

realistic field exercises and increasing the use of simulation has made the Army ready for what the 21st century may bring. General Sullivan has put forth a vision of the Army for the 21st century that will be both the guidepost for years to come. He can take great pride in both the Army's past accomplishments and future preparedness. General Sullivan has essentially led the Army into the 21st century.

Throughout his career, General Sullivan has distinguished himself in numerous command and staff positions with U.S. forces stationed both overseas and in the Continental United States. In Asia, he served a tour of duty in Korea and two tours of duty in Vietnam. In Europe, his assignments included 3d Armored Division's Chief of Staff and the VII Corps operations officer. From July 1985 to March 1987 General Sullivan served on the NATO staff as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Support of Central Army Group in Germany.

General Sullivan's stateside assignments included serving as the assistant commandant of the Armor School at Fort Knox, KY, and deputy commandant of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS. In addition, he served as the commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division, "The Big Red One," at Fort Riley, KS. Since June 1991, General Sullivan has served in his present assignment as the U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking General Sullivan for his honorable service to the people and Army of the United States. We wish him and his family Godspeed and all the best in the future.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE NEW JERSEY DEVILS

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today with great pleasure to congratulate New Jersey's very own Devils. As you may know, the New Jersey Devils have defeated the Detroit Red Wings to become the Stanley Cup Champions of the National Hockey League. This past Saturday night at the Meadowlands Arena in East Rutherford, NJ, the Devils concluded their courageous quest for the Stanley Cup with a 5 to 2 victory to sweep the four-game series.

The New Jersey Devils may not have superstar players like Detroit. However, it is clear that through their classic gritty team play and a foundation of discipline, unity, and hard work, they overcame all adversity to achieve their ultimate goal. After last year's heart-breaking exit from the playoffs at the hands of the New York Rangers, this year's team forged through the playoffs with a vengeance to complete their mission.

New Jersey's key players came through in the playoffs to inspire their team with clutch performances. Although it was forward Claude Lemieux who took the Conn Smythe Trophy as the Most Valuable Player throughout

the Stanley Cup playoffs, there were a host of other heroes without whom the Devils would never have made it as far as they did. Captain and defenseman Scott Stevens, who shut down the opposition's superstars, goaltender Martin Brodeur, the second-year phenom who has emerged as one of the best goaltenders in the NHL, and native New Jerseyan Jim Dowd from Brick, who scored a clutch goal to win game two, are just a few examples.

The Devils played ultimate team hockey in winning the Stanley Cup. Their now infamous neutral-zone trap defensive system put the Red Wings in a stranglehold tighter than any octopi their fans could throw onto the ice.

In closing, Mr. President, I would like to once again offer congratulations to our Devils. Success in the professional sports arena, like many other endeavors, requires a great deal of dedication, hard work, and courage. And that is our New Jersey Devils. I am very proud to have them represent our State.●

#### THE DEATH OF FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, yesterday's newspapers reported that former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger died on Sunday here in Washington. He was 87 years old.

Twenty-six years ago, President Nixon nominated Warren Burger to be Chief Justice with the hope of reversing the activism of the Warren Court. Yet history was not entirely cooperative: Chief Justice Burger presided over a 17-year period in which many of the era's most profound controversies had to be decided by the High Court. A number of those issues, including school busing to achieve desegregation: Swann versus Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1971; the separation of church and state as applicable to government aid to parochial schools, Lemon versus Kurtzman, 1971; and Executive privilege, United States versus Nixon, 1974, were decided in opinions written by Chief Justice Burger himself.

The Chief was somehow able to take all of this and more in stride. He relished his additional statutory duties as chancellor of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and as chairman of the board of trustees of the National Gallery of Art. Although my service as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution began just after Chief Justice Burger's tenure as chancellor ended in 1986, I did have the exhilarating honor, in September of 1985, to be presented the Joseph Henry Award by then-Chancellor Burger on one memorable evening at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

Following his retirement from the Court in 1986, Chief Justice Burger devoted himself on a full-time basis to his work as Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, to which President

Reagan had appointed him the previous year. Characteristically, the Chief threw himself into that effort with the great energy and enthusiasm he applied to all of his pursuits. I recall corresponding with him about the Commission's progress and his many ideas for increasing public appreciation for the Constitution in its bicentennial year. Among its good works, the Commission produced the excellent pocket-sized Constitutions that are available in Senate offices. I have taken to carrying a copy with me, and I know the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has as well.

In his Foreword to the pocket Constitution, Chief Justice Burger wrote that our constitutional system:

[D]oes not always provide tidy results; it depends on a clash of views in debate and on bargain and compromise. For 200 years this Constitution's ordered liberty has unleashed the energies and talents of people to create a good life.

Warren Burger created just such a good life through his own indomitable energies and talents. He came from humble roots in St. Paul, MN, attended college and law school at night, and ultimately rose to become Chief Justice of the United States.

Chief Justice Burger was a distinguished jurist and a patriot in the finest sense of the word. He was also a wonderful husband and father and, although it is not much in fashion to say so today, he was a gentleman. He was my friend for more than a quarter century, and he will be greatly missed.

Mr. President, I ask that the obituary by Linda Greenhouse from the New York Times of June 26th be printed in the RECORD.

The obituary follows:

[From the New York Times, June 26, 1995]

WARREN E. BURGER IS DEAD AT 87; WAS CHIEF JUSTICE FOR 17 YEARS

(By Linda Greenhouse)

Washington, June 25—Warren E. Burger, who retired in 1986 after 17 years as the 15th Chief Justice of the United States, died here today at age 87. The cause was congestive heart failure, a spokeswoman for the Supreme Court said.

An energetic court administrator, Chief Justice Burger was in some respects a transitional figure despite his long tenure. He presided over a Court that, while it grew steadily more conservative with subsequent appointments, nonetheless remained strongly influenced by the legacy of his liberal predecessor, Chief Justice Earl Warren. The constitutional right to abortion and the validity of busing as a remedy for school segregation were both established during Chief Justice Burger's tenure, and with his support.

The country knew Chief Justice Burger as a symbol before it knew much about him as a man or a judge.

He was President Richard M. Nixon's first Supreme Court nominee, and Mr. Nixon had campaigned on a pledge to find "strict constructionists" and "practitioners of judicial restraint" who would turn back the activist tide that the Court had built under Chief Justice Warren, its leader since 1953.

The nomination on May 21, 1969, immediately made Mr. Burger, a white-haired, 61-year-old Federal appeals court judge, lightning rod for those who welcomed as well as