

Union. There is a healthy logic to putting together specific alliances in specific areas of the world, so that peacekeeping is carried out with some geographical relationship. Such missions would be strengthened by the political determination of neighbors—who could be affected should a war spread—to see that peace is the only result.

There are successful models that should be considered. One such case involved the United States, Israel, and Egypt, who, in the 1979 Camp David Accords, jointly established a private, United States-led peacekeeping operation in the Sinai peninsula—the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. This successful mission, undertaken without U.N. involvement, goes on to this day. It might serve as a model for other missions.

I have little doubt that the value of the United Nations to the international community and the United States will continue to grow. The United States simply does not have the support of its people, nor the resources, to assume the role of world-caretaker for the settlement of all disputes. The recognition of this fact will always bring people back to the conclusion that the United Nations is the best institution we have for dealing in a collective way with problems that affect the security of the United States and others.

Therefore, the United States has an obligation to work with the United Nations—not against it—to improve it, strengthen it, and make it more successful. With U.S. leadership, U.N. peacekeeping can indeed become more effective, better defined, and more realistically employed. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO VAN VANCE

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I stand today to pay tribute to Van Vance, the “Voice of the Cards.” Van Vance has kept University of Louisville basketball and football fans tuned in on WHAS radio since the 1981–82 seasons. And today, I’m saddened to announce that one of the biggest Cardinals fans is giving up two of his true loves; play-by-play for U of L basketball and his “Sportstalk” radio show.

Van’s voice will surely be missed by U of L basketball fans next season. He will also be missed by his old buddy and cohost, Jock Sutherland. For Cardinal fans, Jock and Vance are like the Siskel and Ebert of basketball, they have been inseparable for the past 13 seasons. Jock describes Van as “an absolute total professional.” In a recent article in Louisville’s Courier Journal Jock called Van “the Walter Cronkite of Louisville Sports. They can replace you and replace you with a good man, but there’ll only be one Walter Cronkite.”

Van’s love for basketball started at an early age. He earned the nickname “Hawkeye” while playing basketball at Park City High School. He led the team in scoring during the 1951–52 season, and even though his career high

was 39 points, Van most remembers a 34-point performance that included a perfect 18 of 18 from the free throw line. Those are just several reasons Van earned letters in four sports and an athletic scholarship to Western Kentucky University.

His first job in radio came after a station manager in Glasgow, KY, heard his delivery of an “I Speak for Democracy” speech. He wasted no time getting to work, he started the job just hours after his last basketball game at Park City High in 1952. Van still had “Hoop Dreams.” He went to play basketball for legendary Ed Diddle at Western Kentucky, but when the coach made him choose between basketball and radio, Van gave up the courts for the studio.

After several radio jobs, Van finally landed at WHAS-AM in Louisville. He started as a staff announcer in 1957, and then joined the sports staff in 1970. That same year, WHAS acquired the rights to broadcast the Kentucky Colonels’ games of the American Basketball Association. Van did play-by-play for the Colonels until the franchise disbanded in 1976. Then in 1981, WHAS-AM was awarded the rights to U of L football and basketball games, and Van Vance was back on the air. The rest is Cardinals sports history.

Mr. President, I ask you and my fellow colleagues to pay tribute to the career of Van Vance. It has been a memorable one, highlights include; doing play-by-play for the Louisville victory over Duke in the 1986 NCAA championship, the Kentucky Colonels’ victory in the 1975 ABA championship, the first basketball “Dream Game” between U of L and UK, and the football Cardinals big win in the 1991 Fiesta Bowl. A recent quote from Van sums it up best: “I’ve always said a play-by-play announcer is like a surfer—the better the team, the better the game, the better announcer you can be. If you have a good wave, just ride it.” Let’s hope Van catches the “Big Kahuna” and the “Voice of the Cards” lives on in the hearts of cardinal fans young and old. ●

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

##### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE INFORMATION AGE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 2 weeks ago the Senate took a dramatic step toward transforming our telecommunications laws for the 21st century.

##### CONGRESS SETS TELECOM POLICY

There were many important issues addressed in that debate. But today, I would want to hit on one of the bill’s main themes. It is simple, but important—Congress will not play second fiddle to the courts, or any other branch of Government, when it comes to establishing telecommunications policy. Despite heavy opposition by the White House, I believe the final vote of 81 to 18 clearly demonstrated that Congress is now in charge.

This is not just a simple turf battle. Although, I seem to recall, that legislating is a function of Congress, sometimes the courts have forgotten this constitutional separation of powers.

No other branch has greater accountability than ours. Voters have the power to elect us, and they have the power to send us home. We serve at their pleasure.

So in effect, when Congress sets policy, it is set by the people. Neither the courts nor the executive branch can make that claim.

That is why I found it so troubling when the courts usurped Congress’ authority to set telecommunications policy in the early 1980’s. Instead of the voices of 535 Members of Congress, any judge in the country could unilaterally set telecommunications policy. And they have done so often, sending conflicting signals.

##### EXPANDING DOJ’S ROLE

The reason I raise this point is some Members of this body wanted to give the Department of Justice the same decisionmaking role as the courts. Under existing antitrust statutes, the Department of Justice prepares an analysis that it must defend and prove in court. In effect, it is the prosecutor. What DOJ wanted in the telecommunications bill, however, was to be both prosecutor and judge. Sort of one-stop shopping.

Mr. President, I did not support this expansion of power. To me, this was not an issue of whether you were pro-Bell or pro-long distance. Instead, I thought it set bad precedent. If we expanded DOJ’s authority over Bell companies, someone could legitimately ask: “Why shouldn’t this so-called one-stop shopping be extended to the entire telecommunications industry? And why stop there. Maybe we should give DOJ such authority over all sectors of our economy.”

I do not believe that was the intent of my colleagues who supported giving the Department of Justice a decisionmaking role, but what I did hear, however, was that many colleagues believed that current antitrust standards were not sufficient.

##### AN OVERZEALOUS DOJ

Mr. President, antitrust standards are not only sufficient, but it seems to me that the current Department of Justice is overzealous in its use of these statutes.

Just take a look at an article entitled, “Microsoft Corporation Broadly Attacks Antitrust Unit” that appeared in the June 27 edition of the Wall Street Journal. It outlines Microsoft’s latest problem with the Department of Justice’s antitrust division.

More importantly, it sheds some light on how the Department of Justice intends to use its antitrust authority to regulate the information age. And to me it is frightening.

The article chronicles Microsoft’s latest run-in with the Department of Justice and reports that DOJ is considering blocking Microsoft’s efforts to