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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 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:

Almighty God, Sovereign of our Nation and Lord of our lives, we praise You for the Asian American veterans who fought with valor and heroism in World War II. Today, as the Senate family, we express our deep admiration and gratitude for Senator DANIEL INOUE of Hawaii who will receive the Medal of Honor from the President at the White House. We thank You for his heroism in battle and his leadership here in the Senate for 38 years. Most of all, Father, we express our praise for his character traits so authentically expressed: humility, patriotism, integrity, courage, and faithfulness. You have blessed the State of Hawaii, our Nation, and this Senate with this truly great man.

Now dear God we commit this day to You and ask that all the Senators will receive Your wisdom and discernment for their decisions and mutual trust and loyalty for their working relationships with one another. This is a day You have made; we will rejoice and be glad in it. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable WAYNE ALLARD, a Senator from the State of Colorado, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able Senator from Colorado is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. ALLARD. Today, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until approximately 10:45 a.m., with Senators GRAHAM and VOINOVICH in control of the time. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the foreign operations appropriations bill. Under the order, Senator WELLSTONE will be recognized to offer his amendment regarding Colombia. There will be 90 minutes under Senator WELLSTONE's control and 45 minutes under Senator MCCONNELL's control. As a reminder, first-degree amendments to the bill must be filed by 3 p.m. today. Votes are expected throughout the day, with a vote on final passage anticipated prior to tonight's adjournment. Senators can expect the Labor-HHS appropriations bill to be the next bill for consideration. I thank my colleagues for their cooperation.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the morning business time under the control of Senator GRAHAM of Florida be controlled by Senator DURBIN, or his designee, with 15 minutes of that time under the control of Senator TORRICELLI.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

COMPLETING FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, let me say to my friend, the acting leader this morning, that we are going to do everything we can to cooperate and see

that the foreign operations appropriations bill is completed today. I think it is going to be real difficult to do that. We won't know for sure until we get our amendments at 3 o'clock. Considering that the first amendment is going to take until after noon, it is going to be difficult to do all the amendments that need to be done. I know there is going to be a number of them filed. We are all anxious to get to the Labor-HHS bill. It is very important, and it is going to take several days to do that. As I have indicated, the majority will have our cooperation, but we have to be realistic as to when we will be able to finish this bill. We will not know until the amendments have been filed at 3 o'clock.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLARD). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

THE RECEIPT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, during World War II, countless individuals distinguished themselves while serving this fine Nation. However, few displayed the valor, leadership, and selflessness as our colleague DANIEL K. INOUE and it is with much admiration

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



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that I congratulate him on what this afternoon will be a deserving receipt of the Congressional Medal of Honor. The Medal of Honor is the highest medal awarded by the United States and is reserved for those who have gone above and beyond the call of duty, at the risk of their own life, to perform a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice.

We have recently reached a point in U.S. history which has left only a handful of Americans who can personally recount the events that took place during World War II and even fewer who fought in this effort to free Europe from the plague of Nazis. Though history books attempt to give younger generations insight into the valiant deeds and the countless deaths which occurred during the Second World War, no words can convey the emotional tragedies and triumphs felt by the men and women who participated in this campaign.

At the age of seventeen, DAN INOUE embarked on a life of public service. Using his knowledge of first aid, he volunteered to treat the earliest casualties of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. This marked the beginning of DAN's exemplary service to his country. After turning eighteen, he enlisted in the United States Army's 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

On the fateful day of April 21, 1945, outside a small town in Italy, Lieutenant INOUE made a decision which would change the course of his life. As he led his platoon of the 2nd Battalion up a ridge, they were confronted with heavy machine-gun fire, striking Lieutenant INOUE in the abdomen and barely missing his spine. Rather than risk the life of one of his men, the injured young officer went up against insurmountable odds, and crawled alone farther up the hill into the nest of machine guns. He struggled to stand up, pulled the pin from his grenade, and destroyed the closest group of machine guns. He continued up the hill, bleeding from his wounds, and struck the second enemy position.

Upon reaching the third machine-gun position, Lieutenant INOUE attempted to throw a grenade, only to have his right elbow shattered by an enemy rifle grenade. However, this did not stop the determined lieutenant. Using his good left hand to throw the final grenade, he destroyed the enemy's position. He continued to fight until he was struck by a bullet in the leg, and though in excruciating pain, refused to be evacuated until his men were deployed in defensive positions. He eventually spent 20 months in hospitals after having his right arm amputated, and returned home a Captain with a Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star, Purple Heart with cluster along with multiple other medals and citations.

In my long life, I have met few men who have displayed the extraordinary courage, disregard for self, and devotion to their country as Senator DAN INOUE. And though DAN gave above and beyond during his participation in

World War II, he continued to serve this fine Nation through public service upon his return to the States. His commitment and concern for the welfare of others is reflected in his service in the U.S. Senate, and I feel honored and privileged to have the opportunity to serve with such a remarkable individual.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I personally appreciate the Senator from South Carolina recognizing Senator INOUE. I have not served in Congress nearly as long, of course, as the Senator from South Carolina, but during my term in Congress, which is now 18 years, there is no one that I have more admiration for than Senator INOUE. He has been like a father to me in the Senate. He has been an adviser and a confidant. He is someone for whom I have the deepest respect.

I have followed, as have others, his war record. And that is what it is; he is certainly a warrior. The outline that was given by the Senator from South Carolina of Senator INOUE's extraordinary deeds is dramatic, but it did not cover everything that Senator INOUE did on that day of valor.

I think it is wonderful that finally Senator INOUE is going to be recognized, as he should be, with the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Senator INOUE has many stories to tell. I hope someday they are told. During the time he spent in the hospital with Senator Dole, their friendship developed. That is one of the friendships that has served the American people well.

Even though Senator INOUE lost a limb, he does remarkable things. He plays the piano. One of our colleagues has a broken arm, Senator HOLLINGS. With his wit and with a lot of humility, Senator INOUE asked Senator HOLLINGS who had tied his tie that morning. Senator HOLLINGS said he had had help doing that. Senator INOUE ties his tie himself with one arm.

Senator INOUE is someone who has not only been valiant on the battlefield in Italy but he has also been valiant on the battlefield in the Congress of the United States, having served in the U.S. House of Representatives and having served in the Senate.

I had the good fortune to come to the Senate and be placed on the Appropriations Committee, and I was able to watch this master legislator in action. He is someone who doesn't talk a lot, even though he is an extremely fine speaker. But he is a good legislator; he gets things done. I have watched him maneuver bills through the legislative process as no one else can.

Mr. President, I am so grateful that he is being recognized today. There will be a ceremony at the White House where he will be given this long overdue award. Having this award is only part of what this man deserves. I want to spread across this RECORD how much I and everyone in the Senate—Demo-

crat and Republican—respect and admire this great legislator and this great soul.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. 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. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I compliment the distinguished assistant Democratic leader for his remarks. I wanted to come to the floor to associate myself with his eloquence and his heartfelt expression regarding this important moment in the life of one of the most respected and revered U.S. Senators today.

At long last, our country will recognize the valor, the courage, and the extraordinary commitment that one man made to his country now over 50 years ago.

I know I speak for all of our colleagues—frankly, all of the country—in expressing our heartfelt gratitude to him, our admiration for him, and the extraordinary pride we have in the knowledge that we served with him.

Senator DAN INOUE is not only an extraordinary Senator and great American in this day of the dearth of the hero; we find the true hero in DAN INOUE. There ought to be more role models in our country today. But if one looks to the DAN INOUES, you don't need many more.

I have admired him for the kind of person he is, for the kind of model that he has been, and for the extraordinarily unique and very remarkable way in which he represents his State and all of the people he serves so well in the Senate.

The people of Hawaii can be very proud of their delegation. They can be very proud of their senior Senator, and on this day in particular they can be very proud of this country in recognizing the remarkable achievement for which this unique leader has now been recognized.

So we congratulate Senator INOUE. We congratulate him not only on being awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, but we congratulate him for his lifetime of service to his country—not only in the military but here in the Senate as well.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am delighted to speak on behalf of Senator DANIEL K. INOUE, a man who has distinguished himself in the House and now in the Senate for more than 40 years. He is also a man for whom I have tremendous respect and regard as a truly national leader on a wide range of issues. Later today at a White House ceremony, DANIEL INOUE will be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by the President.

This memorable occasion is one that has been much anticipated and long

overdue. I have had the honor and opportunity to serve with Senator INOUE in Congress over the past 14 years, and we have worked side by side on the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs over the past 8 years. On many occasions, I have witnessed his courage and leadership in standing up for serious issues and problems that have affected all Americans including our collective national defense.

These qualities and traits can be witnessed throughout Senator INOUE's life, career, and his service in the United States Army during World War II. I would like to recount for those unfamiliar with the experience of DAN INOUE and the "Go for Broke" regiment a brief history of the heroics and commitment to his men and the United States during his service in the 2nd Battalion, 442nd "Go for Broke" Regimental Combat Team in the War.

In April of 1945, Army 1st Lieutenant DANIEL K. INOUE, was leading a platoon of the 2nd Battalion, when it came under fire from a bunker manned by Italian Fascists fighting for their Axis partners the Nazis. There was no cover on the hill, so INOUE crawled up alone to scout. As he was taking out a hand grenade to destroy the first position, he was hit in the abdomen by a bullet which came out his back, barely missing his spine. Although wounded, INOUE was still able to pull the pin out of the grenade and run to within five yards of the nearest of the three machine guns, and throw the grenade inside the position. He continued to lead the platoon and advance alone against a machine gun nest which had his men pinned down. He tossed two hand grenades with devastating effect before his right arm was shattered by a German rifle grenade at close range. With his left hand, he tossed his last grenade and attacked the Italian Fascists with a submachine gun. Then he was hit in his right leg and fell down the hill. INOUE refused to be evacuated until his men were deployed in defensive positions.

First Lieutenant INOUE spent 20 months in Army hospitals after losing his right arm. He returned to Hawaii as a Captain with a Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star, Purple Heart with cluster, and 12 other medals and citations.

After graduating with a law degree from George Washington University, he entered politics, and after Hawaii became a state DAN INOUE won election to the United States House of Representatives as the state's first Congressman. He was reelected to a full term in 1960 and won election to the United States Senate in 1962. Mr. President, I cannot fully express to you or others the deep respect I have for this man, to the leadership he has provided to this country and the sacrifices he has made during these accomplishments. Senator INOUE continues to inspire admiration and respect among all who serve with him—Republicans and Democrats alike. DAN INOUE is a lead-

er and hero to Americans across the country and a man that I am proud to consider my colleague as well as my friend.

I am pleased that the President has chosen to recognize his service and bestow upon such a deserving man as DAN INOUE the Medal of Honor. It is my hope that young people around our country will look to DAN INOUE and his many traits and accomplishments—Army officer, Congressman, Senator—and realize as he does that first and foremost, he is an American. In this regard I would like to quote Major General Jacob Devers, Chief of the Army Field Offices, "These men . . . more than earned the right to be called just Americans, not Japanese Americans. Their Americanism may be described only by degree, and that the highest."

I thank the Chair and yield the floor. Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to my dear colleague, Senator DANIEL INOUE. Today, Senator INOUE receives the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroic service to our nation. This honor is richly deserved—and long overdue.

Senator INOUE's life is one of service and patriotism. He began his service when he was just seventeen, leaving his home in Honolulu to aid wounded civilians on the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. As a Japanese American, he faced bigotry, resentment, and outright persecution. Even while facing this discrimination, he withdrew from his medical studies at the University of Hawaii and enlisted in the Army as soon as Japanese Americans were permitted to serve.

Stationed in Italy with the war's end nearing, 2nd lieutenant INOUE led his men into his final battle. Though he was shot and his platoon was pinned by gunfire, he continued on alone. Bravely he tossed two hand grenades before his right arm was shattered by a German rifle grenade. He threw a final grenade with his left arm before another shot in the leg forced him to retreat. It is for this tremendous act of courage that Senator INOUE receives this long overdue honor.

Senator INOUE is being honored for his courage in battle. We also know that Senator INOUE's service to our country extends far beyond his bravery in war. When Senator INOUE was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1959, he was the first American of Japanese ancestry to serve in the House. Since 1962, Senator INOUE has served with great distinction in the Senate.

Every day, we witness first-hand Senator INOUE's commitment to the people of Hawaii and the people of the United States. He is a leader on national security and international human rights. As a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, he works tirelessly to ensure that we meet the day to day needs of our constituents—and the long term needs of our nation. Since my earliest days on the Appropriations Committee, I've

learned from Senator INOUE—particularly in the area of defense policy.

Even in a war filled with heroes, Senator INOUE's heroism was extraordinary. It is with deep respect and affection that I offer my most sincere congratulations to Senator INOUE for being awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

SECTION 527 ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, last week the Senate voted to tighten regulations on 527 organizations—organizations created to influence political campaigns in the United States; that section of the Tax Code allows them to operate without disclosure of their contributors or without limitations on their expenditures, and, indeed, on a tax-deductible basis.

The vote last week was genuinely historic in the Senate. It was the first time since 1993 that a campaign finance reform measure passed the Senate.

I congratulate Senator LIEBERMAN on his leadership in bringing the Senate to this important moment of judgment.

These "527 organizations," as they have come to be known, are the latest threat to the integrity of our Nation's electoral process, with unlimited funds unaccountable from unknown sources.

If this legislation does not become law, they threaten to change the entire electoral process of the country. Every reform instituted not only since Watergate but, indeed, in this century could be undone.

There is no assurance that even those limited protections—from the progressive movement in the times of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson that barred unlimited and undisclosed corporate contributions—and reforms could remain in place if these 527 organizations are allowed to operate and, indeed, to proliferate.

The Senate's vote last week sent a very strong message that for whatever we are unable to do on campaign finance reform we can at least agree that complete and full disclosure is required and that we will not allow the Tax Code to be misused for the raising of unknown political funds.

It is, however, important that the public not accept this limited achievement as the sum total of all the Congress can do on campaign finance reform. It is only a beginning. Indeed, it is a modest beginning.

It is also true that our efforts on soft money in McCain-Feingold have been frustrated. For a variety of reasons, it is now very clear McCain-Feingold and limitations on soft money contributions are not going to be enacted in this Congress. Some of the barriers are political. Some are legislative. Indeed, as my friend, MITCH MCCONNELL, has pointed out, some are very real and constitutional. There are real problems to enacting a complete soft money ban. Federal courts have spoken on the subject. There are many who believe their