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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 4, 1997, at 12:30 p.m.

Senate

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1997

SCHEDULE

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:

Gracious Lord, thank You for the liberating power of an unreserved commitment to You and to our work in Government. When we commit to You our lives and each of the challenges we face, we are not only released from the tension of living on our own limited resources, but a mysterious movement of Your providence begins. The company of Heaven, plus people and circumstances, begin to rally to our aid. Unexpected resources are released, unexplainable good things start happening. The time to begin is now, and the place is here. We all have personal and professional burdens on our shoulders. Commitment is to roll them off our shoulders onto Your strong shoulders, Almighty God. We commit the challenges of this day to You and press on to our work with freedom and joy. We claim the promise of Proverbs 16:3, "Commit your works to the Lord and your thoughts will be established." We claim that, Lord.

Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

Mr. LOTT. Good morning, Mr. President.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, today, we will be in a period for morning business in order for all Senators to introduce legislation and to make statements in connection and support of those pieces of legislation, or to make statements on other issues, if they so desire.

As we announced last night, no rollcall votes will occur during today's session, and when the Senate completes its business today, it will stand in adjournment until Monday, January 27, for a pro forma session only. No business will be conducted during Monday's session, and the Senate will automatically adjourn over until Tuesday, January 28.

As all Members are aware, throughout the past week, and continuing into next week, committees are holding hearings with regard to various nominations for the President's Cabinet. That is one reason why we are trying to not force activity on the floor of the Senate, so that the committees can do their work and so the proper investigations and hearings can be held. It is my hope that next week the Senate will be able to consider additional nominations that may become available to the full Senate. It looks like there may be one or two that would be available next week sometime.

So I remind all Senators that rollcall votes are possible, and hopefully likely, beginning on Tuesday and throughout the week on those nominations or other matters that may become available.

Finally, I thank all of my colleagues for their cooperation in allowing us to finish action on the two nominations

yesterday. It was not planned and it was not easy, because some Senators had made other arrangements. We had some Senators that wanted to go to Massachusetts for the wake of Senator Tsongas, and then we have the funeral proceedings today. But we were able to work through that, and there was a little give and take and I appreciate that.

I will be sending a letter—hopefully joined by the Democratic leader—if not tomorrow, early next week, to also ask Senators at the beginning of the session to be helpful to the leadership by not making unreasonable requests as to when votes will occur. I was shocked last year, when I came in as majority leader, at the requests we got from Senators who said, "Can we not have a vote until 11 o'clock on Tuesday?" "Could we not have any votes between 4 o'clock and 7 o'clock on Thursday?"

If we want to have a family friendly Senate, it begins with individual Senators. We will always try to accommodate all Senators wherever we can, and we work with the staff on both sides of the aisle when there are extenuating circumstances—planes are delayed, or when there are funerals that must be attended—and that's fine. But I really think that the practice that has evolved—and I believe it has evolved over several years—where 1 Senator is willing to ask 99 Senators to inconvenience themselves for their one need, is out of control. It is ridiculous and unfair. We are not going to be able to get our work done and be able to go home at a reasonable hour at night if we can't have votes on Monday, if we can't have any votes until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, and cannot vote on Thursday

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



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S671

afternoon. So, frankly, we are not going to honor those requests when they are ridiculous and of that nature.

Senators should know that beginning at 9 o'clock on Tuesday until 6 or 7 o'clock on Tuesday, they will be expected to be here to vote, unless it is extraordinarily important. We are going to make sure we do it in a non-partisan, bipartisan way. But I think we may have to prove a point here a couple of times. One of the reasons why we always want all Senators present is so they can record their constituents' views through their vote, but also because sometimes absentees lead to defeat on one side or the other. So Senators need to be here during normal working hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and probably some Mondays and Fridays. We will try to give as long a notice as possible. This is not an election year. We need to change our approach as to how we do our work.

I plead with the Senators, don't continue that practice. It will not be our intent to honor it when it borders on the verge of being, as I said twice before, ridiculous. We will send a written letter to every Senator from the leaders on both sides, hopefully, asking that this request be honored.

Seeing no Senator seeking recognition at this point, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. 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, the Senate will proceed to the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 10 minutes each.

DESIGNATING ALAN SCOTT FRUMIN AS A PARLIAMENTARIAN EMERITUS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk on behalf of myself, Senator DASCHLE, and Senator BYRD and ask for its immediate consideration and the clerk read the resolution in its entirety.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 23) designating Alan Scott Frumin as a Parliamentarian Emeritus.

S. RES. 23

Resolved, That Alan Scott Frumin be, and he is hereby, designated as a Parliamentarian Emeritus of the United States Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is considered and agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 23) was agreed to.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if I could just be recognized momentarily, I am pleased to join with the Democratic leader and Senator BYRD in presenting this resolution for Alan Scott Frumin.

He is a Parliamentarian Emeritus who has already served 20 years. He is in his 21st year in the Senate with all of those years in the Parliamentarian's Office, and he says he has actually started understanding and learning the rules. But it has taken 21 years because it is not an easy thing to do.

But he, obviously, has done outstanding work. He has been nonpartisan, as he should be in that position. He has been the Parliamentarian of the Senate for 8 years.

He is a New York native with a law degree from Georgetown. He certainly has earned this distinction and this recognition. And I express our appreciation on behalf of the grateful Senate.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished majority leader. I, too, want to congratulate Alan on his honor. It is certainly well-deserved.

He has made many of us look good as we sat in the chair of the Presiding Officer time and again, late at night and early in the morning. He turns around in his own tactful and subtle way and gives us the instructions to pass on to our colleagues as the Presiding Officer. So it is not only his knowledge but his demeanor that has meant a lot to me.

We respect him. He knows he has a lot of friends as Members who have come to rely upon him because of that respect. And today we call attention to his 21 years contributing to the Senate in the Parliamentarian's Office in such a professional way. We congratulate him, and we thank him for his service.

We thank Senator LOTT, Senator BYRD, and others who have seen fit to offer this resolution today.

Mr. LOTT. I yield the floor, Mr. President, if I still have recognition. I believe the Democratic leader has some remarks at this time.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PAUL TSONGAS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this morning, several of our colleagues are traveling to Lowell, MA to say goodbye to one of our own, Senator Paul Tsongas. They carry with them the thoughts and prayers of every Senator.

Whether or not we knew him personally, whether we served in this Cham-

ber with him or came after him, we are all indebted to Paul Tsongas for the lessons he taught us in his too brief time here, and his too brief life.

Paul Tsongas taught us important lessons about how to balance compassion and fiscal reality.

He taught us, by example, how to reach beyond party labels to something bigger. He taught us about how to live with purpose. And, in the end, he taught us something about how to die with dignity.

Paul Tsongas was the son of immigrants. His parents owned a dry-cleaning shop in Lowell, MA. Paul Tsongas spent every afternoon and every Saturday working behind the counter in his family's business. It was there, he said, that he learned the dignity of work.

Like many Americans of his generation, Paul Tsongas answered President Kennedy's call to join the Peace Corps. His experience in Ethiopia first sparked his interest in public service.

He was elected to the House in 1974 and to the Senate in 1978. He was a young man when he came here, only 38 years old. His disciplined yet open mind and his capacity for original thought brought him deserved attention quickly.

Paul Tsongas was a man of ideas and vision. He was a man of good humor who wasn't afraid to laugh at himself.

In a town in which decibel levels are too often mistaken for conviction, Paul Tsongas stood out for his low-key, reasoned approach to lawmaking. It was an approach that served him—and our Nation—well. Senator Tsongas accomplished more in one term than many Senators who served here much longer.

Paul Tsongas was 42 years old when he was diagnosed with lymphoma. He decided to step down after only one term in order to spend more time with his family—his wife, Niki, and their young daughters, Ashley, Katina, and Molly.

Having lost his own mother when he was only 6, he knew how important it was that his own children know their father. You have to "pour yourself into your children," he explained, "so that when you're not around, you're still around."

Paul Tsongas won his battle against cancer. He came back to establish the Concord Coalition with another of our former colleagues, Senator Warren Rudman, and even to run for President in 1992.

In a newspaper interview that year, he was asked why he would spend his time on a long-shot bid for the White House. He replied, "I guess my answer is kind of syrupy. I survived, and there is an obligation that goes with that . . . I have an obligation to give something back."

Paul Tsongas was a man of unusual courage. He fought until the end—even through pain and disappointment—to fulfill that obligation, to give something back. And, in the opinion of this Senator, he succeeded.

Senator Tsongas's determination to tell the truth, even when it was not