

is humanitarian; two is important; and three I would call vital. There is other terminology that people might want to use, but I would like to stimulate at least some discussion and thought about the areas where the United States may be involved.

A humanitarian interest is an interest in which we want to see an alleviation of suffering, but where we do not have a significant strategic interest. This includes cases like Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Bangladesh, Sudan—places where people are going through tragic turmoil and, in many places, actually starving.

We see them on television. It brings tears to our eyes. We want to do something about it, but, in my view, this does not mean we should automatically think about sending military forces. In those cases where we want to alleviate suffering, I think our responsibility—again keeping in mind the other responsibilities we have as a superpower that no one else can perform—our responsibility, generally speaking and in most cases, is to say to our allies: we will help you with logistics, we will help you with airlift, we will help you with sealift, we will help you with intelligence, and we will help you with communications, but we want you to do your job by putting in ground forces where necessary for peacekeeping or peace enforcement purposes. Not only to our allies in the traditional sense, but also to nations in the region where the tragedy is occurring.

In other words, on most such occasions, we should do the things only we can do and let others do things they can do.

Mr. President, this probably does not meet the definition of a national security strategy, but I believe we need to start thinking along those lines.

America cannot deploy military forces in all of these humanitarian areas, and when we do, we can get into serious and severe difficulty. Somalia is the best example of that.

To me, a vital interest is one that we are willing to fight for and, if necessary, willing to send our young people off to die for. This is an awesome responsibility. There are not many of those interests in the world, by the very definition of that word, and we have to be very careful in designating an area as a place where we have a vital interest. That word ought to be used very carefully.

Korea is a place where we have vital interests. Without any doubt, we would fight in Korea, if necessary. We have already demonstrated that. We continue to demonstrate it with the presence of thousands of American military forces. We have already demonstrated we have a vital interest in the Middle East in the Persian Gulf war and by the deployment we had—a couple of deployments—just in the last 2 years when the Iraqis again started threatening Kuwait.

Mr. President, we also have had a vital interest in Europe since World

War II, and we continue to have a vital interest in Europe. We are a party to the North Atlantic Treaty, which provides for a collective defense in the case of an armed attack against one or more of the parties.

The United States also has entered into bilateral defense treaties with Japan, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea. We have entered into a multilateral defense treaty with Australia and New Zealand—although in the latter case, our obligations under that treaty have been suspended with respect to New Zealand since September of 1986 because of differences on the question of port visits of nuclear-powered warships. Mr. President, under that treaty, we have committed to meet the common dangers of an armed attack on our treaty partners in accordance with our constitutional processes. That is the case in most of these treaties.

And, of course, the area Senator LUGAR and I have emphasized more than any other in the last 2 or 3 years, and where we have the most profound and difficult national security challenge in the next 10, 20 years, or even longer, is that we have a vital interest in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction—not simply nuclear weapons, but chemical as well as biological weapons, which can literally kill tens of thousands of people in an instant. That is also a vital interest because it could be a direct threat to our Nation and to our friends in the world.

Now, the most difficult of all of these areas is the third category, the one that fits between vital and humanitarian, and the term that I use is “important interest.” An important interest is an interest that is more than a mere humanitarian interest, but does not rise to the level of a vital interest. There are overlaps between these categories. They no longer come in a neat package. The most difficult can be exemplified by Bosnia, where I have long believed we have had an important interest but not a vital interest. I do believe that we have a strategic and even a vital interest in preventing that conflict from spreading. If it spreads to other areas, then it could indeed become vital. When an important but not vital interest becomes a test of NATO solidarity—as has happened in the case of Bosnia—when an important interest becomes a test of United States leadership in NATO and of United States credibility and commitment in the world, it moves into a category beyond important. Such is the case in Bosnia.

We must also bear in mind when considering the deployment of our forces for other than a vital interest that the cumulative impact of such deployments may interfere with our responsibilities as the world's lone superpower in areas which are truly vital to U.S. security and the American people.

Returning, briefly, to the subject of Executive-Congressional consultation, I note that the majority leader, Sen-

ator DOLE, introduced S. 5, the Peace Powers Act of 1995 earlier this year, which, in part, would have repealed the War Powers Resolution but re-enacted the consultation and reporting provisions of the War Powers Resolution.

Mr. President, I also note that the May 1994 White Paper entitled “The Clinton Administration's Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations,” stated that the administration would support legislation along the lines of that introduced by myself, Senators Mitchell, BYRD, WARNER, and COHEN, to amend the War Powers Resolution to introduce a consultative mechanism and to eliminate the 60-day withdrawal provisions.

Based upon these developments, Mr. President, I believe it is very important in the next year that we have a chance to forge a bipartisan approach that would meet the needs both of the Congress and of the administration and that would foster a more cooperative approach between the two branches on important national security decisions. When our military forces go into harm's way, they have every right to expect that both the executive branch and the legislative branch have been involved in the decisionmaking and are behind the mission. That is something we owe the military men and women who serve in our forces abroad.

Mr. President, I intend to introduce legislation early next year to address this very important issue. It has been delayed too long in terms of dealing with it. I repeat, the longer we pretend that we have on the books legislation that covers congressional responsibility in this important, crucial area, the longer we deal with an illusion which has no basis in reality. Mr. President, I solicit input from all Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle on this issue. I hope we can address it before the next crisis arises.

I thank the Chair, and I yield back whatever time I have remaining.

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

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

#### SCHEDULE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we have had a number of inquiries about what the schedule will be for the remainder of the day. Frankly, I do not know. It depends on the meeting, which will take place here in a few moments with White House representatives and Members of the House and Senate, on the budget. It is my understanding that if a serious budget is proposed and presented by each side, then the House will be prepared to send us a short-term continuing resolution that would

take us through at least next Tuesday. If that develops—and it may be later on today—I would have to check and see if there would be a request for a rollcall vote on either side. If not, we might be able to advise our colleagues within the next hour as to what the program will be.

It is also my hope that on the defense authorization bill, even though the House does not take up the conference report until 4 o'clock, we might reach some time agreement on that bill to permit us to start debate earlier than 5 p.m.—in fact, early afternoon—and we can debate it on Monday and have that vote sometime around 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

So what I am suggesting is that if everybody wants to cooperate, we may be able to work it out so there might not be any votes for the balance of the day or on Monday, and a vote will occur on Tuesday at around 11. But I cannot make that statement definitely at this time.

So that is what we are working on. If my colleagues have ideas or objections or suggestions, I hope they will be in touch with me or staff between now and, say, 12:15.

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. BYRD. 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. BYRD. Mr. President, I shall speak longer than 5 minutes, but I do not think I will be longer than 10 minutes. I ask unanimous consent that I may speak as long as I require.

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

#### DR. RICHARD C. HALVERSON

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the founder of Methodism, John Wesley, declared, "The world is my parish." In a like fashion, Dr. Richard Halverson might have declared that the Senate side of the United States Capitol, the city of Washington, DC, and the United States of America were his parish.

No one who ever passed Dr. Halverson in the hallways or in the streets of this Federal community had any reason to doubt that Dr. Richard Halverson was a man in whom the Light of God's Love shone brightly. From the men and women who clean our offices at night to the men and women who prepare the meals in our dining rooms and cafeterias, to the men and women who deliver the mail throughout the office complexes, to the men and women who police the streets of Capitol Hill, to the men and women who serve in the offices of Senators and on the elevators and in committee staffs to the men and women who sit on the Floor of the United States Senate as

elected officials of the fifty sovereign States, no one was beyond Dr. Halverson's love, his ministry, and his care. If one followed Dr. Halverson throughout his daily routine, one would not find a man more possessed by, as well as animated by, the Capitol Spirit of the Living God. I have met few men in any ordained order of the clergy or any denomination, who fit the phrase "Men of God" so well as did Dr. Halverson.

Dr. Richard Halverson was a man of plain speech and honest demeanor. His eloquence was often in his simplicity. No problem brought to him by one of us or by anyone on Capitol Hill was too small for his attention or too menial to call forth from him a prayer or a blessing. Having come from a major Washington parish—The Fourth Presbyterian Church on River Road—a church numbering among its members thousands—Dr. Halverson, on assuming the chaplaincy of the U.S. Senate, shouldered his duties without missing a beat. During his years of service among us, he was in much demand nationwide to share his spiritual maturity and the depth of his insights with thousands upon thousands of people in conferences across our country. In spite of the demand upon his time, however, Dr. Richard Halverson never neglected his primary duty here in the United States Senate. Working as one man among ordinary men and women—the men and women elected to the high position of United States Senator, Dr. Halverson seemed to grasp instinctively our needs as human beings first and our needs as Senators second. In all of the years of his service here, Dr. Halverson sowed seeds of faith, and kindness, and love that will continue to bear fruit in all of our lives, and in the life of this institution long after all of us have departed its halls.

I am particularly grateful to Dr. Halverson for the pastoral care that he lent to me personally during the ordeal of the loss of my beloved grandson in a truck accident. And I remember with thankfulness his ministry to my wife during her seasons of illness and debility. And I shall never forget the witness that Dr. Halverson shared with me of his own faith as he and I opened our hearts to one another and searched the deeper things of life in sometimes casual conversations or in moments of profound insight. If ever there were a model of the "Priesthood of all Believers," Dr. Halverson was a priest of that order of "Melchisedec" spoken of in the Holy Scriptures. Dr. Halverson had the enviable ability to share his faith in God as one might recommend to another his Best Friend. For Richard Halverson, God was no abstraction, but the first reality of waking in the morning, traveling forth into the world by day and returning home at night to his slumber.

I saw the sun sink in the golden west;  
No angry cloud obscured its latest ray.  
Around the couch on which it sank to rest  
Shone all the splendor of a summer day.

And long, though lost to view, that radiant light,  
Reflected from the sky, delayed the night.

Thus, when a good man's life comes to a close,

No doubts arise to cloud his soul with gloom,  
But faith triumphant on each feature glows,  
And benedictions fill the sacred room.  
And long do men his virtues wide proclaim,  
While generations rise to bless his name.

I have no doubt that Dr. Halverson has indeed now gone to his reward in that Eternity for which each of us yearns in his heart of hearts. Death can be no victor over the life of a man like Richard Halverson—a man whose daily walk and whose wisdom were rooted in the Eternal Word of God. Indeed, as Jesus said, when he saw Nathanael coming to him, we might also say of Dr. Richard Halverson, "Behold an Israelite in whom there is no guile."

My wife and I extend our deep deepest sympathies to Mrs. Halverson and to the family of Dr. Halverson. He was not slick; he was not even particularly polished, perhaps, but neither was the Jesus Christ whom he served. This was not just a vocation, it was an avocation, and what you saw was what you got.

As I said to his son after Dr. Halverson's passing, I have no doubt—and I had no doubt that Dr. Halverson knew—of his son's grief. I felt that way when my own foster father passed from this earthly life. I felt that way when my grandson was taken at the age of 17. I felt that his spirit still lived, and that he knew of my grief.

Dr. Halverson knows today of his family's grief. They can take solace in the promise that he still lives, and that they can one day be reunited with him.

#### ROSE STILL GROWS BEYOND THE WALL

Near a shady wall a rose once grew,  
Budded and blossomed in God's free light,  
Watered and fed by morning dew,  
Shedding its sweetness day and night.

As it grew and blossomed fair and tall,  
Slowly rising to loftier height,  
It came to a crevice in the wall,  
Through which there shone a beam of light.

Onward it crept with added strength,  
With never a thought of fear or pride.  
It followed the light through the crevice's length

And unfolded itself on the other side.  
The light, the dew, the broadening view  
Were found the same as they were before;  
And it lost itself in beauties new,  
Spreading its fragrance more and more.

Shall claim of death cause us to grieve,  
and Make our courage faint or fall?

Nay! Let us faith and hope receive:  
The rose still grows beyond the wall.

Scattering fragrance far and wide,  
Just as it did in days of yore,  
Just as it did on the other side,  
Just as it will forevermore.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.  
Mr. THOMAS addressed the Chair.  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

#### SENATOR BYRD'S STATEMENT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I think we all are grateful and thankful for the