

made a statement that says you were wounded in the war." I did not make a statement. And Senator DOLE does not talk about his injuries, but he gets labeled with it.

Unfortunately, today, in modern politics, the tendency is to look for the worst. And in Senator DOLE, not only do we not have the worst, we have the best impulses of human beings and of Americans—an American who was willing to serve and willing to come back and not with bitterness say, "You owe me," but an American who was willing to come back and say, "The debt is still on my side. I feel compassion to those in Russell, KS, who welcomed me home. I feel compassion and respect for my father, who did the same. I feel compassion and respect for all Americans who continue to try to struggle not just with their lives but to overcome adversity, as well."

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I would be pleased to engage in a colloquy with my friend from Arizona.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I just want to thank my friend from Nebraska for stepping forward.

We cannot do anything about someone like Mr. Trudeau, but we intend to try.

I do believe that when something as egregious and outrageous as this is—and, frankly, Senator DOLE would not like to hear me say this—but it has to hurt when one's service and sacrifice to one's country is demeaned and denigrated in this fashion.

I am grateful that someone like Senator KERREY would step forward and condemn it. I do not know if it stops this kind of thing. I do not know what beneficial effect it has. But I do know this: For Senator KERREY and me to remain silent in the face of this outrage would be a dereliction of duty on our part, if I may use a phrase from our previous incarnation.

So I want to thank Senator KERREY for saying this.

I do not intend to belabor the point, and I know Senator KERREY does not, but I hope the American people know—and especially BOB DOLE knows—that the cynicism and sarcasm of Mr. Trudeau is not shared by the overwhelming majority of the American people.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, if I could add one additional thing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, the public should not view this as a couple of old veterans wandering down here to the floor to defend another old veteran that got beat up by a cartoonist.

Senator DOLE has the capacity to make fun of himself, as I do and as does the Senator from Arizona. This is not saying our skin is so thin we cannot take a cartoonist's deprecating comments about us. Lord knows, it happens all the time. It is hard to pick up an account of something you have said or done and not find something being said in a deprecating fashion. I do not

mind that at all. I do not object to any cartoonist or journalist that wants to take some foible of mine, a weakness of mine, and magnify it and have some fun with it.

But that is not what is occurring in this case. There is a deep offense given, as a consequence, to isolating something that, in fact, does not occur. Senator DOLE does not wear his wound out in front of the public. He does not try to use it to gain some kind of advantage. Quite the contrary is the case.

I am here this morning to say that I admire that. Indeed, beyond admiring it, I believe that it is sort of something that Americans need to emulate—to emulate a man who says, "I may be suffering, but my concern is for my friends and neighbors who welcomed me home. My concern is with my father who made a trip to Chicago to visit me. My concern is still with others who are struggling in their lives."

I yield the floor.

Mr. McCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I see the managers are waiting. I would like to make one additional comment on a different subject.

THE LINE-ITEM VETO

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, last night we passed in the Senate something that I have been working on for 10 years. I know that everyone is aware that it did not happen because of the efforts only of Senator COATS and myself.

We are very grateful for the help and efforts that Senator DOLE engaged in in bringing together enough of us that it was an overwhelming victory. Senator DOMENICI and Senator STEVENS were very instrumental in that.

And, of course, we respected very much the participation of Senator BYRD. I think years from now when people read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the debate that was conducted, I think they will be illuminated by his remarks.

Also, Senator EXON, the manager on the other side of the bill, and Senator LEVIN, whose amendment I think was extremely helpful.

Sheila Burke spent many, many hours in meetings in an effort to bring Republicans together on this issue. Sharon Soderstrom, the able assistant of Senator COATS, and Megan Gilly did an outstanding job; David Crane, Bill Hoagland, Dave Hoppe, Eric Ueland, Joe Donoghue, and Mark Buse.

So I would like to thank all of them for their enormous assistance, not only in recent weeks but in recent years, in helping us achieve what I think is one of the most important changes in the way that this country does business since 1974, when the Budget and Impoundment Act was passed.

I thank my colleagues for their patience.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

SANBORNTON MAN CROSSES REMAGEN BRIDGE IN WORLD WAR II

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Guy J. Giunta, Sr., a resident of Sanbornton, NH, who played a significant role in the infamous capture by the Americans of the bridge at Remagen during World War II. This offensive resulted in shortening the war and saving thousands of lives.

Guy was a private first class in the 78th Infantry Division. He was one of the American soldiers who crossed the bridge at Remagen over the Rhine River, 50 years ago this month. This battle illustrated the American military strength which caught the Germans by surprise. The events of March 7, 1945, were known as the "Miracle of Remagen."

Guy left his native Italy for the United States in 1927 where he worked as a machinist making parts for turbines for the U.S. Navy when the war broke out. Deferments as an essential worker kept him out of the war until 1943, but after learning of friends dying overseas, he enlisted in a war that included his birthland.

When soldiers reached a plateau above Remagen on March 7, they saw German troops and civilians retreating across the Ludendorff Bridge. Violating instructions to proceed down the Rhine, Gen. William M. Hoge ordered his men to take the bridge. After refusing, the men heard a "whoosh" as 660 pounds of dynamite lifted the bridge from its stone piers.

There was still shooting as soldiers fought their way up the big cliff on the eastern end of the bridge. Twenty-four Americans died on or around the bridge. Guy Giunta was one the 600 brave men who were involved in taking the bridge, including 200 engineers who cut wires to the unexploded dynamite. Guy's medals from the war include three major battle stars: the Ardennse, the Rhineland, and Central Europe.

Guy Giunta is a retired Westinghouse machinist. His wife, Rina Passi, also a native Italian, didn't meet her future husband until after the war, but knew of him because she translated his mother's letters to him from Italian into English. They have lived in a white farmhouse in Sanbornton since 1985.

I commend Guy for sharing his experiences at this important World War II battle with many in New Hampshire. His courage and patriotism are an inspiration to us all. It is an honor to represent Guy Giunta, Sr., and his family in the U.S. Senate.

TRIBUTE TO DICK REINERS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today I want to take a moment to commemorate the long and distinguished life of my dear friend, Richard H. Reinners, an

outstanding American, who passed away earlier this year.

Dick Reiners was born September 24, 1907, on a small farm east of Lennox, SD, and passed away on January 15, 1995, at his rural home north of Worthing, SD. Throughout his life he was dedicated to his family, his community, and the land in which he lived.

As a father and husband, Dick epitomized the term "family values." He was faithful, honest, and loyal and he passed those values on to his children and grandchildren. As a member of the community, Dick was constantly active in improving the quality of people's lives. He served on numerous boards, including his church, his children's school district, the Farmers Home Administration, and the South Dakota Farmers Union. He was also actively involved in politics and labored tirelessly for the people he believed in.

As a farmer, Dick held a reverence for the land and its capacity for production. He was a hard worker and an eternal optimist.

Dick spoke his mind. He never gave up. He was always a kind and thoughtful man.

During my travels as a U.S. Senator, I am constantly humbled by the people of my State—people like Dick Reiners—and the basic principles by which they live their lives: a love of family, an obligation to community service, and a strong commitment to an honest day's work. Those who knew Dick Reiners learned much from him, and I am honored to say that he was my friend. He will not be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO THE 87TH ENGINEER BATTALION (HEAVY PONTOON)

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Army organization in recognition of its distinguished service to this Nation and extraordinary performance during World War II. The 87th Engineer Battalion was the first heavy pontoon battalion activated at Fort Benning, GA, on August 1, 1940. Also trained at Fort Benning, this battalion went ashore at Utah Beach in the Normandy landing to build the bridges needed to liberate France. Among the many rivers that had to be crossed were the Meuse, the Saar, and the Moselle. The 87th Engineers bridged them all.

This brought the 87th Engineer Battalion to the most awesome and difficult of all European rivers, the Rhine. Fifty years ago today, on March 24, 1945, the 87th Engineer Battalion made history when they constructed the longest pontoon bridge in the world across the Rhine River at Oppenheim. Despite shortages of personnel and equipment, the 87th was ordered to move Patton's 3d Army across the Rhine. They built a 1,237 foot span in 13 hours while under constant enemy attack. Their efforts resulted in the establishment of the second American bridgehead across the Rhine and contributed directly to the overall success

of Allied operations. When they were not building bridges, the soldiers of the 87th Engineer Battalion assisted in hauling thousands of tons of critical supplies from the beaches to the interior depots. Their successful accomplishment of this critical mission helped to maintain the Allied momentum throughout the war.

The soldiers of the 87th Engineer Battalion repeatedly distinguished themselves as professional soldiers, technically competent engineers, and great Americans whose performance of duty was outstanding.

For their efforts and impressive successes, it is my privilege to wish the World War II veterans of the 87th Engineer Battalion the best in the years ahead and join the Nation in expressing our heartfelt thanks for their dedication and selfless devotion and service to the United States of America.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY 1995

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, tomorrow marks the 174th anniversary of the opening of the struggle by the Greek people for independence from the Ottoman Empire. I am honored to be a sponsor of the resolution designating tomorrow, March 25, 1995, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy.

Greek Independence Day celebrates the independence the Greek people achieved after almost 400 years of foreign control. In all those years of domination and repression, the people of Greece retained their passion for democracy. This passion is alive and well today.

The United States and Greece have a long history of shared democratic ideals and beliefs, when our Founding Fathers designed the American form of government, they took inspiration from the democratic traditions of ancient Greece. Later, Greek patriots in the struggle against the Ottoman Sultan followed the example of the American Revolution in their fight for freedom and their efforts to design their new government.

In this century, Greece has been an outstanding ally and leader in the fight for democracy; 9 percent of all Greeks, gave their lives to help stop the tyranny of Hitler. Together Greece and the United States fought against communism throughout the cold war and together we must work to solve the problems of the post-cold-war era.

On this special occasion, it is fitting to pay tribute to all the contributions that the Greek people have made to American life, both as valuable members of our own society and as members of a nation that was the birthplace of democracy.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise once again to join the Greek American

community as they celebrate the 174th anniversary of the beginning of their revolution for independence from under the yoke of the Ottoman Empire.

I and 47 of my colleagues in the Senate joined together to commemorate this historic event by cosponsoring Senate Resolution 79, a resolution commemorating March 25, 1994, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy.

From their first settlement in the 18th century in St. Augustine, FL, to one of the largest Greek communities in America, Astoria, NY, the Greek people have been an influential segment of American society. Their history, culture, language, religion, and of course native culinary artistry, have enriched all of America. Greece has contributed great things in the areas of arts, education, medicine, and philosophy, but no contribution was more precious than that of democracy.

Born in Athens during the age of Pericles and nurtured in the United States, the principles of democracy are now being practiced throughout the world. This new wave of democracy, would never have come to fruition had it not been for Hellenistic political thought. We will always be indebted to Greece for giving us this most precious gift.

AG WEEK

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President. This week is National Ag Week. It is the one week of the year that we take time out to applaud America's farmers for what they give to us every week of the year. Undoubtedly, they are the most progressive, most efficient, and most productive in the world.

American agriculture is an industry to be proud of. America exports more than 43 billion dollar's worth of food products every year—that is a trade surplus of \$17 billion. Agriculture also employs more than 21 million Americans.

But those numbers don't tell the whole story. Every day, Americans eat. So every day, we all depend on the American farmer. We expect the best from our farmers—and they deliver. We have a cheap, wholesome, safe, and dependable food supply. No doubt about it, we as consumers are getting a pretty good deal.

Agriculture has made exciting advances this last year. Most important, GATT and NAFTA have opened up new trade opportunities for American agriculture. Finally, America's farmers will gain access to millions of new customers around the world.

At home, Republicans are leading the charge to reduce the regulatory, paperwork, and tax burdens which depress the farmer's bottom line. As we work to rein in the Federal Government, we will focus on preserving the programs that advance American agriculture in the world market place.