

SENATE—Tuesday, July 20, 1999

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:

O God of history, You have been the guiding light for the Senate for 210 years. We trust You to lead us forward today. In the midst of the debate over crucial issues, we need Your divine intervention and inspiration. Give the Senators strength to communicate their perception of truth with mutual respect and without rancor. May they seek Your guidance in the exercise of the essence of democracy in vital debate. Help them to know that speaking the truth as they see it will contribute to a greater understanding than any one person could achieve alone. When we trust You, things go more smoothly and work gets done with greater excellence. Whatever happens to or around us today, we know we can count on You for strength in any stress and courage in any crises. We gratefully remember times when Your guidance brought consensus out of conflict and creative decisions out of discord. Thank You for the new page in the history of the Senate that will be written today.

Gracious Father, in addition to our continued prayers for the Kennedy family, today as a Senate we mourn the death of Kenneth C. Foss who worked with the Republican Policy Committee. We praise You for his brief life and his great leadership. In the name of our Lord. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senator VOINOVICH is now designated to lead the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Honorable GEORGE VOINOVICH, a Senator from the State of Ohio, 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able majority leader, Senator LOTT of Mississippi, is recognized.

Mr. LOTT. I thank the Chair.

SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Today the Senate will resume debate on the motion to proceed

to the intelligence authorization bill with the cloture vote occurring at 10:30 a.m. Following the vote, Senator SMITH of New Hampshire will be recognized to make a motion to discharge from the Finance Committee S.J. Res. 28 regarding the trade status with Vietnam. Therefore, Senators can expect an additional vote prior to the weekly party caucus meetings. The Senate will recess from 12:30 to 2:15 so that the party conferences can meet and have lunch. Senator SMITH will again be recognized under a privileged resolution at 2:15 to offer a second motion to discharge from the Finance Committee S.J. Res. 27 regarding trade status with China. There will be 1 hour of debate on the motion with the vote occurring at approximately 3:15 p.m. Senators may also expect further action on the intelligence authorization bill or any appropriations bills on the calendar during today's session.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION

Mr. President, there was debate yesterday on the intelligence authorization bill. Senator SHELBY, the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, and Senator KERREY, the ranking member, spoke on the importance of intelligence authorization. They have been doing good work together in a bipartisan way, as they should on matters of intelligence. This is a very important bill, one we should move forward as expeditiously as we can. Of course, the issue that is still being debated in connection with this intelligence authorization bill is, how do we deal with reorganizing the Department of Energy so we can stop the leaks that have been occurring at our labs.

There was a report in the papers just this morning that while some progress has been made in some areas, the necessary actions to stop these leaks and make sure they don't happen in the future haven't even begun. Senator DOMENICI, Senator KYL, and Senator MURKOWSKI have done real good work in this area. This should be a bipartisan solution where we get the focus at the Department of Energy rearranged in such a way that there is direct reporting so we have a quasi-autonomous agency within the Department of Energy. I hope we can still find a way to get this done because the American people understand that real damage has already been done. We should make sure, at the minimum, that it will not continue in the future.

I thank my colleagues for their attention. I yield the floor.

Mrs. BOXER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). The Senator from California.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mrs. BOXER. I would like to take about 5 minutes to pay tribute to Congressman George Brown and to John F. Kennedy, Jr., and those who perished with him. I wonder if I could take that 5 minutes at this point. I ask unanimous consent to do that.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, we have 1 hour this morning to debate a very serious proposition. We are prepared to do that. The time is equally divided. I would have no objection to the Senator from California taking the time from the Democratic side, but we have at least 30 minutes of conversation on our side that we want to use. We need to have a vote at 10:30 today.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

There is ordered to be 1 hour of debate equally divided between the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. DOMENICI, and the Democratic leader, Mr. DASCHLE, or their designees prior to the cloture vote.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from California be allowed to proceed for not more than 5 minutes and that time not be taken out of the hour previously agreed to, delaying the 1-hour debate just a few minutes, and the vote would occur at 10:40 instead of 10:30.

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

The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I thank the Chair. I thank the majority leader for his graciousness.

A NATION'S LOSS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, Californians have been deeply saddened and moved by a number of losses we have faced. One involves the death of the senior member of our California Democratic delegation, George Brown, who was a beloved Congressman on both sides of the aisle. As a matter of fact, one of the Republicans in the House said on his passing, if everyone was like George Brown, we would not need to go on retreats to find out how to get along better with one another.

George Brown was that kind of person. George was a man of great compassion, of great reason. He was consistent. He never changed his views according to the polls. He was a mentor

of mine when he ran for the Senate in 1970, which takes us back a long time. I very proudly worked on his campaign simply as a volunteer. He was an advocate for science and technology, and although he was 79 years old, he was an ageless person. He had so many young ideas, and he was so future oriented.

The Nation faced the tragedy that befell the Kennedy family once again with the tragic loss of John F. Kennedy, Jr., and his wife and her sister. The press was calling and asking for a comment. I said it truly is a tragedy beyond words. I think at times such as these all you can really do is pray that the family will be able to cope with a loss of such enormity.

I particularly want to spend a moment talking about my colleague, TED KENNEDY, because after all the tragedies with which the family has had to deal, TED has become a real father figure to the entire next generation of Kennedys. I know how Senator KENNEDY teaches those of us who have not been here as long as he, how he monitors us and guides us.

I can just imagine the close bond he had with John Kennedy, Jr., and what this has done to his heart. I know when he does come back, every one of us will give him our strength.

When President Kennedy died, Robert Kennedy said the following. He said:

When I think of President Kennedy, I think of what Shakespeare said in Romeo and Juliet:

When he shall die,
take him and cut him out into stars
and he shall make the face of heaven so fine
that all the world will be in love with night
and pay no worship to the garish sun.

I think when we think of John Kennedy, Jr., we will think of him sharing in those bright stars.

To close, I have a poem that was written by someone who is in her thirties. I think the words will have meaning for those who look to John, Jr., for their future. This is what it is called: "If Only We Could Have Said Good-bye."

Our special son
the namesake he
of honorable tradition
to serve our great country
Passed down through generations
of dedicated, determined souls
He understood our devotion
and carried with him a nation's hope
This honor never did he shun
In public he graced us well
With patience he regaled us
with tales
Of hiding behind
the Oval's chair,
Or that indelible salute
We mourned together his father's fate
While marveling his mother's grace
These traits were passed on to Kennedy's
own
to John, indeed
Could he be the return of Camelot?
We wondered
and inside we cheered this Kennedy's fate

with the wish that he could fulfill in his time
those hopes left so unmade

Or perhaps
just share with us,
a bit of the mystery, a bit of your name
If only we could have said goodbye

Mr. President, it is a sad day across this land. Our prayers are with the Kennedy family and the Besette family.

I thank the majority leader for yielding me this time.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000— TION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank the Chair.

I understand I am in charge of our half hour.

I say to the other side, you have a half hour on this also. We clearly would like to move back and forth with the time on each side for various speakers, but for now we have two or three speakers who have already indicated they want to address this issue. So I yield 8 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Arizona, Mr. KYL. Then, within the next 30 or 40 minutes, if Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI, the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, desires to speak, we will give him some time. I understand the Senator from Kentucky would like to speak on our side also, so we will make time for him.

We will proceed now. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Thank you, Mr. President.

First, I thank Senator DOMENICI for his leadership on this issue. It was really his leadership that brought this entire matter of reorganization of the Department of Energy to the fore. I appreciate his ability to predict what the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board was going to be recommending to the President because indeed it was Senator DOMENICI's idea for the reorganization of the Department of Energy that eventually the Rudman board, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board—it was really that same idea that was recommended by the President's board which we have embodied in legislation that we bring to the floor.

As the leader announced a few minutes ago, at 10:40 this morning we will vote on whether to invoke cloture on a motion to proceed to the intelligence authorization bill, which will include this reorganization of the Department of Energy amendment.

This is the amendment Senator DOMENICI, Senator MURKOWSKI, and I have drafted with the purpose to halt the ongoing losses of our Nation's most sensitive military secrets from our Nation's laboratories.

As I look back over the last few months, it seems as if every week brought more news about Chinese espionage at our National Laboratories, about how the Chinese have obtained our country's nuclear secrets.

In May, the declassified version of the Cox committee report was released. It painted a sobering picture of the increased danger the United States now faces as a result of the Chinese espionage at our nuclear labs. This bipartisan committee unanimously concluded that China stole classified information on every nuclear warhead currently in the U.S. arsenal, as well as the neutron bomb—literally the crown jewels of our nuclear stockpile.

Worst still, the Cox committee noted that China also acquired other advanced American technology, including missile guidance and reentry vehicle technology, the results of developmental work on electromagnetic weapons that could be used to attack satellites and missiles, and radar technology and techniques that may someday allow China to track U.S. Navy submarines while they are submerged beneath the ocean's surface.

Chinese acquisition of this technology is particularly troublesome because the majority of its roughly 20 long-range nuclear missiles are aimed at U.S. cities. As we all know, the United States currently has no defense against missile attack.

Although one individual at the Los Alamos Laboratory, Wen Ho Lee, has been fired, Chinese espionage at our nuclear labs is presumably ongoing today. As the Cox committee stated in its report, China has engaged in a "sustained espionage effort targeted at United States nuclear weapons facilities."

Furthermore, the report notes: "The successful penetration by [China] of our nuclear weapons laboratories has taken place over the last several decades, and almost certainly continues to the present."

After the effects of China's espionage came to light earlier this year, the President asked the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, led by former Senator Warren Rudman, to examine why China was able to steal our nuclear secrets. The President's board released its findings in June, calling for sweeping organizational reform of the Energy Department to address what it described as "the worst security record on secrecy" that the panel members "have ever encountered."

The Presidential panel cited as the root cause of DOE's poor security record "organizational disarray, managerial neglect, and a culture of arrogance . . . [which] conspired to create an espionage scandal waiting to