naval aviator. And his story bears repeating.

In December 1950, Ensign Brown was a member of Fighting Squadron 32, aboard an aircraft carrier somewhere off Korea. He flew 20 close air-support missions, providing cover for our outnumbered marines at the Chosin Reservoir. The battle was fierce; our men on the ground were in a desperate situation.

On December 4, 1950, Ensign Brown's aircraft was hit while making a strafing run against the enemy. With tre-

mendous skill, he managed to crash land on a rough, boulder-strewn slope. He survived the crash, waving to his friends as they circled overhead.

They knew he was in trouble, however, when he remained in the cockpit when smoke began to billow from the wreckage. Finally, a fellow member of the squadron could stand it no longer. As the others attacked and held off advancing enemy troops, Lt. Thomas Hudner ignored the dangers of the mountain terrain and enemy troops, and made a deliberate wheels-up landing.

He ran to Ensign Brown's plane, now erupting in flames, and found his friend alive, badly injured, and trapped in the cockpit.

Lieutenant Hudner shoveled snow with his hands to keep Jesse from the flames, burning his own hand badly in the process.

Finally, a Marine helicopter arrived. Lieutenant Hudner, joined by a crewman from the helicopter, struggled desperately to get Jesse out.

Unfortunately, Ens. Jesse Brown died on that slope in Korea.

As President Eisenhower said, Jesse Brown and all those who fought in Korea proved "once again that only courage and sacrifice can keep freedom alive upon the Earth."

Unfortunately, as time passed by, the courage of our soldiers and the rightness of our cause seemed to be forgotten, as the Korean war was buried in the back pages of our history books.

This week, however, with the dedication of the Korean War Memorial here in Washington, DC—in fact, at about 3 o'clock today—Americans join together to pay a long-overdue tribute to the men and women who sacrificed in this so-called forgotten war.

As inscribed at the site, the Korean War Memorial honors the "sons and daughters who answered the call to defend a country they never knew and a people they never met."

The haunting images of 2,400 soldiers and the rugged figures of a combat patrol remind us of the Americans and of their allies from 21 other nations who responded when freedom was threatened.

The lessons of the Korean war are clear: There are no quick and easy fixes to preserve freedom. And there is no substitute for American leadership.

Mr. President, it is with great pride that we honor the sacrifice and the legacy of our Korean war veterans. Let us proudly remember their sacrifice and build on the legacy they earned.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that morning business be extended until 2:15 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for not more than 5 minutes each, unless they get consent, of course.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we are still waiting. We have people negotiating on the so-called gift ban. We hope to have some report by then. We would like to complete action on that today. I hope we can complete action on that today.

Mr. KYL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, since I will be taking the chair in 5 minutes, I will confine my remarks. Let me begin by complimenting the majority leader with his very fine remarks just delivered with respect to the Korean War Memorial. He spoke eloquently, and I think his remarks really typify what all of us remember and feel now about that war and the people who represented our country in that conflict. I want to compliment the majority leader on what he has just said.

GIFT BAN

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I would like to make a few remarks about the gift ban, which we will be going to shortly, because there will not be adequate time to describe our feelings with respect to this and, therefore, I thought I would take a moment right now.

It seems to me we need to act, we need to act fairly quickly in order to improve the law that deals with the kind of gifts that Members of the Senate can receive.

There are three particular reasons why we need to do this. In the first place, undue influence is a factor. While I cannot think of a situation in which a Senator's vote has been bought by a lobbyist, the fact of the matter is that taking gifts creates undue influence. It needs to stop. I think reforms in this area will stop it.

Second, there is a perception in the public that the Senate takes a lot of gifts. While it is not necessarily true, the fact any gifts are received helps to contribute to that perception. We need to deal with that perception problem and not taking gifts, or at least any kind of significant gifts, will help deal with that.

And third, taking things because of our position becomes a way of life for some Members. In some cases, there is absolutely nothing wrong with it. A very elderly Indian woman who had been standing at a meeting for over 1 hour out in very cold temperatures in northern Arizona one day when I was finished, and when I began to walk away, slipped a ring, a turquoise ring into my hand and then quickly melted away into the crowd. I understood the significance of that, and I will never forget that as an expression on her part of appreciation of what I was attempting to do and nothing more than that.

So some gifts can be very touching, and they are as important to the giver as they are to the receiver.

By the same token, some gifts become a way of life. I am going to step on some of my colleagues' toes when I say this, but, frankly, there are things permitted by the rules today that we simply ought not to permit. The legislation that is being crafted now, I hope, will prevent this kind of activity from occurring and, as a result, will deal both with the problem of undue influence and the problem of public perception.

I speak of one example, and that is attendance at charity events. Mr. President, you know charities love to have us in attendance. They love to put our names on the invitation list, on the honorary committee. It lends credence and credibility. We all support charities in that way. We will attend the dinner to lend our support and attend the charitable event.

Obviously, the group will many times ask us to come as a guest of theirs. We do that and we do it willingly and, obviously, that does not buy anything in terms of votes. That would continue to be permitted.

But the other kind of participation in charitable events is not so benign. That is the charitable golf tournament or other things as well, but I will use the golf tournaments.

As I say, I will step on some people's toes. The fact of the matter is, when someone flies us a couple of thousand miles away to a resort community to play golf because our presence there somehow makes it a more attractive event for the people who are paying money to attend but we get the free evening and the meal and the drinks and all the rest of it and the free golf game and, frequently, a free putter, whatever, that goes beyond simply lending our name and presence to an event that has a charitable purpose.

I think it is wrong and, therefore, I support the kind of reform which would preclude us from accepting recreational benefits in conjunction with our participation in these kinds of charitable events.

Again, Mr. President, I am just singling out this one example to illustrate the difference between the kind of things that have historically been felt to be OK and we do not think anyone would criticize us for doing, supporting a charity, and, on the other hand, those kinds of things which have crept into the Senate business over time to give us benefits that the general public does not have.

Most people do not get invited to charitable events and given a free putter and a free trip and free meals and, most important, the free golf game. The tee costs of this are significant.

So the rule I support says if you want to participate in a charitable event, be our guest, but you have to get there on your own and you have to pay your own costs for participating; they cannot give that to you. If they want you to attend the dinner with them, fine, but you cannot go there for the purpose

of getting some benefit that ordinarily people do not get, such as a free golf game and a free trip to a resort community.

That is the kind of thing which, frankly, gives us a bad name, and it may or may not, in some cases, lead to the argument that there has been undue influence created as a result of the people who are actually paying for the event.

So, Mr. President, I think my time has expired. I simply want to begin this debate by saying we will have some tough choices, but we have to enact reforms. It is the only way that we will prevent undue influence, on the one hand, and, second, end some of the perception problems that the Senate has, and at the end of the day our Government can exist and function only so long as the people have confidence in it, and that means confidence in the people who represent them. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes in morning business.

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

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR BYRD

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I want to add my congratulations to those of my colleagues for Senator BYRD today. He was celebrated for casting his 14,000th vote in the U.S. Senate. I know this is a time when it is popular sport to denigrate both the body politic and politicians. But we ought to understand that our country for nearly 200 years has been served by a wonderful array of statesmen and women who have often provided decades of service to preserve and strengthen our democracy.

When I hear these days of the slick ideas that some people put forward in order to solve the political dilemmas in our country, whether it is term limits or some other quick fix, I am reminded of the history of our country. I am reminded of the history of service by Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Goldwater, Humphrey, Taft, yes, BYRD, and DOLE, and so many others, who come and serve, often with great distinction, and contribute a great deal to our country.

It is not purely an accident that our country has become a world power, a country that tackles problems most other countries will not even admit exist, a country that is incredibly self-critical from time to time, but nonetheless a country that has progressed in many areas beyond most countries in the world. It is not an accident.

It results, I think, partly from the genius, inventiveness, and risk-taking ability of those in the private sector in a capitalistic system, who advance this country's interests. But it also results

from the judgment and compassion and wisdom of the line of leaders that stretches back 200 years, leaders who were willing to serve in the public sector and help create a democratic form of Government that works—and works better than any in the previous history of the world.

So I wanted, today, to stand and commend and pay tribute to Senator BYRD. I did not know much about him. I did not know what to think about him, frankly, before I came to the Senate. I obviously knew about him, read a lot about him, and watched him work. But I have had an opportunity now to study more closely his contributions to this Senate, and he, in my judgment, has created a lasting legacy of great significance to this body. He, of course, has many years yet to serve. But let me join Republicans and Democrats today in saying congratulations to someone who has devoted so much time to performing his duty for our country.

LIFTING THE ARMS EMBARGO IN BOSNIA

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I want, for a brief moment, to comment about the vote yesterday on lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia. I did not speak at great length on the issue, but I was enormously troubled by it. We have voted on this a number of times in the past, and I have always resisted lifting the arms embargo, not because I did not want it to be lifted; I did, but I felt it inappropriate for us to do so unilaterally.

Yesterday, finally, I decided to vote to lift the embargo. As I said, I was enormously troubled by that vote. It was a difficult decision to make. But I felt it was a necessary decision to make. We cannot, it seems to me, sit by week after week and month after month and watch what is happening in Bosnia to innocent victims of that war. This is a war in which one side is heavily armed and the other side is prevented from getting sufficient arms to defend themselves. And I believe that we are doing something that represents the right course in that region of the world.

It is true, I think, that lifting the arms embargo will mean more arms in the region and perhaps an acceleration of the war. That may be true. But it is also true today that the Serbian army is marching in Bosnia, and it is moving into safe havens where the Bosnian Moslems have turned in their heavy weapons. When somebody says, "Why did the people not defend themselves?" it is because they could not get weapons with which to do so.

It is clear that the United Nations and UNPROFOR could not keep the peace. It is hard to keep peace where peace does not exist. You presumably can keep the peace if you have peace. But there is no peace in Bosnia.