

laid upon the table, and that any statements related to these resolutions appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolutions (S. Res. 166 and S. Res. 167) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, are as follows:

S. RES. 166

Whereas on August 14, 1959, a passion was born in the heart of the Rocky Mountain Region that brought such memories as "Orange Crush," "The Drive," "The Fumble," "The Three Amigos," and 4 previous Super Bowl appearances;

Whereas the fans of the Denver Broncos are recognized throughout the National Football League (referred to in this resolution as the "NFL") for their unconditional allegiance to the team, contributing to 229 consecutive sold-out stadium home games;

Whereas the Denver Broncos' organization assembled a championship caliber coaching staff who created a championship caliber team;

Whereas the Denver Broncos played in 4 previous Super Bowls without winning, represented the American Football Conference in Super Bowl XXXII which had not won a Super Bowl in 13 years, and was considered the underdog in the game; and

Whereas after almost 40 years, the Denver Broncos became champions of the NFL with a victory in Super Bowl XXXII over the defending national champions and perennial contenders, the Packers from Green Bay, Wisconsin: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the outstanding achievement of the Denver Broncos in winning Super Bowl XXXII on January 25, 1998; and

(2) congratulates the players, staff, and fans of the Denver Broncos for a terrific football season and a thrilling victory in Super Bowl XXXII.

S. RES. 167

Whereas since becoming quarterback for the Denver Broncos in 1983, John Elway has been involved in some of the most striking comeback victories in the history of the National Football League (referred to in this resolution as the "NFL");

Whereas John Elway has been a Pro Bowl quarterback, was named NFL Most Valuable Player in 1987 and the American Football Conference's Most Valuable Player in 1993, holds numerous NFL passing records, and is the all-time winningest quarterback in the history of the NFL;

Whereas John Elway's leadership, dedication, and perseverance symbolizes excellence in these qualities for the entire Nation and represents these qualities for America to the world; and

Whereas John Elway, an exceptional athlete, has sustained a high level of personal competitiveness and has finally led his team to the honor of a Super Bowl championship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the outstanding achievement of the Denver Broncos' quarterback, John Elway; and

(2) congratulates John Elway as the winning quarterback of Super Bowl XXXII.

FOUR CHAPLAINS DAY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consider-

ation of Senate resolution No. 169, submitted earlier today by Senator HATCH and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

A resolution (S. Res 169) to designate February 3, 1998, as "Four Chaplains Day".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, S. Res. 169, commemorates the "Immortal Four Chaplains" whose brave sacrifice is an inspiring story of personal honor and patriotism. Their heroism of 55 years ago stands today as an eloquent and enduring example of service, fellowship, and love.

On February 3, 1943, a German U-boat torpedoed the American transport ship *Dorchester*, sinking it off the coast of Greenland. Among the nearly 1,000 American soldiers aboard the *Dorchester* were four chaplains whose selfless acts of courage have left a distinguished legacy, a legacy that we hope to honor and remember in this resolution.

Survivors' accounts describing the short 18 minutes that the ship was sinking report that Lieutenant George L. Fox, a Methodist minister; Lieutenant Alexander D. Goode, a Jewish rabbi; Lieutenant John P. Washington, a Catholic priest; and Lieutenant Clark V. Poling, a Dutch Reformed minister worked to alert the soldiers to the danger and direct them to safety. They distributed life jackets until no more were available. Then, these four Army chaplains removed their own life jackets and gave them to four soldiers.

One soldier witnessed a chaplain giving his gloves to a panicked GI shivering in the Arctic air to prevent the young man from returning to his cabin for his own. The chaplains helped 230 men to safety and then chose to remain to calm and comfort the nearly 700 who went down with the ship. True to their faiths and to their fellowmen until the end, they were last seen, arms linked in prayer, on the hull of the ship.

A postage stamp in 1948 entitled "Interfaith in Action" commemorated their bravery. Congress passed a concurrent resolution in 1957 to honor these chaplains and those who died with them. Presidents Truman and Eisenhower also issued proclamations calling for national participation in memorial services throughout the country. The American Legion holds an annual commemorative service on the first Sunday of February.

This coming Sunday, February 3, 1998 marks the 55th anniversary of an episode in our history that is tragic yet uplifting. Let us remember these acts of bravery which were not bound or limited by creed or rank. Their timeless sacrifice reminds us that we should not be divided by our differences, but that we should face the travails of our nation together, with faith and strength.

I urge the speedy passage of S. Res. 169.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, there are acts of courage and personal sacrifice that are so great that they should never be forgotten. There are acts which decades—even centuries—later still reverberate, and touch our soul as a nation. Surely, the heroic deeds of the "Immortal Four Chaplains" count among such acts.

These four Chaplains sacrificed their lives to save the lives of others when the *Dorchester*, a transport ship, was torpedoed by a German U-boat off the coast of Greenland on February 3, 1943. During the 18 minutes that the *Dorchester* was sinking, the four Army Chaplains—a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic priest, and two Protestant ministers—worked to comfort the frightened men and direct them to safety. They distributed life jackets, and when there were no more in the storage locker, the Chaplains removed their own life jackets and gave them to waiting soldiers.

Rabbi Alexander Goode did not ask whether the soldier that he was giving his life jacket to was Jewish; Father John Washington did not ask whether he was Catholic; Reverend George Fox did not ask whether he was Methodist; and Reverend Clark Poling did not ask whether he was Dutch Reformed. The Chaplains simply took off their own life jackets and gave them to the next in line.

The Chaplains were last seen on the hull, with their arms linked together in prayer, consoling the men who remained on the ship with a final service. The way that they died is so poignant because it reflects the way that they lived—full of devotion to God and serving the needs of their fellow men. As one survivor noted, the Chaplains "were always together . . . they carried their Faith together."

Of the 902 servicemen, merchant seamen and civilian workers aboard the *Dorchester*, only 230 survived. Many of them owed their lives to the actions of the four Chaplains. Their heroic actions served as an inspiration to the survivors of the *Dorchester*; they should be an inspiration to us now.

The courage of these four Chaplains, and their service to our country did not go unrecognized. Each was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for services beyond the call of duty; memorials to their sacrifice have been placed around the country, including in the Pentagon and the National Cathedral; a postage stamp entitled "Interfaith in Action" was issued in their memory; and in 1957, Congress declared the anniversary of the sinking of the *Dorchester* to be a day for the commemoration of the deaths and the heroic acts of the four Chaplains.

Tragically, however, the memory of their selfless acts has faded. Aside from the American Legion, which has annually observed the anniversary of their deaths, few continue to recognize this somber occasion.

I am proud to say, however, that some very special individuals in Minnesota are working to ensure that the legacy of the Four Chaplains lives on through The Four Chaplains Foundation, including: David Fox of Hopkins; Barbara Koch of Long Lake; Ardis Wexler of Edina; Kevin Applequist of St. Anthony; Phil Brain of Edina; Ambassador Robert Flaten of Northfield; Shiro Katagiri of Minneapolis; Representative Jim Rhodes of St. Louis Park; Helen Fulford of Bloomington; John Swon of Edina; Bettine Clemen of Minnetonka; and Vice President Walter Mondale of Minneapolis. These Minnesotans, joined by equally dedicated people around this nation, and the world, have established the Four Chaplains Humanity Prize to ensure that the spirit of these Chaplains is celebrated through a living memorial. This prize will be awarded to those who have been willing to put their lives in danger to grant assistance to persons of a different creed or color.

Mr. President, it is fitting that on the 55th anniversary of the sinking of the *Dorchester*, and the 50th anniversary of the issuance of the commemorative stamp, Congress once again honors the memory of these four Chaplains by designating February 3, 1998 as "Four Chaplains Day." We have a duty to make sure that a grateful nation never forgets their sacrifice, and continues to celebrate the ideals for which they stood.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble agreed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 169) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 169

Whereas February 3, 1998, is the 55th anniversary of the sinking of the United States Army transport *Dorchester*, an event that resulted in the loss of nearly 700 lives in 1943 and for which witnesses have recounted in the Congressional Record the heroism of 4 chaplains of different faiths, Lieutenant George L. Fox, Methodist; Lieutenant Alexander D. Goode, Jewish; Lieutenant John P. Washington, Catholic; and Lieutenant Clark V. Poling, Dutch Reformed;

Whereas witnesses have verified that during the approximate 18 minutes the ship was sinking after being torpedoed off the coast of Greenland, the 4 chaplains went from soldier to soldier calming fears and handing out life jackets and guiding men to safety and when there were no more life jackets, they removed their own life jackets and gave them to others to save their lives and were last seen arm-in-arm in prayer on the hull of the ship;

Whereas many of the 230 men who survived owed their lives to these 4 chaplains, and witnesses among them recounted the unique ecumenical spirit and love for their fellow man these 4 demonstrated that were later illustrated in a popular postage stamp issued

by the United States in 1948 with the title "Interfaith in Action";

Whereas Congress passed House Concurrent Resolution 90 in 1957 to honor these 4 chaplains and the men who died with them, and President Truman and President Eisenhower issued similar proclamations calling for national recognition and participation in memorial services throughout the land that have been observed annually by the American Legion on the first Sunday in February;

Whereas Congress undertook to create a special medal for valor given to the memory of the 4 chaplains in 1960 and never to be repeated; and

Whereas memorials to the chaplains' heroic sacrifice abound in many places throughout the country including the Heroes Window in the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) requests the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating February 3, 1998, as "Four Chaplains Day"; and

(2) invites the people of the United States, of all religions and creeds and in all communities, to observe this date with appropriate ceremonies, celebrations, and commemorations.

ORDER FOR RECESS AND
ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 8:30 p.m. this evening for the joint session of Congress.

Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that immediately following the conclusion of the joint session, the Senate automatically stand in adjournment until 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, January 28.

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

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 28, 1998

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, January 28, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate proceed to executive session under the previous order.

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

Mr. SPECTER. I also ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. on Wednesday for the weekly policy luncheons to meet.

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

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator LOTT, I ask unanimous consent that following the votes at 2:15 p.m., there be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senator COVERDELL, or his designee, being recognized for the first 90 minutes and Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, being recognized for the next 90 minutes.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. SPECTER. As agreed to previously, tomorrow morning the Senate will debate, in executive session, the nominations of 3 judges. Also by consent, there will be 3 consecutive votes on the confirmation of those nominations following the weekly policy luncheons beginning 2:15 Wednesday afternoon. Following those votes, the Senate will be in a period for the transaction of morning business.

RECESS

Mr. SPECTER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:22 p.m., recessed until 8:30 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. ALLARD).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

PROVIDING FOR AN
ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the adjournment resolution, H. Con. Res. 201, the resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 201) was agreed to.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO
HOUSES—MESSAGE OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I understand the Senate will proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the State of the Union address. I believe we will be leaving in about 4 or 5 minutes, so I will yield the floor so we can assemble and go to the other body. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon, at 8:47 p.m., the Senate, preceded by the Secretary of the Senate, Gary Sisco, the Vice President, and the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND), proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the address by the President of the United States.

(The address by the President of the United States, this day delivered by him to the joint session of the two Houses of Congress, appears in the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the joint session of the two Houses, and in accordance with the order previously entered, at