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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:

Dear God, our Father, with whom there is no variableness or shadow of turning, more steadfast than the stars and more reliable than the rising and setting of the Sun, we thank You for Your changelessness. You are the same yesterday, today, and forever. You are our one fixed stability in the midst of changing circumstances. Your faithfulness is our peace. It is a source of comfort and courage that You know exactly what is ahead of us today. Go before us to show the way. Here are our minds, inspire them with Your wisdom; here are our wills, infuse them with the desire to follow Your guidance; here are our hearts, infill them with Your love. There is enough time today to do what You desire; so grant us freedom from tyranny of the urgent. You have been so patient with us; help us to be patient with those around us. We commit this day to You and thank You in advance for Your presence and power. In the name of our Lord. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

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

SCHEDULE

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, today there will be a period for morning business until the hour of 11:30 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1745, the Department of Defense authorization bill. At 12 noon, under the previous order, there are expected to be

five rollcall votes as follows: First on the passage of the DOD authorization bill, followed by a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 1788, the national right-to-work bill, followed by votes on or in relation to the Dorgan amendment, the Kassebaum amendment, and final passage of the TEAM Act.

Following those votes at noon, an additional period of morning business is anticipated and the Senate will begin consideration of the Defense appropriations bill. Therefore, rollcall votes are expected throughout the day and into the evening in an attempt to make substantial progress on the Defense appropriations bill.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 1936

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1936) to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar of general orders.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business, for not to extend beyond the hour of 11:30 a.m.

The Senator from Montana is recognized.

TRUST

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, over the Fourth of July, I guess our break was taken a little bit differently. Due to circumstances of a personal matter in both my wife's family and my family, we did not get to spend as much time in our home State of Montana as we would have liked.

Generally, a couple rides on an airplane, but basically we drove across this Nation, across the heartland of this Nation, all the way from the Rocky Mountains back to Washington, DC.

But I flew into California. We were talking yesterday about the encryption issue, an issue that allows people to encode their messages that are sent on the information highway and that there is some reliance that those messages are only received by the folks they are intended for, and when the folks receive those messages, they have confidence that it was sent by the right person and the message has not been tinkered with before they received it.

That happens to be something in this new technology, this information age, that we will be talking a lot about. But as I sat on the airplane, I met a young couple, and I opened the newspaper to the situation with the FBI files at the White House, of which the young woman said, "That doesn't make a lot of difference to me," because she was a supporter of this President and she was going to vote that way anyway. I did not argue with her. She did not know me from Adam, but I asked what she did for a living and she said she was a computer analyst.

I said, "Well, does your company do business with the Government?"

She said, "Yes, we do."

I said, "In sensitive areas like defense or security, or whatever?"

And she said, "Well, I don't know about those things."

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



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I said, "Well, would it make any difference if your records were at the White House?"

All at once, it started to become a thing of conversation. I did not say anything more about it, but she and her husband talked about it for the rest of the trip.

When we talk about this issue of encryption and key escrow and those kinds of new terms that will filter into the conversations of America, we have to talk about trust. That is key—trust.

We look at the situation as it is with our young people today and we say, "Well, maybe midnight basketball didn't work." We know that juvenile crime is on the upswing again. It is up 11 percent. Juvenile murders are up 8 percent. Juvenile robberies are up 16 percent. Marijuana use is up 200 percent. That tells me that our young people are in a sense of hopelessness; that we leaders have not talked enough about trust and we have not talked enough about hope and what this great country offers. We only hear that there will not be money for education. They are scared they will not be able to go to school after all the rhetoric that we hear.

We ought to be talking the other way around. It is what we talk about and how we put it. We should talk about hope and opportunity. Only this country offers all kinds of opportunities for young people in today's age. And they yearn for discipline. They want to talk about hope and what is out there, and this new world of technology offers that.

So when we think about encryption, we think about the new technologies, we hear those new words that are going into the conversations, but there is one old standard standby. It is who do we trust and how do we tell our young people today, how do we tell them that there is hope and their opportunities are greater than of any generation, because electronically they open the doors of opportunity around the world and it can be done in 5 seconds. It is trust.

We who are put in positions to represent a constituency teach our young every day. Some days we even use words. Some days we use words, and that is what I think this is about when we start talking about this issue and the issue of what goes on on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

The keyword is an old standby word called trust.

FAREWELL TO LORI STALEY

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to bid farewell to my legislative assistant, Lori Anne Staley. She logged over 4 years time with me and I will certainly miss her.

Lori joined my staff almost in the beginning back in 1989 as a staff assistant. She quickly learned the ropes and helped to keep my office running back in the early days when many of us were still figuring out how to get around the Capitol.

Although she is from Ohio she easily adapted to Montana and soon Montana adopted her. She has worked hard for Montana and Montanans appreciate all that she has done. Her biggest compliment is when people forget she is not a native Montanan.

Lori left my office for a couple of years and then came back, proving that you can come home again. She returned as a legislative correspondent and after 2 months took over international trade and foreign relations as a legislative assistant, continuing to add to her list of duties over the course of 3 years. Today she not only handles trade, foreign relations, and defense issues, but she is also responsible for my duties as a member of the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. She has been willing and able to tackle any issue and has a broad understanding of the way Washington works.

From trains, planes, and space shuttles, to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Haiti, and B-2 bombers, to GATT and NAFTA, Canadian Durum wheat, and product liability reform—Lori knew the issues well and was always able to keep me informed and up-to-date.

She was able to juggle her multiple issues while keeping the big picture in perspective and knowing how Montana fit into it. No matter how big or small the task she had a good sense of how to get the job done right. I teased her as being hard hearted, but I knew I could always count on her for a clear assessment of any issue in a snap.

I admire her energy and devotion to her job and to Montana. We have spent many late nights together as it seems the Senate gets the most work done in the wee hours of the day. Whether preparing for committee hearings or monitoring floor debate I knew she was working overtime to keep things running smoothly.

In her 3 years as part of my legislative team her accomplishments have numbered many. She was instrumental in helping agriculture shippers during the sunset of the Interstate Commerce Commission. She planned a small business committee field hearing in Kalispell, MT on proposed OSHA regulations for the timber industry—two issues which didn't know anything at all about when she started. She has also promoted distance learning which was showcased in a Commerce subcommittee hearing earlier this year. Whether working with NASA or the Montana Department of Transportation her ability to work through problems and get the job done shone through every time.

We will miss more than just Lori's work around the Office. Even in stressful times she managed to keep her good humor. Everyone on staff knew they could turn to her for an amusing story, some good advice, or a helping hand. Indeed we will also miss her cheerful smile.

Lori has changed a great deal since she first arrived on Capitol Hill 7 years ago and started her first job in my of-

fice. I know that neither of us will forget this period of time and I hope that she leaves my office with a feeling of having made a difference. She has done almost every job and covered almost every issue as a part of my staff and every time she goes in with a smile and comes out on top.

Today she is moving on to start a new adventure. I'm certain that she will miss all the people she's worked with here in Washington, DC, and back home in Montana. Everything she has learned and all of her experiences will be a part of her. And in return when she moves to her new job she will leave a little part of herself with us.

In closing, I would like to bid good luck, but not good-bye, to my legislative assistant and friend, Lori Staley. I know she will go far. Lori, thanks for your good work.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Under the previous order, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] is recognized for up to 10 minutes.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I thank you for the time.

TEAM ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, this debate about the so-called TEAM Act has, unfortunately, produced more heat than light. I first began to focus on the issue several months ago when I visited a small high-technology firm in my State, Lasertechnics, in Albuquerque, NM. Lasertechnics is a very good employer and has on staff about 60 people.

The issues related to unions organizing are far from the minds of anyone in that firm, as far as I can tell. The company has about two dozen different teams discussing many task-oriented items. But some of those teams have the potential of running into subjects considered "terms and conditions of employment," as that phrase is used in the National Labor Relations Act.

Flex time to help bolster Asia-Pacific sales is one example that stands out in my mind. If the owner of that company, Gene Borque, just decides one day to issue flex time schedules or a policy governing flex time, then clearly there is no violation of the law since there is no union in that company. If he has a team decide on a policy, and the team enters into back-and-forth discussions with him on that subject, then according to the NLRB, there probably is a violation of the law as it now stands.

This circumstance should be the focus of our discussion if we are ever able to get into a meaningful discussion about these issues in the future, because, in my view, Gene Borque, the owner of this company, should not be in danger of violating the law by operating as he does today.

The issues being debated are very real. First of all, how can we assure employers the right to organize their companies to get the best effort and