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## Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CHUCK HAGEL, a Senator from the State of Nebraska.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

God our Father, we pause in the midst of the changes and challenges of life to receive a fresh experience of Your goodness. You are always consistent, never change, constantly fulfill Your plans and purposes, and are totally reliable. There is no shadow of turning with You; as You have been You will be forever. All Your attributes are summed up in Your goodness. It is the password for Your presence, the metonym for Your majesty, and the synonym for Your strength. Your goodness is generosity that You define. It is Your outrushing, unqualified love poured out in graciousness and compassion. You are good when circumstances seem bad. When we ask for Your help, Your goodness can bring what is best out of the most complicated problems.

Thank You for Your goodness given so lavishly to our Nation throughout our history. Today, again we turn to You for Your guidance for what is good for our country. Keep us grounded in Your sovereignty, rooted in Your commandments, and nurtured by the absolutes of Your truth and righteousness. May Your goodness always be the source of our Nation's greatness. In the name of our Lord and Savior. Amen.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, February 4, 1997.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable CHUCK HAGEL, a Senator from the State of Nebraska, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. HAGEL thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Thank you, Mr. President.

### SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, today the Senate will be in a period of morning business until the hour of 12:30, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each. At 12:30 today the Senate will recess until 2:15 to allow the weekly policy conferences to meet.

Following the conferences, the Senate may consider a Senate resolution regarding mammograms, which was submitted by Senator SNOWE. It is my hope we will be able to enter a short time limitation for debate and then have a rollcall vote on the adoption of that resolution. All Members will be notified when that agreement is reached as well as when the rollcall vote can be expected. We hope that we will have that vote probably not later than 4 o'clock or so this afternoon, but we will give the specific time a little later in the morning.

As expected, yesterday the Judiciary Committee did file their report on the constitutional amendment on the balanced budget. The report became available this morning and, therefore, under the rule, the Senate may begin consideration of that joint resolution on Thursday. It is possible that we may begin opening statements on the balanced budget amendment on Wednesday, tomorrow afternoon. I will notify all Members of that schedule after I confer further with the democratic leader.

In addition, several committees are expected to complete their work on

some of the pending nominations during this week. Once again, I will alert all Members as to the Senate schedule with respect to these nominees. We have at least a couple that are close to being reported. We hope to have a vote on those Thursday, if at all possible.

Of course, on Thursday morning we will also be notified of the President's budget proposals, and we hope to have a quick meeting with the President up here on Capitol Hill in the President's room certainly within the next week. We are still working on the specifics and details of that meeting, so we can begin to actually roll up our sleeves and begin work on items where we think there is a good possibility for agreement so that we can move things, like the balanced budget agreement, some tax relief for working Americans, improvements in education at the local level with parents being involved on behalf of the children's interests, safer streets, safer neighborhoods, and toxic and nuclear waste cleanup. These are areas where we have a lot of common interests, concerns, and we should go to work on these big issues as quickly as we possibly can.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHCROFT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 2:45 today

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



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the Senate begin consideration of a Senate resolution submitted by Senator SNOWE regarding mammograms. I further ask unanimous consent that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided between Senators SNOWE and MIKULSKI, with an additional 10 minutes under the control of Senator SPETER; further, no amendments be in order, and following the conclusion or yielding back of time the resolution be temporarily set aside with a vote to occur on the adoption of this resolution at 5 p.m. this afternoon.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Further, Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, in accordance with this agreement, the mammogram resolution will be debated this afternoon, with a vote occurring at 5 p.m.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, February 5, the Senate begin consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 1, regarding a constitutional amendment on the balanced budget. I further ask unanimous consent that only opening statements be in order during Wednesday's session.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. I announce this agreement will allow us to begin debate on the balanced budget amendment on Wednesday. Senators may make opening statements on Wednesday; however, no amendments will be in order.

I also ask the Senate not be in session late tomorrow to accommodate a number of Senator's schedules.

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

#### AUTHORITY TO APPOINT COMMITTEE OF ESCORT ON THE PART OF THE SENATE

Mr. CAMPBELL. I ask unanimous consent that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 o'clock p.m. this evening, Tuesday, February 4, 1997.

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

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 85-874, as amended, appoints the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] and the Senator

from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of 20 United States Code, sections 42 and 43, appoints the following Senators as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST].

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 100-458, appoints William E. Cresswell, of Mississippi, to a term on the Board of Trustees of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development, effective October 11, 1996.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 12:30, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

#### ROBERT MORRIS, PATRIOT WHO STOOD UP FOR AMERICA

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, one of the disappointing aspects of serving in the Senate is the inescapable and unintended detachment we so often unknowingly experience in our efforts to keep up with the joyful things happening to our friends back home and elsewhere. But it is downright discouraging to discover sometimes long after the fact, that sadness has come to our friends and their families.

For example, the death this past December 29 of a remarkable American, Robert J. Morris, who immediately earned my admiration when I came to Washington in 1951 as administrative assistant to a fine North Carolina Senator.

I had a note the other day from Bob Morris's widow, Joan, about his death. Mr. President, when I arrived in Washington years ago, Bob Morris was the very bright and talented chief counsel of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The New York Times on January 2 of this year reported Bob Morris's death. The headline read: "Robert J. Morris Is Dead at 82; Crusader Against Communism".

The opening paragraphs of the obituary read as follows:

Robert J. Morris, whose ministrations as counsel for a Cold War Senate Subcommittee bent on rooting out Communists marked a

long career devoted to conservative causes, died on Sunday at Point Pleasant Hospital in Point Pleasant, N.J. He was 82 and lived in Mantoloking, N.J.

The cause of death was congestive heart failure, said his son Geoffrey, who added that Mr. Morris had been suffering for more than a year from hydrocephalus, a condition that impedes brain function.

Mr. Morris was chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security from 1951 to 1953, and again from 1956 to 1958, a period when the country was tormented by the specter of Communist infiltration at every level of life.

A graduate of Fordham Law School, he had served on a New York State Assembly committee in 1940 that investigated New York's schools and colleges for Communist activities. He worked various aspects of the Senate hearings, appearing as a witness now and then and serving as a frequent spokesman and defender of its work.

After those somewhat objective paragraphs, Mr. President, the New York Times launched a full-fledged attack on Bob Morris because of his battles against communism.

I shall omit that part of the New York Times report regarding Bob Morris's death and pick up again when the obituary regains objectivity:

Mr. Morris's interest in politics was part and parcel of his upbringing in Jersey City, where his father was known for organizing opposition to Frank Hague, the entrenched Hudson County boss. That interest sharpened while Mr. Morris served in the Navy during World War II.

Turned down at first because of his inability to recognize the color red, an anecdote he repeated with delight through the years, he became a commander of counterintelligence and psychological warfare. At one point, his son said, he was in charge of writing the threats, printed in Japanese on what looked like money, that were dropped by the plane-load on Japanese cities.

He also interrogated prisoners, and began believing that Communism was a greater threat to world security than most leaders realized—an opinion that would influence the rest of his life.

Politics continued to attract him after he left the subcommittee. In 1958, he made a bid for the Republican Senate nomination from New Jersey, running on a conservative platform that stressed his subcommittee work. Like all but one of his attempts to win public office—he was elected a municipal judge in New York City in 1954, and resigned two years later to rejoin the Senate investigations—it was unsuccessful.

Turning his eye to education, Mr. Morris moved to Texas in 1960 to become president of the University of Dallas. He continued speaking out against Communism and on other issues, which became a source of friction at the university, which he left in 1962.

That summer, he founded the Defenders of American Liberties, a group he described as modeled after the American Civil Liberties Union, "but with emphasis on different positions." The group quickly gained public attention with its defense of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who was accused of inciting unrest at the University of Mississippi at Oxford as James Meredith, its first black student, was attempting to start classes there.

In 1964, he founded the University of Plano, now defunct, in Plano, Tex., which was intended to teach mildly disabled young people through "patterning," controversial at the time. It involved putting students through a series of physical exercises, including crawling and creeping, to stimulate nonphysical development in the brain.