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Senate

The Senate met at 9:45 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, a Senator from the State of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's prayer will be offered by the guest Chaplain, Dr. Prentice Meador, of Prestoncrest Church of Christ, Dallas, TX.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Shall we pray.

Holy Father, we affirm You as Lord of our lives and our Nation. We are comfortable to come into Your presence on this special moment because You have invited us before Your throne. Gratitude and praise flows from our hearts for giving our Nation blessings that would have astonished our ancestors.

Lord, in this historic week, our Nation mourns the death of President Ronald Reagan. Father, we celebrate his patriotism, optimism, and courage. Bless Mrs. Reagan, her family, and our Nation with peace from Your heart.

And, Father, may we never forget our heritage. Sovereign Lord, we are keenly aware that 60 years ago today, heroic men were fighting their way off the beaches of Normandy. Lord, we shall never forget places like "Bloody Omaha," Carentan, Sainte-Mere-Eglise, Caen, Bastogne. Keep in our memory those who fought together and now lie together in death that we might be free. Father, may their voices of valor be heard in this Chamber in clear, crisp tones.

Merciful Father, in a world that sometimes drowns out such voices, empower the women and men of this great body to hear again words from our past: integrity, faith, bravery, sacrifice, and godliness. At this special time, I pray that each Senator might recommit to the clarity of Your truth, the depth of Your wisdom, and the power of Your love.

Father, help the Senators to know that many in this Nation pray for them and their faithfulness to their most solemn obligations. May they bow their knees before You so they may know what is right for our country. Lord, sanctify this assembly by dwelling in the hearts of each of these respected leaders. May glory, honor, and dominion be Yours forever and ever.

In Your most holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 8, 2004.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, a Senator from the State of Texas, to perform the duties of the Chair.

TED STEVENS,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. HUTCHISON thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. This morning and throughout today's session, Members will have the opportunity to give remarks and pay tribute to President Reagan. I announced yesterday and again last night that the Senate would delay its work on the pending Defense bill until Monday next week. The filing deadline for amendments to that bill passed at 5 p.m. yesterday. Now the two managers of the legislation will be able to look over the legislative language of those submitted amendments. We will start Monday and work aggressively on that bill and will likely have multiple votes on Monday.

For the remainder of this week, in addition to today's morning business period, Senators will have until 3 p.m. tomorrow to come to the floor to speak on the life and legacy of our 40th President, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

The Senate will honor that life through a Senate resolution, which is deserving of a rollcall vote. However, that vote will not occur until tomorrow.

I will talk to the Democratic leader about the precise timing and we will let our colleagues know as that is scheduled for Wednesday. Therefore, we will not have any rollcall votes today.

As a reminder, we will recess today from 12:30 until 2:15 for our weekly policy luncheons.

Today we will also pass an adjournment resolution which will allow both Houses to adjourn on Wednesday and to reconvene on Monday to accommodate the ceremonies and services relating to the death of President Reagan.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). The minority leader is recognized.

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



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THIS WEEK'S SCHEDULE

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I thought it might be helpful if the majority leader would walk through the week's schedule. I have had a number of questions about the schedule.

As I understand it, we will have the vote tomorrow, and tomorrow will be dedicated primarily to remarks on the floor by colleagues and Members in tribute to the President. Then beginning as early as noon—is it on Wednesday?—we will not anticipate any session. Then at 7 o'clock Wednesday night, it is my understanding the memorial service here in the Capitol will be held for Members only.

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, we can talk about earlier than 3 o'clock, but right now it is until 3 o'clock tomorrow. At 3 o'clock, we will recess.

Mr. DASCHLE. Is it the majority leader's intention to be in session on Thursday?

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, we will not be in session on Thursday or Friday.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, then have the official memorial service in the National Cathedral at 11:30 on Friday morning. Is that correct?

Mr. FRIST. That is correct. That is by invitation. Of course, our colleagues and spouses are invited.

Mr. DASCHLE. Senators should be aware they have all day today and up until 3 o'clock tentatively tomorrow to come to the floor to make presentations. Obviously, Senators are welcome to speak about any issue.

My hope is we would want to accommodate Senators who wish to speak in memory of President Reagan and perhaps defer other remarks unrelated to these tributes to next week. Obviously, as I say, it is every Senator's prerogative to make that decision.

I appreciate the majority leader's clarification on the schedule.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Texas.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Certainly.

Mr. REID. Madam President, there are a number of people who wish to speak. I know Senator HUTCHISON wishes to speak regarding our prayer this morning. But it is my understanding

the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire wishes to speak. If I could inquire through the Chair, how long does the Senator wish to speak?

Mr. GREGG. Madam President, Senators are permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes in morning business.

Mr. REID. If I could, I ask unanimous consent that after the Senator from Texas completes her remarks the Senator from New Hampshire be recognized for 10 minutes, the Senator from Maine for 10 minutes, and the Senator from California, Mrs. BOXER, for 10 minutes.

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

The Senator from Texas.

GUEST CHAPLAIN, DR. PRENTICE MEADOR

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, it is my pleasure to introduce our guest chaplain, Dr. Prentice Meador, from Dallas, TX, the minister at Prestoncrest Church of Christ. Dr. Meador hails from Nashville, TN. Our majority leader and Dr. Meador have known each other for a long time.

He is a graduate of David Lipscomb College and holds a Ph.D from the University of Illinois. He and his wife Barbara, a registered nurse, have three married children and 10 grandchildren.

Dr. Meador served at the South National Church of Christ in Springfield, MO for 14 years before moving to Dallas in 1988. There he started serving as a pulpit minister for the Prestoncrest Church of Christ.

Not only did our distinguished leader come over to say hello to our chaplain this morning, but also Senator BOND from Missouri, who when he was Governor worked with Dr. Meador on a summit for children. Dr. Meador has been very active in that regard as well.

So we came in today, and not only was he there with me as his hometown Senator but also the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Missouri came to greet him, which I think shows what a great impact he has wherever he goes.

Dr. Meador has in fact adopted a wonderful philosophy of the modern church. He offers grace to imperfect people. He doesn't want to save the world and lose our own families. He offers God to people entangled in the web of today's culture.

That take on the urban church has attracted large audiences of young adults. In fact, the average age in his church in Dallas is 28. Dr. Meador has done an excellent job of cultivating their interest by emphasizing relationship building, mentoring, and accountability groups.

He is a member of the board of trustees of a great university, Abilene Christian University in Abilene, TX, and he is on the chancellor's council of another great university, Pepperdine University in California. Dr. Meador is listed in "Who's Who in Religion" as well as "Who's Who in the Southwest."

He has spoken throughout the world and has given frequent lectures throughout the United States.

He is an accomplished author who has written several books, and has been the managing editor of 21st Century Christian magazine starting in 1992. He is a regular television contributor, including as a weekly panelist on the American Religion Town Hall, which is a national program.

Dr. Meador has received numerous awards for his leadership and citizenship. It is an honor to have him with us today.

I was so pleased to be able to be with him this morning. We had a good visit at our prayer breakfast about what we do in the Senate. I thank Dr. Meador for sharing his blessing on us at a very important time in our country.

Thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Mr. GREGG. Thank you, Madam President.

I rise today, as many Americans, to pay my respect and thanks, and also to celebrate the life of Ronald Reagan, an extraordinary man who has had such a huge impact on our generation and the generations to come in the world—especially Americans' place in the world.

I have a lot of fond and personal memories about Governor and President Reagan. First, I had the opportunity to meet him with my wife Kathy when he and Nancy Reagan came to New Hampshire to campaign in 1976. He was running against a sitting Republican President, Gerald Ford, appointed, of course, coming out of the Watergate era. Some in our party thought maybe it was time to move on, put a new face on our party, and put someone forward who had a certain charisma and attitude which was a little different. Certainly Reagan met that test.

As we traveled around New Hampshire, he was not the national figure he is today, although he was a significant figure. In fact, he was a movie star. People were flocking to meet him and see him. They wanted to hear what he had to say. But as we traveled around, a fairly small contingent in a bus and a few cars, we had a chance to get to know him a little bit. What came through most apparently to myself and Kathy was he was a genuine person who had a real sense of self and who had a way of making people feel at ease around him. He had a charisma, to say the least.

Then I had the great fortune of being elected to Congress in 1980. Prior to that, ironically I had been at the famous national debate in January of 1980 where President Reagan actually set the course for getting the nomination and moving on to become the

President with the famous comment, "I paid for this microphone, Mr. GREEN." Ironically, I was at the site and in charge of the site in advance of the nomination. So I had a chance to see a bit of history there.

But in 1990, along with 54 other Republicans, I was elected to the House of Representatives, and we came here with President Reagan. We had a purpose. We had a definite purpose. People will recall at that time coming out of the 1970s the inflation rate was 12 percent, interest rates were 22 percent, and we had American citizens being held captive in Iran. The President—then-President Jimmy Carter—said we were in a period of national malaise. We didn't feel that way. We felt America was a great and wonderful Nation. Ronald Reagan epitomized that view of the future being bright rather than dark—the future being one of unlimited opportunities rather than one of a decreasing pie. So 54 of us arrived in the House of Representatives.

It was a unique situation because the House of Representatives was being controlled at that time—and people do not appreciate it today, but it had been controlled by the Democratic Party for 26 years; continuously controlled by the same party, and it produced a lot of very interesting and very aggressive and strong individuals to manage the House. The strongest, of course, was "Tip" O'Neill, who was then the Speaker. He was not going to tolerate those 54 new Republican Members who arrived in the House of Representatives and were carrying the water for President Reagan. We were treated with an experience in education on how politics really works by "Tip" O'Neill, as we were exposed to what real power can do and how it can be managed in a congressional body.

We continued to charge the Hill, however, for the President, because President Reagan had a clear and defined agenda. He intended to fundamentally shift this country. The shift was going to be toward strengthening our national defense capabilities, toward reducing the burden of Government, toward reducing the burden of taxation, and toward reestablishing our confidence as a nation. There was a lot of legislation brought forward, with very difficult battles over the budget, very difficult battles over issues of making our defense capability stronger once again.

We became known as "Reagan's robots." That was a derisive term used by some of our friends in the media and it was thrown at us. As Reagan's economics were called Reaganomics, a derisive term put out in the intelligentsia community by our friends who saw it as inappropriate economics and saw it as water bearers for a President who they considered to be superficial, and in some cases a caricature, but we took that as sort of a red badge of courage, those who came in that class. We enjoyed the fact we were tweaking the institution of the House

at the time led by Speaker O'Neill, who I happened, over the years, to come to like as an individual very much. He obviously had a very strong personality and led the House very aggressively in a very partisan way. It was a unique and special time to have a chance to serve under a President such as President Reagan.

Going to the White House with Kathy and our two oldest children, I remember a lot of fond personal memories of how kind he was. Our daughters were then quite young. I think they were 4 and 5 or maybe 5 and 6. He took them aside and got hotdogs for them; he got popcorn for them.

He was just a wonderful, inclusive individual and had a naturalness about him that was extraordinary and made everybody who was around him, when they had the chance, feel good. It was that personality that I think caused him to be able to be President during a time when there was a fair amount of strident partisanship. At the same time, there was less of a personal vindictiveness in the atmosphere, which was nice at that time, to have at least that sort of atmosphere where people were not into the personal assassination level that we sometimes see occur in politics, although it did happen to some degree.

The fond memories are there from an individual standpoint, but the real memory, the real force of President Reagan goes beyond the personal contact. It goes to what his mission was, what he accomplished for our Nation, which was so extraordinary, and what he accomplished for the world. It has been discussed. There is nothing unique about the discussion because it is so broadly accepted now what he did accomplish.

That was, essentially, this: He took a nation which was, as I said by its own definition, by its then leader, Jimmy Carter, in a period of national malaise and he turned us and reawakened our natural optimism. We are a nation of optimists. We are a nation that believes we can accomplish whatever we seek to pursue, whatever goal we set. He made us believe in that again. His "city on the hill" belief in our Nation was deep in him, but, more importantly, he was able to project it across our country and give people a sense of self and a sense of purpose that was optimistic and upbeat, that was essential to our country at that time.

Probably equally important to the world, he set America back on a course of leading us in what was then the true great confrontation of the 20th century, which was the question of whether Communist, Socialist economics, and a totalitarian state would dominate or whether democracy and market-oriented economies would dominate.

There were three major trends of the 20th century that were tested. The first, of course, was the issue of the philosophy of Communist versus market-oriented economies. The second, of

course, was totalitarianism, first presented in fascism and secondly presented in the Communist states of Stalin, by Stalin and Mao versus democracy. The third was the issue of relativism. On those first two issues, he led the world and delivered the results which said unequivocally that democracy and market-oriented economies were the future for mankind and that individual rights meant something.

In accomplishing that, he passed on to our generation and all the generations to come a gift of freedom and a gift of possibility in the area of economic well-being that was not necessarily a given. It would not necessarily have occurred without him. It is possible the Soviet Union and certainly the mutations of the Soviet Union could have proceeded for a considerable amount of time. We could still be dealing with that issue today had he not been willing to stand up, because he had unequivocal confidence in our Nation and in the values that drive our Nation, had he not been willing to stand up and say essentially that we were going to compete in that race at a level that would essentially make it impossible for the Soviet Union and Communist-style regimes to compete with us. That is what he did.

He did it first in the military where he essentially said to the Soviet Union, we are just simply going to outbuild you and we are going to exceed your ability to compete, so they crumbled from within. Second, he did it by establishing, once again, that the basic values of democracy far exceeded any values that were being put forward, and clearly our much better lifestyle than anything being put forward by a Soviet Communist state.

So we owe him a great debt of thanks and we certainly owe his family a great debt of thanks. We thank Nancy Reagan for her wonderful service to this Nation. We thank his family for the gift of this great man to our country.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous consent, the Senator from Maine is recognized.

Ms. SNOWE. Our Nation mourns the passage of a man who called Americans to their economic purpose and renewed our age-old faith in the limitless possibilities of freedom.

With heavy but immensely grateful hearts, our country grieves the passing of President Ronald Reagan and extends our collective thoughts and prayers to his extraordinary wife Nancy and the entire Reagan family.

Reflecting today on the hope that President Reagan inspired in America, I am reminded of the story of Benjamin Franklin near the close of the Constitutional Convention. Franklin pointed to the painting behind Washington's chair, a landscape of the Sun just on the horizon and remarked:

I have often . . . looked at that sun behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now

. . . I have the happiness to know it is a rising and not a setting sun.

Let the record forever show that in a time of great consequence, President Reagan assured an uncertain nation that ours remains always a rising Sun. He brought a passionate belief in American ideas to bear in advancing freedom as a force for good in the world and heralded a new dawn of confidence at home.

Like so many Americans, I remember well the steep challenges facing the Nation in 1980. At that time, having already served 2 years in the House of Representatives, we could look back to the late 1970s as an incubator of change.

Before President Reagan, we had become conditioned to accept limitations on what we might aspire to as individuals and as a nation. But out of those days of national disillusionment and political drift came a bold leader to inspire confidence.

As I said, I had just completed my freshman term as a Member of Congress, and this was a period of self-doubt for America. Internationally, our country was mired in the cold war and reeling from the Iranian hostage crisis. On the domestic front, our economy had been sapped by double-digit inflation, double-digit prime interest rates, and stifled by massive tax burdens, including a top tax rate of 70 percent. We also had been undercut by a serious energy crisis at that point in time. In fact, we had gasoline lines here in Washington and all through the country at that point. So suffice it to say, these were not bright days in Washington or America. As I said at the time, whoever won the White House would bear the responsibility for making America productive once again, and President Reagan did. With his conviction that the greatest untapped potential lie in the American people themselves—by embracing hope, not resignation, and by projecting an optimism in our Nation and her people that was as genuine as the man himself—he charted a course for America for greater prosperity and security.

As President, as we know, he confronted the world's only other superpower, laying the foundation for victory in the cold war. He campaigned to reduce the size of the Federal bureaucracy, to return tax dollars to the families that had earned them, and to devolve out of Washington and back to local governments—all ideas whose time had come, just as President Reagan's had. Not only that, but he reinvigorated America with his unabashed faith in her essential goodness.

The other night, I had the opportunity to recount the Reagan era with my husband, Jock McKernan, who also served 4 years in Congress. He served the other congressional district in the State of Maine. He was there for 4 years as well under the Reagan Presidency. We were recalling a time in which we visited the White House, regarding the shaping of defense policy.

As Senator GREGG was recounting, we were building up our national defense.

We recalled the statement the President made at the time, which I think summed up his belief in trying to make a distinction between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. He said: You know, it tells something about a country when more people want to leave the country than want to come in. His simple logic was indeed compelling.

President Reagan was a conservative Republican from California, and I, of course, was a moderate Republican from New England. Obviously, there were times—and many times, in fact—when we might differ on policy. Yet I can also recall meeting with him and other members of the Republican caucus, as well as Democrats. We had numerous meetings at the White House either in the Cabinet room or within the Oval Office itself. We were able to negotiate our differences, whether it was within our party or across party lines. The issues ranged from defense policy, to the MX missile, to Central America, to the budget. We had numerous budget discussions where we negotiated the actual budget resolutions and the budget numbers themselves.

And I spearheaded an effort to meet with the President to talk about women's issues, to close the gender gap which at that time was affecting the Republican party. In fact, it led to ultimately passing the landmark child support enforcement legislation, that heretofore had not been part of the Federal lexicon, much less part of Federal policy.

And to this day I have on my wall a letter of appreciation from President Reagan for my efforts to help develop and pass the 1986 Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act, which he signed and which contained a provision I authored to create an accountability review board within the State Department to investigate all incidents involving serious security failures.

With regard to trade policies, we had a number of meetings. In fact, my husband and I met in the Oval Office with the President to discuss the impact of international trade policies, particularly as they affected Maine's industries, whether it was the potato industry, shoe industry, or the lumber industry.

He was always respectful of divergent views and willing to keep his Oval Office door open, even as he always knew what he believed. In terms of his principles, his compass was steady. At the same time, he was certainly committed to the fine and, in Washington, rare art of listening. He was also willing to seek consensus, even though we surely had a partisan environment at that time.

We had a divided Government, with the Democrats controlling the House and the Republicans controlling the Senate, and obviously a Republican Presidency. But again, he was willing to forge consensus because he believed that was the only way you could get

things done. Rather than by controversy and division, in the final analysis you had to do it by persuasion and openness. So he was willing to develop pragmatic approaches in the final analysis because he was a problem solver. Actually, he gave life to what he once said: "If I can get 70 or 80 percent of what it is I'm trying to get . . . I'll take that and then continue to try to get the rest in the future."

He certainly did live by that axiom throughout his tenure of 8 years, irrespective of the differences. Ultimately, he wanted to achieve the great things he set out to do when he became President and also to make sure he could be resolute in implementing his vision for this country.

He was entirely comfortable with stepping outside of others' conventional perception of himself and his politics. He was also extremely credible as Commander in Chief, as leader of this country when he set about to build up our military and to defy the Soviet Union and to ultimately bring down the Wall. The fact is, he also, on the other side of the coin, ultimately negotiated the first pact to reduce the United States and Soviet nuclear arsenals—he negotiated that with Mikhail Gorbachev—because, again, he understood what needed to be accomplished in the end.

His legacy will forever be his vision that brought about the end of the cold war because, again, he saw the difference between dictatorships and democracy and our ability to foster liberty in the dark corners of the world.

Some thought his bold descriptions and his plans to bridge the wide chasms that separated democracy from despotism were ill-considered. Yet he viewed the world through that crystal clear prism of, in the words of Shakespeare, "simple truth miscalled simplicity." I believe that says it all because I think President Reagan understood that in order to be an effective leader, to be a strong President, to be the leader of this country who was a force for good and to project that force for good, you ultimately had to move the process, and you had to work within the system and with the other branch of Government to make that happen.

Another great of the 20th century refused praise for having lent his lionhearted strength to an entire nation. Instead, Winston Churchill remarked, it was his nation that had the "lion's heart" all along, and it fell to him only to "give the roar."

So it was with President Ronald Reagan. His words summoned our resolve and our goodness, and his steady hand guided America to a triumph for all free people. As providence would have it, President Reagan gave America's roar during what would become—in no small part, thanks to him—the last decade of the cold war. With peace through strength, Ronald Reagan called America to a purpose he described in his own hand in 1980 when he wrote:

I believe it is our pre-ordained destiny to show all mankind that they too can be free without having to leave their native shore.

For this legacy, the American people and free people everywhere are in his debt, just as he is in our hearts and his family, as well, in our prayers.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from California is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay my respects to one of California's own, President Ronald Reagan.

I first met President Reagan right after I was elected to Congress in 1982. We were a large Democratic freshman class, and when I was invited to the White House, I wondered how President Reagan would greet us. After all, he had campaigned hard for a Republican Congress, and having lost an election myself I knew the feeling of disappointment. When we arrived at the White House, President Reagan could not have been more gracious to us; the same for Mrs. Reagan. I still have the photo from that evening hanging in my home office.

Twenty-two years ago, Ronald Reagan taught me that you can disagree without being disagreeable, that you could set aside those disagreements even though they were deep.

President Reagan once said:

A lot of trouble in the world would disappear if we were talking to each other instead of about each other.

He believed if we were all respectful and pleasant to one another, we could find those areas of common ground. We can reach across the aisle. We can get things done. Believe me, that was a good lesson for me and for all of us that evening because clearly, in the Senate, with the rules of the Senate, the only way to get things done is by working together. I look at the occupant of the Chair, and I know that with our disagreements on many issues, we have come together on a few occasions, and we have won for our constituents and for this country.

When I look back to President Reagan's record, I realize that not only did he bring this kind of an attitude of working together to Washington, but that had been his hallmark in California as well. As a Republican Governor, he was working with a Democratic State legislature. So it seems President Reagan had to learn how to do this both in the State and in the Nation's Capital.

In those years as Governor, in keeping with the values and wishes of most Californians, he helped to establish the Redwood National Park. He regulated auto emissions to reduce pollution. He signed a bill that liberalized a woman's right to choose. He opposed the State proposition that discriminated against teachers based on sexual orientation. You can see Governor Reagan was willing to reach across and find consensus.

Ronald Reagan, of course, did continue to reach across the aisle when he

became President. Although there were serious disagreements, he worked closely with a Democratic House to ratify and sign important arms control agreements, increasing funds for math and science education, reauthorizing the Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program, which is so important. The basis of the program is the polluter should pay. Interestingly, we don't seem to have that kind of support today.

President Reagan once said: "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go, if he doesn't mind who gets the credit." And how important that quote is when it comes to politics. President Reagan was a conservative. He was not an ideologue. He fulfilled a campaign promise to appoint the first woman to the Supreme Court. He chose Sandra Day O'Connor as the first woman Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, even though she was considered too moderate by many conservatives. He tried to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts but, after losing that fight, he moved on. I remember that. He moved on without trying to force the issue through the backdoor. I respect that.

I remember the fight to keep the National Endowment for the Arts. Many Republicans in my State didn't agree with President Reagan. They mobilized with the Democrats. President Reagan said, Well, this is what I think. He went forward, and when he lost, that was it.

Of course, there are other issues of disagreement—from offshore oil drilling to the role of the national Government, to the fight against AIDS, to policies in Central America. Those disagreements were deep, but they were never taken personally by President Reagan. He and House Speaker Tip O'Neill were genuinely fond of each other. They often shared a drink after work, and they laughed after a day of locking horns. Their good nature was infectious. It raised the level of comity throughout the Nation's Capital. How I long for those days. It is time that in the spirit of Ronald Reagan and Tip O'Neill, we see more bipartisan spirit in our work.

In California, there are tributes to Ronald Reagan running around the clock. I know it is true nationally, but because he was our Governor and we are so proud he is part of our legacy, we are seeing and listening to Ronald Reagan's stories and Ronald Reagan quotes. I found one of these very interesting.

There was a question asked to President Reagan after he had completed his 8 years in office. The question was: What do you most want to be remembered for? His answer was this: The millions of jobs that were created while he was President and America regaining respect in the world. Millions of jobs created and America regaining respect in the world. You think about how universal those two achievements are because right now that is a lot of

the focus of attention—job creation and respect in the world. It is interesting how prophetic those words are.

I personally believe that 50 years from now, if not now, President Reagan will be remembered for his focus on freedom for the people behind the Iron Curtain. He saw in Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev a man he could successfully challenge to step to the plate. And when President Reagan said, tear down this wall, he said it directly to Mr. Gorbachev. He touched Mr. Gorbachev, and he touched America. He touched people around the world.

In a moving eulogy in yesterday's New York Times Mr. Gorbachev wrote:

Reagan was a man of the right but while adhering to his convictions, with which one could agree or disagree, he was not dogmatic. He was looking for negotiations and for cooperation.

In that, you have to understand that respect for other people and their ideas, the ability to step into their shoes is very important.

We name buildings and rooms and public places after leaders, and we have named many public places after Ronald Reagan. But I truly believe that now the greatest thing we can do in Ronald Reagan's memory is to find a cure for the disease that took his life and took him away from his loved ones and the world stage long before his physical life ended.

Alzheimer's disease is a plague that ravages millions of Americans and those who love them. Caused by abnormal plaques and tangled nerve fibers in the brain, the disease attacks the cells that control thought, memory, and language. The brain, if you look at it, becomes more and more like a child's brain. It kills nerve cells that are vital to memory. If you think about it, when you lose your memory, you lose who you are. And to see someone like Ronald Reagan, who held all the power for 8 years that anyone could ever dream to hold, and to have him not be able to remember that is a tragedy.

Alzheimer's lowers the level of chemicals that carry messages between nerve cells and the brain. The progress of Alzheimer's is usually slow, but it is inexorable. Beginning with mild symptoms, such as forgetfulness, Alzheimer's gradually robs its victims of the ability to think clearly, speak clearly, understand others, or care for themselves in any way.

Ten years ago Ronald Reagan knew he was battling Alzheimer's. He knew he was losing the battle. In an act of tremendous courage and in a handwritten open letter, he told the American people he was suffering from the illness. He wrote:

I now begin the journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life.

And he movingly wrote:

I know that for America there will always be a bright dawn ahead.

So even in his darkest hour, President Reagan's eternal optimism shone through.

Nancy Reagan stood by her husband throughout this long ordeal, protecting

him in his most vulnerable time. In recent years, she has become a leading advocate of increased funding for medical research to fight Alzheimer's and other diseases. She has been brave and courageous in her advocacy.

Ironically, just a few weeks ago, I wrote an open letter to her praising her for her strength and moving forward to use her considerable influence to push forward stem cell research.

To honor Ronald Reagan and relieve the suffering of millions of American families, we must pursue every avenue of research and treatment for Alzheimer's and other diseases.

In memory of Ronald Reagan and all of the families who have lost loved ones to Alzheimer's, let us seek a brighter dawn for Alzheimer's victims and their families.

So, Mr. President, Californians are speaking across party lines for a man who was able to set aside ideology to make progress, to work with those who might not have agreed with him on every point. I think it is a terrific lesson to all of us in this time and in this place in our Nation's history.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Ronald Reagan is seen by the State of Illinois as being his birthplace, as well it should. They feel very strongly about the legacy of Ronald Reagan in Illinois. California, of course, is where Ronald Reagan became famous. They have tremendous ties to Ronald Reagan. The State of Nevada has lots and lots of ties to Ronald Reagan. Not only are we a neighbor to the State of California, but the history of Ronald Reagan and the State of Nevada are intertwined. I come to the Senate today to join a procession to praise Ronald Reagan as a great leader and a fine man.

My first trip to the Oval Office was to meet with Ronald Reagan. I was a young Congressman and I was called to the Oval Office to discuss with the President the situation in Nicaragua, aid to the contras. I was joined there by three other Members of Congress. Vice President Bush, at the time, was there. It is the first time I had the opportunity to visit with, in any depth, Ronald Reagan as President of the United States.

There was a time when I was Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, and Governor O'Callaghan was unable to go to an event at Lake Tahoe. I represented the State. Governor Reagan, at the time, and I spent time together, but it was in a public setting and really not a time where you got to know anyone well.

My first trip to the Oval Office was one that I will always remember. Not only was it my first trip to the Oval Office, it was my first experience in sitting down and talking with Ronald Reagan, President of the United States. His personality came through in that meeting. I have often repeated the story of my visit there.

A Congressman asked Ronald Reagan at the time: Mr. President, I'm afraid you are going to invade Nicaragua. President Reagan did not wait a second. He came back so quickly, with that smile on his face, and said: I'm not going to invade Nicaragua, but I want those SOBs going to bed every night thinking I'm going to.

That was Ronald Reagan. His views of the world were views that all of us could understand. He made it very clear to us that he was not going to invade Nicaragua but he was not about to show any weakness to the Nicaraguans. That is exactly how he said it. From where I come, that was talk that I understood.

I have fond memories of Ronald Reagan. Ronald Reagan, of course, is someone we all watched on TV, "Death Valley Days." But those in Nevada remember him also, and the papers in Nevada have been full the last few days about his entertainment qualities in Las Vegas.

He came to Las Vegas as an entertainer. He appeared on the Las Vegas strip as an entertainer. We were discussing what he did. I don't know what he did, but he came all the time. He was a headliner. I don't know if he sang or danced. I don't know what he did. He made money and they kept bringing him back.

He was born in the Midwest but he was really a son of the West. He stood for a lot of what we now identify with Ronald Reagan. He believed in freedom, independence, and opportunity. These are the values that all Americans share. We probably understand them a little better in the West.

He handled the Soviet Union much as he handled the situation in my first meeting in the Oval Office. He was direct and to the point with us about how he felt about Nicaragua. In the situation with the Soviet Union, he was direct and to the point.

The first breakthrough in peace for Israel in the Middle East came as a result of a hawk by the name of Menachem Begin. Menachem Begin was the leader of the underground against the British. He was someone who fought the British as no one else did. He did it in secret. But he was the leader. And Menachem Begin's own family did not know that he was the leader of the underground until after the British announced that he was. It took Menachem Begin, somebody who was very hawkish, to make a deal with Egypt. None of the other Israeli leaders could have done it because they would have been seen as capitulating to the Egyptians.

The same with President Reagan. No one could take away his Communist-

fighting credentials. He had them from the time he was an actor, with the Screen Actors Guild, Governor, and President.

I watched a TV program, and the same speech that Ronald Reagan gave as head of the Screen Actors Guild, he gave as Governor, he gave as President. He was a certified anti-Communist. So who could better make a deal with the Communists than Ronald Reagan?

No one could question his credentials, no more than they could question the credentials of Menachem Begin. Had it been Jimmy Carter or Bill Clinton, it would not have happened. But no one could question his Communist-fighting credentials, and, therefore, people accepted the deal we made with the Soviet Union, which was good for the world and good for our country.

Ronald Reagan has been a good neighbor to the State of Nevada. The State of Nevada shares a national treasure. It is called Lake Tahoe. There is only one other lake like it in the whole world, and that is in Russia, Lake Baikal. I acknowledge that Lake Tahoe is smaller than Lake Baikal, but so is every other lake in the world. But it is an alpine glacial lake that is a wonder of beauty. Ronald Reagan identified that something needed to be done about this beautiful lake.

I spoke yesterday to Paul Laxalt. Paul Laxalt and I have been political adversaries all of my adult life and a lot of his life. But I do not have a better friend than Paul Laxalt. We are friends. We call each other all the time. We have done that for many years. Even though we have been political adversaries, we are friends.

Anyway, I called Paul Laxalt yesterday and said: Talk to me about your relationship with Ronald Reagan. Everyone in Nevada knows and most everyone knows in Washington—my distinguished friend from New Mexico is in the Chamber who served with Senator Laxalt in the Senate—Ronald Reagan's No. 1 guy in the Senate was Paul Laxalt, period. I do not say that saying, oh, somebody may question that. That is a fact of life. Ronald Reagan said it. That is the way it was.

Paul Laxalt said Ronald Reagan should be remembered for two things by Nevadans. No. 1 is the bi-State compact to which the two Republican Governors, Laxalt and Reagan, agreed. They sent it to the California and Nevada State legislatures, and it was ratified eventually by both legislatures. They recognized that something had to be done to preserve Lake Tahoe.

No. 2 is what he did to stop the MX missile from coming to the State of Nevada. The MX missile—most people don't know what that means—but it was a missile, the MX, with 10 warheads on each missile. It was to cover hundreds and hundreds of square miles through Nevada and parts of Utah. That would have been a blight to the environment there, but it was also deemed to be wasteful moneywise. So Ronald Reagan personally intervened, and that never came to be.

That is what Paul Laxalt wanted the people of Nevada to remember about his best friend, Ronald Reagan—what he did for the State of Nevada. Of course, there were many other things.

Paul told a story that they were campaigning together. Paul Laxalt gave every one of his nominating speeches, the time he did not win and the two times he won. Paul Laxalt gave his nominating speeches. He said Ronald Reagan was such a forgiving man that he never held a grudge. They were campaigning in some northeastern State, and somebody had given a speech—somebody Ronald Reagan had helped a lot—and he gave a speech blasting Ronald Reagan's economic program. He was a Republican, and everybody around Reagan was mad at him. So he was getting ready to give this speech, and he says to Paul: I can't remember, why am I mad at this guy? It was because he did not hold grudges. It was not in his nature.

So it is wonderful we had someone like Paul Laxalt who had such close contact with the President of the United States. But not only did he have contact with Paul Laxalt, President Reagan did many other things for the people in Nevada.

Sig Rogich was a special assistant to the President. Because of Ronald Reagan, Sig Rogich developed a great personal friendship with the first President Bush. They are friends. People wonder why President Bush always comes back to Nevada. It is to see his friend Sig Rogich. He, of course, made Sig Rogich an Ambassador to Iceland, where Sig Rogich was born.

Sig Rogich is an extremely successful businessman. But people should also understand Sig Rogich was head of the Tuesday Team that developed that great campaign slogan for President Reagan: "It's morning in America."

Rogich wrote and directed most of those pieces. He was heavily involved in the life of President Reagan. He came and moved back here. But, as a result, not only do we have Rogich back here, but Frank Fahrenkopf became chairman of the National Republican Committee. I talked to Frank Fahrenkopf today. He said Reagan did this in typical fashion. He had been offered the job in 1980. He had a great law practice in Nevada and did not want to come to Washington.

Jim Baker called him and said: The President wants you to give a report about what happened in the 1982 elections—where the Democrats did very well; the Republicans did very poorly. He was asked to come back and give a report.

Frank said: Well, I have to fly all night because I'm going with 10 State chairs. We are going to China.

And Baker said: I think it would be a good idea if you came. The President wants you to come back here.

So he got back here. And Senator Laxalt said to Frank Fahrenkopf: Would you reconsider being the national chairman of the Republican Party?

And Frank said: Well, Paul, I have the same problem. I have this law practice.

He said: Well, think about it. He said he knew he was in trouble when he went to breakfast at the White House and they seated him right across from the President, and the President said: Dick Richards is retiring as chairman of the National Republican Party. He said: We have here Frank Fahrenkopf who has said he is going to think about it.

So he knew right then he was going to be the national chairman because the President asked him to do it. So Frank Fahrenkopf became the national chairman of the Republican Party.

But my favorite Ronald Reagan memento—I have always been opposed to term limits. I have opposed term limits for the House and Senate. I have always spoken forcefully against that. I think it is wrong. It is wrong that we have the 22nd amendment to limit the Presidents to two terms.

Ronald Reagan agreed with me. He did not like term limits. He thought the 22nd amendment was bad. I offered a resolution to do away with the 22nd amendment. I spoke out against term limits. President Reagan, after he had retired as President of the United States, wrote me a handwritten note. Here is what he said: "Dear Harry, I'm glad . . ."—it is in Ronald Reagan's handwriting, and I have that in my scrapbook. I love my scrapbook and have this in it. I had announced that I supported repeal of the 22nd amendment. Here is what he wrote:

I'm glad you are moving on repeal of the 22nd Amendment. I've made a number of speeches to national business groups. . . . In every speech I've announced my support for repeal and have received an ovation from every audience. I charge that the 22nd is a violation of the people's right to vote for whomever they want.

Signed: "Ronald Reagan."

Here is the guy. He believed in States rights. He believed in people being able to make their determination, not some arbitrary law that we passed saying: You can't serve in the Senate because you have been there two terms. He believed the people have the right to choose their representatives.

I have a number of pictures with Ronald Reagan. I liked him as a person. I did not agree with everything he did politically, as we all know, but I liked him as a person.

So I stand here today honored that I had a chance to work with President Ronald Reagan, someone with whom I knew and felt comfortable. He surrounded himself with good people. They were not mean-spirited. They were good people. They were pragmatists. I liked the people with whom he surrounded himself.

He is going to be remembered in history, of course, as one of our great Presidents. This is a time to mourn his death, but it is more important to appreciate his life.

I can remember a person with whom I practiced law when Ronald Reagan

was President. He said: He has no chance of winning. He is an actor. Look how old he is.

Well, people liked him for who he was, not how old he was or what he had done before he was elected Governor of the State of California. His amazing journey was the American dream come true. He helped bring the dream a little closer to all of us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I was privileged to become chairman of the Senate Budget Committee at the same time Ronald Reagan was sworn in as President. I never thought I was going to have that job, but with his victory, we took over the Senate. I recall Senator Howard Baker called me at home, and his greeting was "Mr. Chairman." I kind of wondered what he was talking about, and then he told me. That was quite startling because I knew I was going to be chairman when Ronald Reagan would be asking that we carry out his program.

From January of 1981 until President Reagan left office in January of 1989, it was my privilege to work closely with him and his senior advisers, as with any President before or since. I suspect I saw President Reagan exhibit all his legendary traits: the man of principle, the man of strength, the man of strong convictions, the man of humor, and, in one famous case, a man with an Irish temper on occasion.

Even before he was sworn in, Mr. Reagan asked Cap Weinberger to head up his transition team for the Reagan budget and fiscal policy. I worked closely with Cap and then Dave Stockman, whom I knew when he was a Member of the House. He was announced to be the incoming OMB Director.

I was impressed by the three principles that Ronald Reagan insisted on in my budget that I would prepare: Restraint of domestic spending, long overdue increases in defense spending, and tax cuts to stimulate the economy. The economy was a dormant economy. Those three principles guided every decision that I had with the President and his senior staff. He was not going to compromise on these three principles.

I saw his strength on many occasions, most notably, of course, after the assassination attempt. But I also saw his strength when he insisted that the air traffic controllers either go to work or lose their jobs. That signal, clear and strong, persuaded me this man was, in fact, a man who would risk political standing in order to stand for the good of the public.

I saw his humor time and time again. Once when I showed up late for a meeting with him, there were other Senators present. It was very embarrassing. He was amused. And when my good friend, Senator Howard Baker, became Chief of Staff to the President, he told me one of his jobs was to try to come up with a good joke to tell the

President, that Reagan's humor came from the same sense of perspective that produced his strength and commitment to the American people.

I learned firsthand that the Irish in President Reagan also included a bit of an Irish temper. In 1993, I had the delicate task of telling the President that I would not put off my budget for the upcoming fiscal year, and that I would not be able to supply him with the entire increase in defense spending for the upcoming fiscal year. Cap Weinberger had made that request on behalf of the President. I would not put in my budget in the upcoming year that entire defense request. Cap Weinberger and I discussed this for weeks, and we put off this action over the Easter holiday and for weeks to give them a chance to work on their defense budget.

The Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Senator John Tower, and I discussed it, and Senator Tower knew we couldn't get the entire request. Finally, just as the markup of the budget was to occur, at about 10 minutes until 10 in the morning, the President called me on the telephone in the back room of the Budget Committee's hearing.

"Hello," I said to the President.

"Hello, Pete," he said pleasantly.

"You know, I really need you to put off the markup of the budget until we can get an agreement on the defense spending."

"Mr. President, I really appreciate and am honored by your call, but I have delayed this for too long and just cannot get the full number that you have requested for defense."

"Well, will you postpone the markup?" he asked with little amiability in his voice.

"No, sir; I cannot do that," I replied.

At that point, the President said goodbye. At least I think that is what he said. I was told later by someone who was present in his office during the call that the President turned a little red in his face and threw the phone on the floor. Yet he was absolutely wonderful to me after that. He campaigned for me. He turned his budget over to me for implementation. And I had a great relationship not only with him but with those who served him, in particular Dave Stockman.

Let me note something about the first budget exercise. The President and his staff had some thoughts about the proper legislative approach. I disagreed and argued for something we now know and have learned to use, and we understand it well. But it was truly historic, the use of a process called reconciliation. That was the first time we ever did it. Nobody understood it. The President, with the guidance of Leader Howard Baker, went along with our recommendation. Senator Fritz Hollings joined me in this historic reconciliation effort. We had all the President's budget restraints in it. We had his tax cuts in that extraordinary document. And in the budget resolution

for fiscal year 1992, we had room for all the President's defense spending increases to which he ended up agreeing.

Some Members of the Senate expressed dismay and even anger over the use of this process called reconciliation. Even some Republicans were perplexed by its complications and wondered how it would really work. I know the President and his staff relied on us in the Senate and on the committee to carry out what we promised.

It is to President Reagan's credit that he supported us every step of the way. Perhaps that was one of the things I admired most of this man. He made a decision, entrusted it to those on whom he relied, and used all of his power to make a plan succeed.

I cannot tell you how complimented I felt when Howard Baker came to me and said: The President says if you and I think we can do this, then he will back us all the way. And he did.

What a great President. What a great American. What a great man. It was truly my privilege to work with him. I think history will record that our work was of historic importance as the President moved toward making this economy stronger than ever, this Nation more secure than ever, and the world safer than ever.

In closing, let me say I honestly wish I had had occasion to know him even better. I didn't have the opportunity to get to know him on a personal basis. Most of what I learned of him is expressed and explained in the remarks I have made. But the wonderful stories I have heard about him are clearly believable, because what I saw of him was remarkable. What I saw of him in the numerous meetings was truly incredible.

Some spoke ill of him during those days. It is wonderful to note that most of those have forgotten those days and are now part of this great chorus in our country that is praising him as one of our greatest.

I knew most about the economic situation because of the Budget Committee, but it is easy for me to see how he succeeded in foreign affairs. It is clear no one could have accomplished with the Soviet Union what he did, because most Presidents would not be believed, and most Presidents would not be permitted to propose and make the kind of agreements with the Soviet Union that he did.

To sum it up, he made a stronger America. Our economy grew somewhere between 18 million and 20 million jobs. Think of that. We are now talking about 2.2 million jobs. He took an economy that was in terrible shape. Does anybody remember 21-percent interest? We have grown so accustomed to low inflation and low interest rates in the last few years that most of us don't understand inflation was so rampant and interest rates so high that, in our grocery stores, those who filled the shelves would also bring along a stamp and they would change the price as they walked down the

aisles, because the foodstuff had to go up day by day, week by week. Can you imagine what Americans would think about that today? But we had to take it back then and we had to wait for something else to work. That something else was Ronald Reagan's policy, his approach to lower taxes, which stimulated this economy.

So it is with deep regret that I join with many others and many in the Senate who will have words to say about him. Again, my best to his wife Nancy and his family. I understand their great grief. But they had him for a very long time, and I am sure with the passage of time they will begin to understand that. I hope they can and I hope they will.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to comment about the passing of President Ronald Reagan, and to comment about the great legacy he has left and the occasions when I had an opportunity to meet and deal personally with President Reagan.

While I had met him prior to the 1980 election cycle, I had an opportunity to work with him during that Presidential election year when he was elected President of the United States and I was first elected to the Senate. I recollect his presence in Philadelphia on one August day, when the timing for his presentation was to coincide with the beginning of the 6 o'clock news cycle, so he would be carried live over the broadcast stations. I recollect standing behind the curtains at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where he was later to be the guest of honor at a fundraiser on my behalf.

What a sense of expectation there was by then-Governor Reagan and Mrs. Nancy Reagan, with Mrs. Reagan expressing the question: Do you really think it is possible we will be successful in this Presidential bid? I commented that I thought the chances were excellent. Precisely at 6 o'clock, the curtain was pulled back, and the President-to-be stepped forward and made an eloquent speech.

He traveled to Pittsburgh where again he was the guest of honor at a fundraiser. I recollect attending that event, and at one appropriate moment he demonstrated his insight into the drama and to the field by grabbing my hand by the wrist and lifting it high in a traditional victory celebration. Watching him as a campaigner was a very instructive opportunity.

The day after the election, when he was victorious, I, along with the other 15 Republican Senators who were elected on that same day, 16 of us were

elected, and Republicans took control of the Senate in the 1980 election with a 53 Senate majority, was called by President Reagan to congratulate us and to hear words of congratulations. President Reagan's sense of cheer and sense of optimism was with him at all times. I was to learn as I got to know him better that he really liked to make congratulatory phone calls when there was good news in the offing. As President, he had the practice of calling every nominee to the Federal bench to personally tell the nominee that he, the President, had nominated the individual to be a Federal judge, and, of course, that is great news, but that was the sort of moment that President Reagan relished.

When we were sworn in, in January of 1981, Senator Howard Baker, the majority leader, designated me as spokesman for the group. He did that because I was last in seniority. Seniority at that time among Republican Senators was decided on the basis of alphabetical listing, after the preference was given to former Members of the House and former Governors.

As the spokesman for the class, I had the honor of sitting next to the President during our frequent luncheon meetings. At one of the meetings, Senator Mack Mattingly was seated across the table. This was after the President had been reelected in 1984. Senator Mattingly said to the President: Why is it, Mr. President, that you don't age at all?

President Reagan was fast with one of his famous stories. He said: Well, Mack, it is like the two psychiatrists who came to work the same time every day. Both were immaculately dressed. When they left in the afternoon at the same time, one psychiatrist was totally disheveled, and the other continued to be immaculately dressed. After day after day, week after week, month after month of this happening, finally one day when they left, the disheveled psychiatrist said: How is it that we come to the office the same time every day to see our patients, and day after day, week after week, month after month, you leave immaculately dressed and I am disheveled? The immaculately dressed psychiatrist looked at his colleague and said: Who listens? This was President Reagan's way of saying he can take all of the tough spots of the Presidency and still retain his composure and still retain his vigor and his freshness.

I was very much impressed with President Reagan when he was near the end of his first term and he was asked a question about whether he was going to run for reelection. His answer was: The people will tell me whether I should run for reelection. I have been asked the same question from time to time. I have used President Reagan's answer because I believe it is a really terrific answer.

The first legislation which I proposed after being elected to the Senate involved the armed career criminal bill. I

sought a meeting with the President. That was a bill, which has been enacted into law, that provides for mandatory sentences of 15 years to life for career criminals who have three or more major felonies on their record.

When I described it and discussed it with President Reagan, he referred to a James Cagney movie in which there was a three-time loser, immediately relating that to his own experience, and became a supporter and ultimately signed that bill into law.

President Reagan traveled frequently to Pennsylvania and on those occasions would invite Senator Heinz and I to join him. One such occasion was extraordinarily memorable. It was on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution. It was a real experience to ride with the President in Air Force One and in a limousine and to have a chance to talk with him and discuss with him some of the major issues.

He had made a comment that when we develop the strategic defense initiative, we would share it with other nations. I asked him about those plans and how he could carry that forward since the strategic defense initiative was not likely to be accomplished for many years and it would require an act of Congress to share one of our national assets. The President's reply was that this was a matter of leadership, and that in moving toward the strategic defense initiative, we wanted to assure other countries we would not use it only for ourselves but would make it available to others.

At that time, the mutual assured destruction doctrine was operative with the stalemate between the United States and the Soviet Union, each knowing that if there were to be an aggressive act, it would be responded to. So the mutual assured destruction doctrine was in effect, and to move to a strategic defense initiative required assurances that this kind of defense would be shared.

President Reagan leaves a phenomenal legacy. Perhaps his greatest achievement was presiding over the end of the Cold War, in which the United States defeated the Soviet Union. When the United States was re-armed, the Soviet Union could not keep up and ultimately was bankrupt.

President Reagan led the arms control talks with Soviet President Gorbachev. With his famous words at the Berlin Wall to tear the wall down, and ultimately with the demise of the Soviet Union, all of Eastern Europe was free, and liberty and democracy has come to so much of Eastern Europe and to so many people in the world because of President Reagan's leadership.

His optimism and sense of buoyancy were just what the United States needed when he came to office in 1981. His emphasis on less Government, his determination to lower taxes, and his spirit of determination to defeat communism were trademarks and legacies which will last forever.

One final note. When President Reagan came to Independence Hall on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1987, we arrived at the Hall and there was an enormous wheel with George Washington and then sequenced, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and the wheel came all the way around and Ronald Reagan was situated right next to President George Washington. I asked President Reagan how it felt to be on that wheel right next to President Washington. He said: Arlen, it is a humbling experience.

I think the humility of President Reagan in the context of his great achievements is another addition to a really great legacy.

Mr. President, in the absence of any other Senators seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAIG). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, we have heard many remembrances of President Reagan these last 3 days. One of my own favorite stories about President Reagan appeared in the Boston Globe on St. Patrick's Day, 1983. It begins:

In his corner office, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has proudly hung a photograph of President Reagan. It shows the two men, their faces agitated in the heat of a argument over jobs and the economy, each jabbing a finger at each other.

Underneath, a puckish inscription from 'Ron Reagan' to 'Tip' reads, 'From one Irishman to another—Top o' the morning to you.' That photograph conveys the flavor of perhaps the most important political relationship in Washington, for it juxtaposes the sharp partisan confrontations between the two men with the personal cordiality that suits the current mood of bipartisanship.

The headline on that article read: 'Reagan and O'Neill: Each One Needs the Other.'

Ronald Reagan was many things in life: An actor, a Governor, the President.

For countless millions throughout the world, he was the voice and the image of American confidence and optimism.

Even those who disagreed strongly with many of his policies admired his sunny disposition, his easy grace and charm, his quick wit, and his unshakable conviction, as he said so often, that America's best days are just ahead of us.

He was a self-made son of small-town, middle America who loved this Nation because of the chance it gave him—and generations of Americans before and after him—to go as far in life as their talents and ambitions could take them.

Historians will still be taking the measure of Ronald Reagan and his

presidency for decades to come. But even now, it is clear that President Reagan presided over, and helped bring about, enormous changes in America, and in the world.

His unflinching opposition to communism helped bring down the wall and bring about the end of the Soviet Union. For that, the world owes Ronald Reagan a great debt of gratitude.

Americans, and friends of America throughout the world, are saddened by President Reagan's death.

Our hearts go out to the Reagan family, especially Mrs. Reagan and the Reagan children and grandchildren, as well as to President and Mrs. Reagan's friends. Even when someone has been slipping away for a long time, as President Reagan did, the final goodbye is still heartbreaking. We wish them comfort in this time of great sorrow.

In his 1987 autobiography, "Man of the House," Tip O'Neill recalled the time President-elect Reagan visited him in his office in early 1981. The Speaker told the man who was soon to be President that in the House, Democrats and Republicans "are always friends after 6 o'clock and on weekends."

For the next 6 years, until he retired, Tip O'Neill recalled, President Reagan always began their phone conversations by asking, "Tip, is it after 6 o'clock?"

It has been nearly 10 years since President Reagan wrote his courageous letter to America telling us that he had Alzheimer's disease.

In the decade since President Reagan began his quiet withdrawal from public life, the civility and personal decency that we associate with him seems, at times, to have all but disappeared from much of our public discourse. The elbows in politics have become sharper, the words have become meaner—and the accomplishments have become scarcer.

Sadly, there is a tendency today to assume ill will and bad motives of those who belong to the other party—or even another wing of one's own party.

This decline of civility in politics and public discourse is not good for America. It does not make us safer, or stronger.

President Reagan spoke to all that was good and decent in America. We would honor him by restoring decency to our politics.

Ronald Reagan was a man who believed deeply in his core principles. He would not want any of us to compromise our own core principles in his memory. But there is such a thing as principled compromise. President Reagan understood that. He knew that accommodation was needed to make the system work.

Like many conservatives, President Reagan had some basic philosophical qualms about Social Security. But he appointed a bipartisan commission to find ways to save Social Security from imminent insolvency—and he backed

the commission's plan. That was principled compromise at work.

Twenty-four years ago this week, Ronald Reagan had just clinched the delegates needed to win his party's 1980 Presidential nomination. It was a nomination he had worked for for 12 years.

A newspaper reporter asked him what he thought he needed to do next.

He replied that he wanted to dispel the notion that he was a hard-nosed radical who would oppose compromise on principle. As he put it:

You know, there are some people so imbued with their ideology that if they can't get everything they want, they'll jump off the cliff with the flag flying. As governor, I found out that if I could get half a loaf, instead of stalking off angrily, I'd take it.

Perhaps because he himself was a Democrat early in his life, President Reagan never demonized his political opponents—even when he disagreed profoundly with them.

When Tip O'Neill turned 70, President Reagan hosted a reception for him at the White House. There they were: the opposing champions of laissez-faire economics and New Deal liberalism. President Reagan toasted Tip O'Neill by saying:

Tip, if I had a ticket to heaven and you didn't have one too, I would give mine away and go to hell with you.

President Reagan and Tip O'Neill, I am convinced, are reunited in heaven now.

As we prepare here in the Capitol to say our final goodbye to President Reagan, let us remember his capacity to see the best in everyone, including those whose political views differed starkly from his own. Let us remember that there is no dishonor in accepting a half a loaf.

In the months ahead and for as long as we are given the honor of serving in Congress, let us search and work for principled compromises that serve the interests of the vast majority of Americans. In that way, we can help to preserve President Reagan's great belief and hope that America's best days are, indeed, just ahead.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Idaho, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until 2:16 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. INHOFE).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FITZGERALD). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and the legacy of former President Ronald Reagan. President Reagan served our country with honor and distinction, and I feel privileged to have the opportunity to reflect on the contributions he made to our country and to the world.

Upon hearing the news of his death, I thought back to the footprints he left on my memory. He was, indeed, one of the greatest leaders, I believe, of our time, and I was honored to know him.

President Reagan provided our country with an enormous amount of hope following a period of national remorse and confusion about the direction of our country and about its place in the world. Let us not forget the context into which he emerged to seize his place in history and to move the United States forward with a determination and an optimism about the future that was so recently lacking.

The ghost of Vietnam haunted our foreign policy and the specter of Watergate informed our politics.

The election of Ronald Reagan, however, truly changed America. He instilled hope that every American could be optimistic about his or her future; hope that communism would not endure and that freedom and democracy could ultimately vanquish the forces that sought to pull our country, and many others, into the abyss of despair and hostility that permeated much of the world; hope that personal freedom without the encumbrances of big government would revitalize the economy; hope that the rejuvenated armed forces he would lead as Commander-in-Chief could make the United States once again truly the leader of the Free World in a struggle for survival against the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's eternal optimism gave our country a renewed sense of self, a belief that the American dream was possible and that every individual had the opportunity to create his or her own success. Ronald Reagan believed that each new day was filled with high purpose and opportunity for accomplishment. He gave America back the hope we had lost for many years.

President Reagan's leadership and courage were central to ending the Cold War. He was certain that freedom and democracy could prevail in all corners of the globe if only the one country with the capacity to do so would step in and show the way.

Many Americans who were not yet born or were too young to understand could not appreciate what this man accomplished. The first half of the 20th Century was marked by warfare on a global scale. The First World War—the war to end all wars—had decimated much of Europe. A generation was lost to the trenches and newly introduced technologies of destruction such as the machine gun and the tank.

The war that followed, World War II, managed to go well beyond its predecessor, as the failure of European diplomacy once again dragged the continent into the horrors and devastation that man continued to wrought. The epic struggle against the forces of fascism, a struggle we remembered this past weekend with the anniversary of the Normandy landings, was a fight against evil in every sense of the word. Its ending, however, set the stage for a new type of conflict—a conflict that would take the second half of the century to resolve, mercifully without the nuclear war that existed as the logical culmination of the stand-off that came to be known as the cold war.

The skills, strengths and enormous fortune that kept the cold war from turning hot transcended, of course, multiple presidential administrations. It was brought to its successful resolution, however, through the vision and strength of exactly one man: President Reagan. Decades of conflict management, in which experienced diplomats and elected officials sought primarily to prevent nuclear war and to contain the Soviet threat, had succeeded in preventing nuclear war. That was an incredible feat, to be sure.

What set Ronald Reagan apart, however, was his vision of a world without the nuclear stand-off that had become an indelible image in the public psyche of virtually the entire world. What set Ronald Reagan apart was his visceral belief that the United States, and the freedom and prosperity it represented, had to, and could, not just contain the threat but eliminate it without the awful specter of nuclear war coming to fruition.

Derided by his opponents both here and abroad as a dangerous cowboy, President Reagan stood firm in his beliefs and led the country to victory. He believed, correctly, and at variance with the views of many a university professor and politician, that the United States could force the Soviet Union over the cliff on which it rested, buttressed on the backs of the millions it held in its tyrannical grip.

This was a truly great man.

Limited government, lower taxes, and individual responsibility will also be part of President Reagan's legacy. He believed that each American and each community were the best problem-solvers. Rather than making Government bigger to address the challenges our country faced, Reagan stood firm in his commitment to the contributions that could be made through personal empowerment and a renewed

sense of political and social responsibility.

I was just a second-term congressman when President Reagan came into office. Although a Democrat at the time, I closely identified with his commitment to lower taxes, limit government and rebuild the military. I shared President Reagan's conservative philosophies, and he helped me, and millions of other Americans, have a restored faith in the purpose of our Government.

I also recall a time when President Reagan asked me to breakfast at the White House. I, a second-term Congressman at the time, was certainly impressed. I had always been a conservative Democrat, and he had hoped that I would change parties, as he had done when the Democratic Party ceased to represent the values he held dear. I declined his offer to do so at the time, explaining my strong desire to work to fix the Democratic Party from within. The President knew better, telling me that the party was in the midst of a transformation that would not be reversed any time soon. It took me more years to fully appreciate the President's wisdom. But appreciate it, I did, and I followed his lead in abandoning the party of my youth in deference to another. While I took a little longer to change than he would have liked, he did provide me with much of the foundation as to why I needed to leave the Democratic Party. I have always appreciated his guidance, humility and humor.

I believe history will treat Ronald Reagan well. He uplifted a frustrated country through his optimism and hope. He changed a troubled world with his devotion to the spread of freedom. Ronald Reagan embodied the American spirit, and our country and the world are forever grateful for his service.

I offer my condolences to Mrs. Reagan and the entire family. They have endured much heartache with his illness, much grief with his passing, and much joy with his life. My thoughts and prayers are with them in this difficult time.

May God bless Ronald Reagan and his memory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise to speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, my colleagues and Americans, President Ronald Reagan will be returning to Washington tomorrow for the very last time. I rise to honor the memory and

life of the greatest leader of the 20th century and to express my sympathy to his wonderful and loyal family—in particular, his loving wife and partner Nancy.

Nancy Reagan has always been an outstanding and inspirational role model for our entire Nation. And that has never been more clearly displayed than through her wonderful courage and love during the difficult journey she and President Reagan traveled during the past decade.

Like so many, I was inspired to actually answer the call of public service because of then-Governor Ronald Reagan's positive, principled message. In 1976, I began as a young lieutenant in the Reagan revolution when I was asked to chair Young Virginians for Reagan. Today, I am still motivated to work to advance his individual-empowering philosophy in government.

Ronald Reagan entered the political stage in 1964 with a speech which summed up a philosophy that would guide him through his Presidency two decades hence, and which turned the tide of world history.

Mr. Reagan said in 1964, "You and I have a rendezvous with destiny. We can preserve for our children this, the last best hope of man on Earth, or we can sentence them to take the first step into a thousand years of darkness. If we fail, at least let our children say of us we justified our brief moment here. We did all that could be done."

Indeed, Ronald Wilson Reagan did have a rendezvous with destiny. President Reagan rejuvenated the spirit of America. His determined, optimistic leadership lit the torch of liberty and allowed it to shine in the dark recesses of oppressed countries around the world.

Ronald Reagan believed in the innate goodness of mankind. He believed and advocated the wisdom of our country's foundational principles. He believed that given the opportunity, all men and women would seek freedom and liberty and with it unleash creativity, ingenuity, hard work, and economic growth.

He touched deeply the hearts and minds of Americans through his genuinely believed, commonsense conservative words of encouragement—from his first inaugural speech in 1981, to his inspirational State of the Union Addresses, to his moving memorial tribute to our lost Challenger explorer, to his strong demand to tear down the wall of oppression, to his passionate tribute to the defenders of liberty at Normandy 20 years ago this week. Those were the words he delivered. Those words which he delivered are now as much a part of the fabric of America as the threads of our flag, Old Glory. Lee Greenwood's song, "God Bless the U.S.A.," was an anthem to Ronald Reagan's renewed America.

Historians will surely discuss and debate the impact of Ronald Reagan's 8 years as President for generations to come. But there is no doubt his legacy

has already been revealed. In fact, he foresaw his legacy. He was there at the bicentennial in 1981 of the Battle of Yorktown. He gave a wonderful speech at Yorktown, VA.

He said as follows, "We have come to this field to celebrate the triumph of an idea—that freedom will eventually triumph over tyranny. It is and always will be a warning to those who would usurp the rights of others. Time will find them beaten. The beacon of freedom shines here for all who will see, inspiring free men and captives alike, and no wall, no curtain, nor totalitarian state can shut it out."

To put this in context, when Ronald Reagan became our 40th President, Americans had lost their faith in our leaders and in the role of America in the world. Government at home was restraining its citizens with oppressive taxation and burdensome regulations. Our national malaise led to historically high unemployment, high interest rates and inflation, low productivity, and a stagnant stock market.

Our moral authority around the world had been eroding, and confidence in the ideals of liberty and democracy were replaced by the fear of expanding tyranny, communism, and repression.

America yearned for a leader who could change the direction of our Nation and make them proud of our heritage once again. Ronald Reagan answered that call.

Many tributes this week rightfully point to President Reagan's unwavering optimism and belief in the inner strength of Americans, and indeed all human beings. He understood that they could be motivated and inspired to higher ideals with our competitive nature. No more hand-wringing. He wanted action. Indeed, he challenged us to look no further than his administration and ourselves for solutions. He said, "If not us, who? If not now, when?"

Beyond his unshakable faith in mankind was his consistent adherence to principles which were unfashionable and often scorned when he came to office but today which are solidly embraced and winning the minds of people across our country and throughout the world. He acted on his beliefs that government interference should be restrained and that free people should be unrestrained, without limits. We prospered and we thrived with the creation of jobs and opportunities.

One of my very favorite principles of President Reagan was declared in his 1985 State of the Union address when he said, "Every dollar the government does not take from us, every decision it does not make for us, will make our economy stronger, our lives more abundant and our future more free."

And so it is. Through tax cuts that return tax dollars to those whose hard work and ingenuity earned them, to reducing burdensome regulations, President Reagan presided over the beginning of the most robust peace expansion of our economy in the history of our Nation.

But President Reagan believed the blessings of liberty must not be bestowed only on a few nations and only to those blessed to be born on free soil; Ronald Reagan, with the strength of his convictions, exported and advanced democracy to continents, countries, and people yearning to taste the sweet nectar of liberty.

He knew the evil communistic empire could not be sustained and would collapse under the weight of a determined effort to challenge the Soviets on their failed policies, both foreign and domestic. He reversed decades of policy calling for containment of that oppressive tyrannical system, and he boldly asserted that the advancement of freedom and liberty must be America's No. 1 foreign policy objective. Indeed, he believed that it is our solemn moral obligation to do so.

Now we are seeing his greatest legacy. Hundreds of millions of free people, from the Baltics in Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia through Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Romania, all people once repressed behind the Iron Curtain are now joining NATO. They are true friends and allies. Yes, they are breathing that invigorating wind of freedom.

One of the last public statements Ronald Reagan made was in 1983. He provided us with a vision which will guide us now and in the future. Ronald Reagan said, "History comes and history goes, but principles endure and ensure future generations to defend liberty—not as a gift from the government, but a blessing from our Creator. Here in America the lamp of individual conscience burns bright. By that I know we will all be guided to that dreamed of day when no one wields a sword and no one drags a chain."

It is Ronald Reagan's inspiring character, courage, unflinching adherence to principles, policies, and eloquence that brought forth a renaissance for the United States of America, a rebirth of freedom, and the world also experienced that renaissance at a crucial juncture in history. He fanned the flames of freedom and that torch of liberty will continue to burn brightly by his inspiration and example. We all thank God for blessing the United States and the world with Ronald Reagan.

President Reagan, as you finally enter the gates of that shining city on the hill you always talked about, rest peacefully, knowing you left the world a much better place than it was when you arrived. For that, the free people of your Nation are eternally grateful.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks Senator KYL be recognized and then Senator BROWNBACK.

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

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I come to the Senate today to join others to

remember a good friend and a great American leader.

In 1977, I was elected to the Senate leadership and served as Assistant Minority Leader until the 1980 election. I don't think anyone at that time could have predicted the sweeping changes that were about to take place. When Ronald Reagan was elected, he ushered in a new era of government so profound it became known as the "Reagan Revolution." That was an exciting time in Washington.

As I became assistant majority leader and began a new life—Howard Baker was the majority leader. The day before I was to marry my wife Catherine, Howard called and asked me to replace him on a trip to China because Deng Xiaoping wanted to understand what "Reaganism" meant. My wife Catherine and I were married on December 30, and we left for China on December 31. To prepare for those talks, I reviewed all of President Reagan's actions as Governor of California and his promises made during the election. I was honored to be offered the opportunity to explain and defend his record.

When Congress convened in 1981, those of us in the Senate leadership went down almost weekly for meetings at the White House. Occasionally, President Reagan came up to Howard Baker's office as Majority Leader to meet with us. I don't think any other President has done that as often as Ronald Reagan. President Reagan always tackled very serious subjects in these meetings, but he kept us relaxed. He usually began our discussions in the Cabinet room with a joke or a story. His leadership brought out the best of all of us.

During his administration we were able to accomplish a lot for the American people and set the Nation and the world on a new course. Much has been said already about the mark President Reagan left on our national defense and foreign policy. Those were his greatest contributions as President, and I viewed those decisions from a unique advantage point.

I was sworn in as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Defense Subcommittee just days before President Reagan took the oath of office. He immediately began to move toward a 600-ship Navy, new aircraft development, and space-based missile defense systems. President Reagan understood that the first thing we had to do was restore our military capability. The Soviets were outspending us at that time and stealing our secrets. The President took control of that situation, and in the years since President Reagan left office, either Senator INOUE or I have been chairman of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee. Each of us has carried forth the vision President Reagan had for our military.

History has overlooked President Reagan's personal commitment to arms control, however. In 1985, the President supported the creation of the Arms Control Observer Group in the

Senate, a group of Senators that served as official observers at any arms control negotiations involving the United States. I co-chaired that group along with Senators LUGAR, Nunn, and Pell. Our goal was to avoid the problems we faced in the 1970s when three successive arms control treaties were unable to achieve ratification in the Senate. Our group went to Geneva 3 or 4 times a year and came back and briefed the President, Secretary Shultz, and the Senators who were involved in arms control matters.

The President encouraged the Soviets to decrease the size of their arsenals and to reduce the size of our nuclear forces. This was one of the most significant parts of the Reagan agenda, the overall concern with arms control.

The President also created a revolutionary new approach to defense space research. He brought down the walls between isolated research projects and advocated a more comprehensive approach. A lot of the aspects of the missile defense system, which he called Star Wars, were based upon the research he put into effect then.

When President Reagan passed away on Saturday, I noted that his death coincided with another sad day in American history: On June 5, 36 years ago, another great American leader, Senator and Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy, was struck down by an assassin's bullet in Los Angeles. Although they were from different generations and different political parties, Robert Kennedy and Ronald Reagan had a lot in common. Both men were leaders who did more than just point the country in the right direction. In the words of Bobby Kennedy, they inspired Americans to envision a "world that never was and ask 'Why not?'"

On June 12, 1987, President Reagan inspired all of us to envision a new world when he gave his famous speech at the Brandenburg Gate. I will never forget the image of President Reagan standing before that gate demanding that Gorbachev "Tear down this wall!"

Weeks before he gave that speech, the President learned that his remarks would be carried in East Germany over the radio, and in one part of the speech he spoke directly to the people of East Germany. One can only imagine the hope the people on the other side of that wall must have felt when they heard the President of the United States declare in their native tongue: "There is only one Berlin."

Here at home, President Reagan built, as he called it, a "shining city upon a hill." He borrowed that phrase from John Winthrop, an early Pilgrim who used it to describe the kind of America he envisioned.

For Reagan, the idea of a "shining city" was:

A tall proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, wind-swept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace, a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity, and if there had to be city walls, the walls

had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get there.

I will always be grateful to President Reagan for teaching us to believe in that shining city and for opening its doors so Alaska could finally enjoy full citizenship.

Under President Ronald Reagan, the freeze on the transfer of Alaskan lands to our new State and to the Alaskan Native people was finally lifted, and we began to receive the land that rightfully belonged to us under the Statehood Act that admitted Alaska into our Union. President Reagan instructed the Department of the Interior to move quickly as possible on that. I do not believe it would have happened that fast had he not been elected.

Under President Reagan, the Village Built Clinic Program began, and we set out to establish Indian health service clinics in every Native village in Alaska.

Under President Reagan, we finally addressed the injustice of Aleut internment during World War II by awarding reparations to Aleuts who had been taken from their homes and sent to what were called "duration villages" in southeastern Alaska for the duration of the war.

President Reagan understood Alaska's military and geopolitical significance better than any other President. The modernization of Alaska's military bases accelerated during his administration.

What most Alaskans probably remember best about President Reagan is how well he understood our State and our way of life. When he came to Fairbanks to meet Pope John Paul II, he told the crowd that every time he came to Alaska he thought of the poet Robert Service and threatened to recite "The Shooting of Dan McGrew." In fact, he did that just that one night when Catherine and I were attending a dinner in Chicago. We had just flown in from Fairbanks, and I told the crowd that was present that the 20-degree weather in Chicago could not compete with the harsh weather back home, where the temperature was 50 below. Ronald Reagan got up to give his remarks, and he recited Robert Service's poem "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" from memory.

I distinctly remember him saying this phrase from Service's poem:

When out of the night, which was fifty below, and into the din and the glare, there stumbled a miner fresh from the creeks, dog-dirty, and loaded for bear.

On the plane ride home, the President told my wife Catherine that his mother had kept a first edition of Robert Service's poetry by his bedside and read those poems to him as a child. Catherine later sent him a first edition of Robert Service that she found in a bookstore in New York, and he wrote her a nice letter back telling her he planned to memorize "The Cremation of Sam McGee" once more.

I tried many times to get the President to come back to Alaska, but, un-

fortunately, he decided, as the years went by, that he wanted to go back to California to ride horses.

We understood that, and honored him for it. Alaskans took comfort in knowing that even if his heart belonged to California, he was raised on the words of Robert Service, our favorite poet.

One of my fondest memories of President Reagan is, strangely enough, a phone call I received from him as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. The President called to ask me if I had placed funding in the Defense bill that year to procure a new pair of Air Force 1 airplanes. I told him that I had. President Reagan told me that he had not requested that funding and would veto the bill.

He said: "Ted, I'm the President."

I said: "Sir, I understand that, but you won't be President by the time the new planes arrive."

There was silence on the other end of the line, and when he finally spoke, the President said: "Ted, do you have a design for these planes?"

I will never forget that because the first time a President flew in those new planes was when one of them took the retired President and Nancy back to California in 1989.

This week, President Reagan will fly back to Washington for the last time. Thousands of Americans will pay tribute to him in the Capitol Rotunda and millions more will reflect on his life. Catherine and I extend our deepest sympathies to Nancy and the Reagan family, as all of us will mourn the loss of a true American hero.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. DORGAN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. KYL. I am happy to yield.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is, by unanimous consent, Senator BROWNBACK will follow Senator KYL. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to follow Senator BROWNBACK.

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

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, America mourns the loss of an epic-making leader, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

As the biographer Lou Cannon has said, Reagan "possessed a special 'something' that transcended the appeal of ordinary politicians," and he knew it. Even so—and this is an important point—he was neither a vain man nor in love with power. In not misusing that special appeal that he had, he showed such character and goodness. He could have been, but was not, a demagog. He was trying to accomplish his exalted vision of this country, only that. And in large measure, he succeeded.

Militarily, he rebuilt America's capacity to defend itself and its allies. Reagan's defense buildup led to U.S. victories in the cold war, the Persian Gulf war, and beyond. In fact, dealing

skillfully with a Congress controlled during most of his Presidency by the other party, he secured funding for weapons systems that are still being used.

Diplomatically, he achieved with the Soviet Union, our adversary for most of the last century, an accord that eliminated whole classes of nuclear weapons from the stockpiles of both countries.

Politically, he enabled us to regain confidence in America. His confidence in his country and his goodness was utterly unshakeable, so he was just the right leader to rise to the fore when the national spirit had been battered by our withdrawal from Vietnam, the scandal of Watergate, and the malaise that his predecessor identified but could not seem to counteract.

Economically, he slew the dragon of double-digit inflation. He braved unpopularity to stay the course with Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, in tightening the money supply. This steadfastness saw the United States through its worst economic crisis in 50 years. The economy slid deep into a recession before recovering in late 1982.

Along with tightening the money supply to kill inflation, Reagan was convinced that marginal tax rates must be cut to stimulate growth. These anti-inflation and tax policies defied the conventional wisdom of that time. But they worked. They gave us what the late, great journalist Robert Bartley called "the seven fat years," a time of unprecedented job creation and economic expansion in America.

Even as Ronald Reagan won through in domestic policy, he was a statesman who left his mark on the world.

During his two terms in office, early 1981 to the end of 1988, he championed the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe, standing up for freedom, democracy, and civil society. He spoke passionately of God-given rights and said self-government and free markets were the only way to vindicate those rights. He wanted the people who were living under oppression to regain their dignity, and his words gave hope to millions.

In his 1982 Evil Empire speech before the British House of Commons, President Reagan said:

While we must be cautious about forcing the pace of change, we must not hesitate to declare our ultimate objectives and to take concrete actions to move toward them. We must be staunch in our conviction that freedom is not the sole prerogative of a lucky few but the inalienable and universal right of all human beings.

The Reagan administration fostered democracy around the world in the 1980s, in Central America, South America, Asia. The Philippines, Taiwan, and South Korea all liberalized their societies in ways that may not have been possible without the Reagan administration's support.

President Reagan will go down in history for his doctrine of peace through

strength. It turned this country around militarily and diplomatically and turned the course of the cold war dramatically in our favor. It was also a negotiating strategy—just the right one, it turned out—for dealing with a Communist power that was ailing economically but still aggressive. The Soviet Union had last invaded a country the year before he was elected, Afghanistan in 1979. The U.S.S.R. was engaged in the 1970s in a rapid military buildup. The prevailing nuclear standoff between the two superpowers when Reagan came into office was frightening. They were locked in a decades-old equilibrium under which neither attacked the other because each could, at the push of a button, destroy the other's populations with nuclear weapons. President Reagan once commented that this nuclear standoff, which was called mutual assured destruction, was "a sad commentary on the human condition."

He had the courage and the imagination to think of a way out of it: erecting a defense against nuclear arms. This would end the practice of holding civilian populations hostage to the atomic bomb. It was, he believed, both militarily and morally necessary to strike off in this new direction. As he pointed the way, he endured heavy criticism and even ridicule, but it didn't faze him.

His idea was brilliant, for even if embarking on this high-tech shield against missiles did not lead to a deployable U.S. system right away, he knew the Soviets would pour their resources into matching our progress toward missile defense. It was a competition they could ill afford. The extra burden economically and even psychologically of keeping up with missile defense and the entire Reagan military buildup hastened the collapse of the Soviet economy and the Communist system itself.

People who didn't agree with President Reagan called him a saber rattler and worse. Opponents wrung their hands at this peace-through-strength approach, insisting a buildup of U.S. military capabilities couldn't possibly help us if the goal was a safer and more peaceful world. Yet the critics were wrong. President Reagan, the saber rattler, sat down with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington in December of 1987 and the two men signed the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty which abolished the use of all intermediate and shorter range missiles by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The following year the Reagan administration created the On-Site Inspection Agency to conduct U.S. inspections of Soviet military facilities and to aid Soviet inspections at our facilities. The Reagan-Gorbachev diplomacy set the stage for the 1990 signing between NATO and the Warsaw Pact of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty.

One of the well-known personal traits of Ronald Reagan was he didn't care

who got credit for successful policies. Goodness knows, his detractors, then and even now, will deny him any credit he might deserve for making the world safer. He did make the world safer, though. That is the truth of it. And history will remember him that way.

We can say of Ronald Reagan what Lincoln said in praise of his, Lincoln's, personal role model Henry Clay:

He loved his country partly because it was his own country, but mostly because it was a free country.

The role model of our time is Ronald Reagan. His principles are the principles we now embrace. They will help us to keep this free country and to help others who want to be free.

As we continue in the wake of September 11 to fight the war on terror, we all take comfort and inspiration from the jaunty optimism and the seriousness of purpose of Ronald Reagan. President George W. Bush practices Reagan's doctrine of peace through strength. He has done so by confronting and defeating tyranny in Afghanistan and Iraq, by pursuing deployment of missile defenses, by leading the international community to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and by demonstrating to the world that the United States is willing to rally free peoples in defense of our civilization and our democratic way of life.

Thank you, Ronald Reagan, for showing the way.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Ronald Reagan, my political guiding light. I came to Congress on the second Reagan wave in the 1994 election, when Republicans took over the House of Representatives. Many of us were raised on Ronald Reagan. His was my first Presidential campaign in 1976, when I was still a student at Kansas State University. I was riding in a tractor in Kansas when I heard the Evil Empire speech. I started pounding on the dashboard, saying: That is right, that is right. Then all the pundits came on afterward and said how terrible it was. I was a bit confused but decided Reagan was right and the pundits were wrong. He went on to prove that.

He was a great contributor to our time and our legacy. I only had the pleasure of meeting Ronald Reagan once. I was a White House fellow in the Bush 1 White House. We met him in southern California. People had always given examples of his legendary humor. This meeting was no exception. We were having a meeting for a period of time, and then one of the people with whom I was traveling asked him a question: What one thing didn't you get done as President that you wish you had gotten done. I think he had heard this question before and he had given this line before, but he tilted his head back, and you could see the glint in his eye and the smile comes across the face, and he said: I wished I had

brought back the cavalry. That was a line people enjoyed at the time, and it was the sort of humorous thing he was so known for in his policies. It was part of his greatness.

While he was a great President, he didn't consider greatness to be inherent to him. In other words, he was not full of himself. He considered this country great. He considered the position of President to be great. But he wasn't full of the feeling of greatness for himself, and he always had self-deprecating humor. That was part of him.

Following on the previous speaker, Senator KYL, I had a chance several years back to talk with Eduard Shevardnadze, Foreign Secretary under Mikhail Gorbachev, about when Reagan and Gorbachev were negotiating on missile reduction and nuclear weapons reduction. This was a meeting that took place within the last 3 or 4 years with Mr. Shevardnadze. I asked him to reflect on that time period when we were having a military defense buildup here under Ronald Reagan and what took place in the Soviet Union in that time period. I wanted to get a measure from him on that.

He said of Reagan: Reagan saw the central weakness of the Soviet Union. That was its inability to produce goods and services. They were spending somewhere between 60 to 80 percent of the GDP of the Soviet Union on the military. Along comes Reagan and says: I am moving more chips on the table. You will have to match me if you want to stay in this race.

The Soviet Union then was looking around saying, how do we stay in the race when we are putting virtually every chip we have right now into this military buildup for the cold war. And it was a long way from secure at that point in time that the Soviet Union was going to fall any time soon. This was a very well-established, militarily strong country. What it forced in the Soviet Union was for them to restructure their economy and move to openness to try to get more chips on the table to grow their economy.

They introduced the likes of glasnost and perestroika, openness and restructuring of the economy. But when you looked at the totalitarian Communist system, glasnost and perestroika were inherent inconsistencies and led to the demise of the Soviet Union, that along with Ronald Reagan's words. These words are from Eduard Shevardnadze. Many talked about star wars and how the Soviet Union, at that time when Reagan announced star wars—the Soviet Union's leadership sent its best scientists to come back and appraise it and tell the political leadership if the Americans could do this. The Soviet scientists came back after a few months of studying the American proposal—the Reagan proposal—for star wars and said we could not. They spent another few months looking at it and then returned to the Soviet leadership and said if the Americans are willing to stay on this path and put the money into doing it, they can do it.

It sent a shock wave through the leadership in the Soviet system that the United States could get this accomplished. Clearly, the deciding factor of opening that system led to the demise of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. There was this wave of freedom for people who had been in oppressed societies for their entire existence, and that was Ronald Reagan. He understood the source of our national greatness was not our wealth or our military power but, rather our belief in the dignity of the individual and in the God-given freedom of ordinary people to order their lives as they wished. That was the source of his view of the United States being a shining city on a hill and a model to people the world over, and an inspiring example of a political system that put power in the hands of the people, not bureaucrats or judges. That was Ronald Reagan.

We remember President Reagan for restoring our national confidence at a time when our country was on the heels of the Vietnam war and the impeachment of a President, uncertain about the way forward. We remember him for his staunch defense of innocent, unborn human life—an issue on which he never wavered—and for the extraordinary step he took in authoring a book as President, entitled "Abortion and the Conscience of a Nation," because he felt so strongly about the pro-life cause. We remember his brave challenge to a new Soviet leader to "tear down this wall," because it was an affront to human dignity. We remember his vital role in bringing the cold war to an end—an end hastened by both President Reagan's military buildup and his revitalization of the American economy.

In all of Ronald Reagan's political life was his passionate belief in two core principles: human freedom and human dignity, both inalienable because they were given by God. He believed in the unbounded inventiveness and ingenuity of the individual freed from the tyranny of government but firmly rooted in our recognition of a higher moral authority. He understood that, in his words, "The city of man cannot survive without the city of God, that the visible city will perish without the invisible city."

President Reagan recognized that the vitality of our society and culture has always been dependent on the religious faith and practice of the people. As he said, "Those who created our country . . . understood that there is a divine order which transcends the human order. They saw the state, in fact, as a form or moral order and felt that the bedrock of moral order is religion."

Ronald Reagan was never reticent in speaking about his own faith and the primary place it held in his life. In all of these things, President Reagan was, and continues to be, an inspiration to millions, and certainly to me. He transformed the world for the better, and we are thankful he graced this Nation with his life, his example, and his divine calling.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to him and to his family. And for all of us who mourn his passing, may we continue to be inspired and elevated by all he was, all he achieved, and all he sought for us to be.

God bless you, Ronald Reagan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to extend my deepest sympathy to the Reagan family, and to send a thank you from a grateful Nation to someone who served this country so well. And I know that the citizens I represent in North Dakota feel the same way.

President Reagan had a profound impact on the demise of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. I recall in the 1980s, in the middle of the cold war, when the lives of two men intersected: Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. These two men were very different in many ways, but they changed the course of history. Together, President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev sat down together to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, to reduce the stockpile of nuclear weapons in both countries.

The Soviet Union no longer exists. Eastern Europe and the Warsaw Pact no longer exist. The Communist threat and cold war that stemmed from them is gone. And much of the credit, in my judgment, belongs to President Ronald Reagan.

We all recall the historic occasion when he stood at the wall in Berlin and said, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall." It was a moment I will never forget.

But President Reagan was defined by more than this moment.

When hundreds of American troops were killed in Lebanon, it was Ronald Reagan who went to the press room and said: I am accountable. You don't see many in politics do that, but he did.

In 1986, I served on the House Ways and Means Committee, in which we provided the most significant tax reform that had been done in many decades in this country—under the leadership of a President who said let's reduce tax rates for all Americans and get rid of some of the tax loopholes. This President led and the Congress followed. I was proud to be a part of that.

His Presidency was not without substantial controversy and difficulty. I felt his fiscal policy would produce very large budget deficits, and it did. And the Iran-Contra scandal was a serious problem for the administration. Yet, despite those problems and setbacks and controversies, I think President Reagan provided leadership in some very important areas.

The charm of President Reagan was considerable. He had that cowboy hat kind of cocked back on his head. He had movie-star good looks. He had that famous smile. He was a great storyteller with a gleam in his eye. He told the story often about the pile of manure and the child who insisted that if

there is a pile of manure, there must be a pony somewhere. The President loved to regale people with stories.

I don't pretend to have known him well, but I sat behind him on the west front of the Capitol in 1981, when he gave his inaugural address. I recall that he announced to the country that planes had just left the tarmac in Iran with the American hostages, now freed. It was a gray, cold day and the first inaugural of President Reagan. As he began to speak, the clouds began to part and rays of sunshine began to come through. It was a remarkable moment.

And I was a freshman member of the House when, one day, I was called to the bank of telephones in the Democratic cloakroom. They told me it was President Reagan calling.

The President wanted my vote for a policy he was proposing to the Congress. I listened to him, but in the end, I felt he was not right on that particular issue, and I said I could not support him on it. He said: Well, you are a good man, and thanks for taking my call. It was just like him to frame it that way.

I had the opportunity to have breakfast with him, along with a handful of my colleagues, one morning in the White House. Once again, he regaled all of us with wonderful, charming stories.

I have always said that if you could have dinner with anyone, you could not do better than Ronald Reagan or Tip O'Neill, both Irish, both wonderful people with a wit and a charm, and both great storytellers.

I believe that for President Reagan, politics was not bitter or rancid. In fact, he used to talk about the "11th commandment" for his party: Thou shalt not speak ill of someone in his own political party. It is a commandment that has been long forgotten, regrettably. I am afraid that today's politics have taken a turn for the worse.

President Reagan was aggressive in debate but always respectful. I believe he personified the notion that you can disagree without being disagreeable.

He was a man of great strength. After he was shot during an assassination attempt—seriously wounded—he was wheeled into the hospital emergency room, and he was ready with a quip for the doctors.

He was a remarkable person. When the Challenger accident occurred and this country was horrified by seeing the explosion of the Challenger and the death of those astronauts, it was Ronald Reagan who came on television and talked about that ill-fated flight. But he did it in such an inspiring way, and finished with the refrain from that poem: They have slipped the surly bonds of Earth and touched the face of God.

Later in life, as President Reagan lived in retirement in California, he began a long journey into the darkness of a devastating illness called Alzheimer's. His last statement to the American people was a poignant state-

ment, in which he described his illness and its consequences.

This is a man who served his country with great distinction, someone with whom I had disagreements from time to time, but someone who I believe is owed the admiration of an entire nation.

I am reminded of a book that David McCullough wrote about another President, John Adams. In the book, you learn that John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail, as our Founding Fathers tried to put this country of ours together—and he asked these questions: From where will the leadership come? Who will be the leaders? How will the leadership emerge to create this new country of ours? And then he would plaintively say to his wife: There is only us. There is me. There is Ben Franklin. There is George Washington. There is Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. There is George Mason.

Of course, in the rearview mirror of history, we recognize that these men were some of the greatest human talent ever assembled on Earth. But every generation has asked that same question for this great democracy. From where will the leadership come? Who will be the leaders? And this country has been fortunate that, in generation after generation, men and women of virtually all political persuasions have stepped forward to say: Let me serve this great country.

Ronald Reagan was one of those leaders. He served in California as Governor and then served two terms as President of the United States. He had, in my judgment, a kind of a peculiar quality, a quality that gave him an almost quenchless hope, boundless optimism, an indestructible belief that something good was going to happen, and he communicated that to a grateful nation.

So today we say thank you. Thank you for your service. God bless your memory, and God bless your family.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, some people have the capacity to change your life. For me, Ronald Reagan was one of those people. Ronald Reagan's message of strengthening individual liberties, maintaining a strong national defense, cutting through the thicket of Government regulations and lowering taxes inspired me to run for public office in the 1980s. He made me believe it is possible to bring about change for the better.

I first ran for the Colorado State senate in 1982, the second year of Reagan's Presidency, and fought to pass resolutions there supporting the policies that the President advocated, such as the balanced budget amendment.

I was a small businessman. I operated a private veterinary practice. So Ronald Reagan's vision of strengthening America's small businesses, because they are the backbone of our economy and way of life, had a great deal of ap-

peal. His belief in small Government and cutting taxes to allow people to decide how best to spend their own money have been two of my guiding principles since I was first elected to public office. I believe him to be the father of the modern Republican Party.

My wife Joan and I never had the opportunity to meet Ronald Reagan until he came to Colorado in 1988. Talking to him one on one was an emotional high point of my life. We smiled all the way back home to Loveland, CO. I have kept his picture hanging in my office, first in the U.S. House of Representatives and now in the Senate, ever since.

It is hard to describe to the young people who live in our vibrant economy and confident culture just how unsure and discouraged Americans were in the late 1970s. Everything that could go wrong had. America seemed to be shrinking before our eyes. Those in charge of our Government had apparently given up on winning the cold war. The Soviet Union loomed dangerous and, we were told, invincible. We were being admonished to get used to a dysfunctional economy that combined high inflation with low growth, a demoralized military, an ever more intrusive and intruding Government, a depressed and depressing spiritual malaise that left many in doubt about our fundamental values. No one offered a way out.

Ronald Reagan's fresh voice of optimism was like manna to our hungry spirits. He talked about how our idling economy could regain its formidable power. He talked about how great our country was and how much greater it could be. He talked about facing down our foes and our fears. He talked about restoring American pride and patriotism. He, more than any other individual in the second half of the 20th century, brought America back from the brink of self-imposed defeat and despair. He made us proud once again.

Ronald Reagan was a monumentally gifted man, and a man of many gifts.

To those in doubt, he brought the gift of optimism.

To his supporters and allies, he brought the gift of confidence and assurance.

To an audience, he brought a magnificent gift of humor.

To his opponents, he brought the gift of disagreeing without being disagreeable.

His gift to the world was even more significant. He brought about the end of a cold war that had cast a 50-year shadow of fear over all the people on the planet.

Ronald Reagan never doubted his country's need to defend itself from all foes. "Of the four wars in my lifetime," President Reagan said, "none came about because the United States was too strong."

It is of paramount importance for us to remember, during this period of threat and conflict, the wisdom of one of his favorite phrases: "Peace through strength." Among his greatest achievements was to rearm us, to reinvigorate

the American military, and to let our adversaries know, beyond any doubt, that they were in a race they were not going to win.

In the past 15 years or so, the United States has decisively fought and won two significant wars. The keys to those victories were highly motivated and skilled combat personnel fighting with unmatched military equipment and employing unprecedented tactics.

How did this renewed and reinvigorated American military might come about?

Let's look back to Ronald Reagan's acceptance speech at the 1980 Republican nominating convention. As only the Great Communicator could, he laid out his vision for us with not only clarity, but with a conviction that rings true and is still good counsel today.

He said:

We are aware—and rightly so—by the forces of destruction at loose in the world in this nuclear era. But neither can we be naïve or foolish. . . . We know only too well that war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, but when they are weak. It is then tyrants are tempted.

He added:

Let our friends and those who may wish us ill take note: the United States has an obligation to its citizens and to the people of the world never to let those who would destroy freedom dictate the future course of human life on this planet. . . . This nation will once again be strong enough to do that.

He was, of course, as good as his word. Once assuming office, President Reagan launched a military renaissance that not only led to the demise of the Soviet Union, Soviet communism, and the cold war, but also set the course for our military leadership that continues to this day ensuring our safety.

President Reagan's initiative was threefold: upgrade our military equipment; improve the training and morale of our service men and women to improve recruitment and retention; and restore national pride in—and global respect of—the United States' military.

A major accomplishment of President Reagan's was the development of a credible, modern strategic deterrent. He reinvested in our strategic ballistic missile weapons inventories, modernized a complement of land, sea, and aircraft-based platforms to project our strategic force.

This display of offensive force proved to be an effective deterrent, but President Reagan envisioned a world with far fewer of these destructive weapons, and pressed throughout his Presidency for significant reductions of nuclear weapons. In 1983, President Reagan launched the Strategic Defense Initiative in the hopes of one day rendering all such ballistic missiles "impotent and obsolete."

Today we are building on his legacy by deploying strategic missile defenses and aggressively eliminating excessive nuclear stockpiles. President Reagan's legacy to us, of a safer world, is one we must constantly guard and honor.

There is no doubt that President Reagan was one of the greatest Presi-

dents of the modern era. A man of huge confidence and unwavering principle, he revived the American spirit, revitalized our economy and engineered the fall of communism. He changed the world for the better. We share his family's grief, and keep them in our prayers.

In his memory, let us recommit ourselves to President Reagan's goal of ensuring that America always remains the "bright, shining city on the hill."

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, on January 20, 1981, Ronald Reagan, after being sworn in as the 40th President of the United States, looked out over The White House and addressed the Nation. He told us that the challenges of our day required:

Our best effort, and our willingness to believe in ourselves and to believe in our capacity to perform great deeds; to believe that together, with God's help, we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us. And, after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans.

I remember the celebrations that evening as if they happened yesterday. It was a bitterly cold evening. As our Nation celebrated a new beginning, it was as if the cold January winds swept away a nation's doubts and fears and replaced them with a renewed American spirit.

Ronald Reagan was a unique American leader who understood the greatness and the goodness of America. He knew who he was and what he believed. Over the last century, no American President was as well grounded as Ronald Reagan. He had faith and confidence in the people of America, and that trust was reciprocated.

As much as anyone who came before or after him, Ronald Reagan possessed an innate understanding of the significance of the American Presidency. Ronald and Nancy Reagan set the gold-standard for grace, dignity and class in the White House. Reagan understood the weight and consequences of his office beyond the borders of the United States. The world looked to him as a standard bearer of freedom. Reagan also understood the importance of the Presidency to young people. The responsibility of being a role model to a nation's youth rested easily on his shoulders.

Ronald Reagan is known as the great communicator. While he certainly was one of the best communicators ever to hold the Presidency, he was far more than just a talented communicator. Reagan was a thinker and a writer. He was constantly writing beautiful letters and his speeches in long-hand.

Today, these speeches and letters are national treasures. Reagan thought deeply about the great issues of his time without getting dragged down into the underbrush of detail and trivia. He was not a superfluous man. Our Nation was guided by his clarity of purpose, understanding of the purpose of power and the limitations of government.

Since President Reagan left the American political stage, we have missed his imagination and creativity. Since his days of sitting in a radio studio doing play-by-play broadcasts for baseball games from news wire service copy, he had a genuineness that served him well. He was a masterful storyteller. In today's age of processed politics and politicians, President Reagan's candor and humor are sorely lacking.

Ronald Reagan was a child of humble beginnings who never forgot the little guy. He believed every American had something special to contribute. Reagan let people know that each thread of the American fabric mattered. In late September of 1980, I was working as an adviser on the Reagan-Bush campaign.

One evening, I was part of a group invited to an estate near Middleburg, VA, where then-Governor and Nancy Reagan were staying. They wanted to thank us for the work we had done for the campaign with a wonderful dinner. As the evening was ending, an aide to Governor Reagan asked me to remain after the dinner because Governor Reagan wanted to speak with me. I was taken into the house where Governor Reagan was staying. He sat down next to me and told me he wanted to talk about Vietnam. He wanted to know about my experience and what I thought about the war. That was the kind of man he was. He wanted to understand things. He wanted to know things and he wanted to make the world better than it was.

Though his individual accomplishments are great, Ronald Reagan will be remembered for something far greater than the sum of his individual accomplishments; he will be remembered for renewing the American spirit. He was a true American original. We will never see one like him again.

Over the last decade as we struggled to meet the challenges of our time, Ronald Reagan slipped away from us. He now belongs to the warmth of eternity and the pages of history. However, he has not left us to meet our challenges alone. The lessons of his leadership and the strength of his spirit that swept across our country on a cold day in January 24 years ago, guide us still today.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who meant a great deal to me and a great deal to my State and to our country. That, of course, is President Ronald Reagan. It is with sadness that he has recently passed away. But I have great confidence he has passed away and moved on to a better home. I express my condolences and sympathies to his family and also thank them for their generosity in sharing Ronald Reagan with us in the public life, both as Governor of the great State of California, and also as President of the United States for eight wonderful years.

I had the privilege, in the same year as Ronald Reagan was elected President, to be elected to the Senate. I have many fond memories of Ronald Reagan. I remember very well during his Inaugural Address when the rumors were coming out, and then later confirmed, that the American citizens who were held hostage in Iran for 444 days were released. I remember the euphoria that came across the stage. I remember the euphoria that came across America. It was such an exciting, positive change. Americans really felt great. This was suppressing our country, the very fact that we had American citizens held hostage for over a year, in many cases being beaten or tortured or abused, with American flags burning in Tehran continually. It was such a great day when they were released.

I happen to think it was because, in many respects, the leadership of Iran decided they did not want to worry about this new President, Ronald Reagan, and what actions he might take. I think they made a very good decision. I was very pleased they did so. I was very euphoric at the time and probably could not have been much more excited at that time.

When we were sworn in, there were 18 new Senators elected in 1980 and sworn in early in 1981. Of the 18, 16 were Republicans. The leadership of the Senate changed for the first time, I believe, since 1954. So we had new committee chairmen; we had new leadership. Howard Baker assumed the responsibility and role as majority leader and did an outstanding job. The Senate was a great place to work and to serve, and to work with a President as generous, as humorous, and with such strong leadership as Ronald Reagan.

I look at the economy that Ronald Reagan inherited, and I see great accomplishments. A lot of people do not remember that in 1980 the inflation rate was 13.5 percent and it fell to 4.8 percent by 1989. The interest rate in 1980 was 15.27 percent and fell to 10.87 percent by 1989. Actually, the interest rate had risen to 18.87 percent in 1981. I remember that now. Interest rates were at 18 and 19 percent. The unemployment rate in 1980 was over 7 percent. In 1981 it reached 7.6 percent but by 1989 it was down to 5.3 percent.

So we had record high inflation rates, record high interest rates, and maybe

not record high but very high unemployment rates. We inherited an economy that was going nowhere fast. It was going in the wrong direction. You could not afford to build a home. You could not afford to expand your business. It was a very difficult time.

Ronald Reagan came in with such great enthusiasm, such an optimist. He did not say, "let's moan about it," but "let's do something about it." He had an economic game plan for which we fought, and we passed in the House and the Senate. These were remarkable accomplishments when I think about it.

He actually was responsible for pushing Congress, Democrats and Republicans, to pass enormous changes in the Tax Code. I happened to enjoy working on taxes, and during his 8 years he actually moved the maximum tax rate from 70 percent to 28 percent. That is a phenomenal accomplishment. Phenomenal. And he was able to do it with a bipartisan majority. It was not a strictly partisan House and Senate. As a matter of fact, the House was always controlled by the Democrats. "Tip" O'Neill, who was the Democrat leader, the House Speaker at the time, was opposed. So we had big confrontations, political confrontations, big battles over the tax cuts, and over the budgets. Yet they passed them.

Even though we had big battles, we had a certain dignity and respect in large part because of Ronald Reagan. And because of his affection for individuals, Democrats and Republicans, even political adversaries who would have political battles still had a collegial, working relationship. They respected each other and respected individuals regardless of their political philosophy. As a result, he was able to enact enormous changes in the Tax Code and budgets, and increase defense.

Ronald Reagan came in with an agenda, and he largely accomplished those objectives. The result has been economic freedom in this country.

He was not satisfied, frankly, with just expanding and improving the economic lot of Americans. He wanted to improve the economic lot and the freedom of people throughout the world. Ronald Reagan was the leader of the free world, and he spoke eloquently and often and encouraged freedom through the world and countless countries that have been oppressed or suppressed through Communist leadership. Ronald Reagan was speaking to them. He would go right over the leaders of Congress. If he wanted to get something done budget-wise, tax-wise, or defense-wise, and if Congress was not listening, he would go to the American people. And when he would travel internationally he would go over the leadership of those countries and speak to their people with great success.

We all remember his speech when he was in Berlin, the speech that says: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

The favorite picture of all my memorabilia that I have in my home is a picture of me standing before the Berlin

Wall, and behind it somebody spray-painted on the wall: "When this wall falls, the rest will, too." And they did. The Berlin Wall did fall, and I think it was in large part because of Ronald Reagan's leadership.

When that wall fell, other countries that had been suppressed and under the reins of the Iron Curtain of communism began speaking up, exercising their rights, and demanding freedom and obtaining it.

Ronald Reagan was the leader in winning the fight in the cold war. As Mr. Gorbachev said, probably no one else in the world could have done it, but Ronald Reagan did it. And he was able to do it with Mr. Gorbachev. Many times they were political adversaries in negotiating arms control treaties and so on. Yet they still became friends as only Ronald Reagan could do. He could become friends with his adversaries and eventually that kind of friendship and bond would lead to arms control reduction, would lead to a significant reduction in nuclear weapons, would lead to agreements with our NATO allies and other countries to expand freedom.

Ronald Reagan, probably more than any individual since Churchill or Roosevelt, was responsible for expanding freedom throughout the world. I compliment him for his great contributions in doing so.

He became somewhat of a role model for many of us. I was elected with this group in 1980. Many of us called ourselves Reaganites and considered ourselves part of the soldiers in the field trying to get an agenda done to expand freedom. I am proud to have been part of that. I am proud to have had the opportunity to serve with such a great individual.

I remember many times going down to the White House, talking issues. I remember Ronald Reagan almost always having humor, almost always not caring who got the credit as long as we accomplished our objective.

I remember many times he let other people wrestle with the details, but he knew where he wanted to go. He knew the course he was trying to direct our ship of state, and he managed it very well.

I have a lot of fond memories. I remember Ronald Reagan coming in to campaign for me in 1986. We had him visit Norman, Oklahoma, the University of Oklahoma, Lloyd Noble Arena. We packed the place. It was more than packed. The fire marshal had to turn down people who could not get in. We had thousands and thousands of people. I told President Reagan: This is Reagan country. They love you here. You don't need to make a prepared speech. You can say whatever you want. They will applaud. They love you here.

There was a nice, big sign: "This is Reagan country." Very positive. The entire rally speech could not have gone better from my standpoint. There were thousands and thousands of people. It was great.

Ronald Reagan concluded his speech. He said: "That is why we need Don Rickles in the Senate." And I thought: Did he really say that? I told him to wing it, and he did. I have had that honor of being able to call myself Don Rickles for a long time.

But Ronald Reagan leaves a legacy. He leaves a legacy of decency. He leaves a legacy of integrity. I think he helped restore so much pride in America. He was a true patriot, a patriot who loved this country from the very inner core of his being. And it was contagious. It was contagious through the fact that not only did he love America, but he made Americans feel better about our country.

He made other people envy us to some extent. They wanted to be like us. They wanted to be free. What does America have that we don't have? They have freedom, optimism. And that freedom would be economic freedom, personal freedom, and political freedom.

Ronald Reagan wanted to expand it all for all people. He believed everybody—even if they lived in China or Russia or North Korea or El Salvador—if people were trying to take that freedom away, he was freedom's friend. He carried that banner very well.

He helped people learn to love and respect the United States. I can honestly say I have the greatest admiration and respect for Ronald Reagan. I loved Ronald Reagan. He has moved this country forward in a way that I think all of us can be very proud.

Again, I express my condolences and sympathy to Nancy Reagan and to the family. Nancy Reagan was one great First Lady. The love and affection she showed toward her husband throughout not only his Presidency and governorship but, frankly, throughout the last 10 years is more than commendable, and it is the kind of role model that, frankly, we expect from Nancy Reagan. She is a first-class First Lady, a first-class lady for all of us.

Again, my condolences and sympathy to her. And I thank her and her family for allowing us to share Ronald Reagan for many years as the leader of our country. He has made this country and, frankly, this world a much better place to live.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I, too, rise in memory of President Ronald Reagan. President Reagan will be remembered for his strong convictions, his unflinching optimism, and his deep and abiding patriotism.

My heartfelt condolences go out to the Reagan family. They have been through so much in the last 10 years.

Our former First Lady, Nancy Reagan, has met one of the greatest challenges that one can face with grace, dignity, and dedication. Her courage is a model for the Nation. I know how tremendously difficult it is for a family when a loved one has Alzheimer's. My own dear father suffered

from this disease. And, my family and I know what the long goodbye meant. So, I speak for my family, and I think all families who have endured this disease when we salute Nancy Reagan as we pay our respects to our President.

NATIONAL REAGAN ALZHEIMER'S BREAKTHROUGH ACT OF 2004

Mr. President, as our country reflects on President Reagan's life, many will ask, how should we honor him? I believe the greatest tribute we could give to President Reagan and the Reagan family is a living memorial, something that he would want to see us do, not something we would like to do, and something that would have lasting value. Therefore, I would like to issue a bipartisan call to support legislation that Senator KIT BOND and I will be introducing next week, legislation to create breakthroughs for Alzheimer's disease.

Let's honor President Reagan's life with new research and new initiatives on how to prevent Alzheimer's, how to care for those who have it, how to support the gallant caregivers, and how, ultimately, to find a cure.

President Reagan was a man of vigor. Let's attack Alzheimer's with the same type of vigor that President Reagan demonstrated during his life.

The time to act for real breakthroughs is now. Just last month, Senator BOND and I held a hearing on Alzheimer's research. Expert after expert told us: We are on the verge of amazing breakthroughs; we will lose opportunities if we don't move quickly; we are at a crucial point where NIH funding can make a real difference.

Researchers, families, and advocates all said the same thing, we need to do more, we need to do better.

Let's answer that call by introducing and passing the Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2004.

Friends, we are on the brink of something that could make a huge difference in the lives of American families. We know that families face great difficulties when a loved one has Alzheimer's. There is great emotional cost as well as financial cost. We know that for our public investment we could get new treatments that would prolong a patient's cognitive abilities.

Each month we delay admission to a long-term care facility is important to the family and to the taxpayer. Everybody wants a cure; that is our ultimate goal. But even if we keep people at home for 1 or 2 more years, to help them with their memory, their activities of daily living, it would be an incredible breakthrough, and what a great tribute it would be to President Reagan.

It is amazing how far we have come. From the time President Reagan took office in 1981 until the time he wrote that incredibly moving goodbye letter to the Nation—and I note it with great emotion because, again, I know how my own father felt. Back in the early 1980s, when President Reagan first came to office, Alzheimer's was a

catch-all term. Today, doctors diagnose Alzheimer's with 90-percent accuracy. Every day NIH is making progress to identify risks, looking at new kinds of brain scans for appropriate detection, and understanding what this disease does to the brain.

How did we get this far, this fast? With a bipartisan commitment like the one represented by Senator BOND, Senators SPECTER and HARKIN, the Alzheimer's Task Force that is led by Senators COLLINS and CLINTON, and all of us who are working on this issue. With a bipartisan commitment of the authorizers and appropriators, we have been working to increase the funding for the National Institute on Aging. Remember, there are 19 institutes at the NIH. One of them is the National Institute of Aging.

In 1998 the National Institute on Aging was funded at approximately \$500 million. Thanks to our bipartisan effort, it is at \$1 billion. Now is the time to do more.

That is why I want to join with my esteemed colleague, Senator KIT BOND, who himself has been a very strong advocate for research and breakthroughs, to introduce the Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2004.

We want to strengthen our national commitment to Alzheimer's research, to increase and double the funding of research at NIA, to give them the resources they need to make those breakthroughs they say they are on the horizon of doing. This will mean more clinical trials to test the best way to detect, prevent, and treat Alzheimer's.

NIH is looking at a range of behaviors and therapies that can make an incredible difference.

In our legislation, we also call for a national summit on Alzheimer's to bring together the best minds to examine current research, to look at priorities, and also to look at how we can help families.

While we are looking at research to find the cure or the cognitive stretch out, we have to support the caregivers. God bless the caregivers. These are family members, often spouses, who take care of someone with Alzheimer's. The first caregiver is always the family. We saw that with Nancy Reagan who went from being First Lady to first caregiver.

We need to support families. We need to give help to those families practicing self-help. We now have legislation on the books to do that. But, we need to add more to the Federal checkbook. Most families don't know where to turn to get what services are available. I have a family caregiver tax credit that would reimburse families for prescription drugs, home health care, and specialized daycare. Too often, for families with Alzheimer's, family responsibility brings them to the brink of family bankruptcy.

There are other things we want to be able to do with this legislation, such as providing news people can use. The legislation would establish a network so

information can get out people about the advances, and things that could be done right now to slow the onset of symptoms. We need to get the word out, such as the wonderful program developed by the Alzheimer's Association called "Maintain Your Brain." But, private philanthropy cannot be a substitute for public policy and public funding. We have to fund these initiatives.

I believe very strongly in this. There are 4.5 million people with Alzheimer's. They live in every State, in cities and suburbs and on farms. They are from every walk of life, like my father, who owned a small grocery store, or a man who was the President of the United States. Alzheimer's is an all-American disease. It affected an all-American President. Now we need an all-American effort to find the breakthroughs.

I encourage everyone to consider this when Senator BOND and I introduce this legislation. This research and treatment is very important. I do not want to be so bold as to speak for Mrs. Reagan, but based on what I know she has gone through and what other families have gone through, I believe the legacy she would approve of is an all-American effort. An effort to speed up the day when no family ever has to have that very long goodbye.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank and commend my colleague from Maryland who has been a great champion of the effort to deal with the terribly distressing and fatal disease of Alzheimer's in proposing—and I am happy to join her—a measure to honor Ronald Reagan, his memory, his life, his work, and his family with a living tribute, a redoubled effort on behalf of this Nation to deal with Alzheimer's.

Senator MIKULSKI and others who have lived with and lost a loved one from Alzheimer's can say very clearly how difficult it must have been for Mrs. Reagan and the Reagan family as this true leader went through the final stages of his life, crippled and debilitated by Alzheimer's, to see this man who was so vigorous, who had contributed so much be reduced to the indignities of Alzheimer's.

His life and legacy can be honored in many ways. People will remember him for many reasons. I will speak of those in a moment. But by increasing research for Alzheimer's disease, helping to limit the number and maybe even eliminate Alzheimer's, providing assistance to families who must deal with patients with Alzheimer's, and providing assistance in identifying and preventing Alzheimer's is vitally important.

One of the facts that struck me as we listened to the experts was that as we get older more and more of us are going to suffer from Alzheimer's disease. We were told in our hearing about a month ago that if you reach 85, you have a 50-percent chance of getting

Alzheimer's disease. What a tragic figure. There is something we must do, and we believe this legislation is one way of making a major effort, showing a commitment, reaching out a hand of hope to the families of those who have Alzheimer's, providing information to all of us on what we might be able to do to lessen the likelihood we will be struck with Alzheimer's.

As Senator MIKULSKI said, this bill will serve as a tribute to President Reagan by doubling the funding for Alzheimer's research at the National Institutes of Health. It would increase funding for the National Family Caregiver Support Program to \$250 million. It would reauthorize the Alzheimer's demonstration grant program that provides grants to States to fill in gaps in Alzheimer's services, such as respite care, home health care, and daycare.

I have done a fair amount of work in home care and daycare. I can tell you that a family living with a patient with Alzheimer's needs a break. They need someone to care for that loved one so they can get out and renew their batteries, refresh their view on life. This can help.

We would authorize \$1 million for a safe return program to assist in the identification and safe, timely return of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias who too frequently wander off from their caregivers. We hear the tragedies where they can't find their way home and fall victim to natural or even automobile accidents while they are gone. We would establish a public education program to educate members of the public about prevention techniques, how you can maintain your brain, as you age, based on the current research being undertaken by NIH.

We would establish a \$5,000 tax credit to help with the high health costs of caring for a loved one at home.

Today, as Senator MIKULSKI said, about 4.5 million Americans have Alzheimer's, costing about \$100 billion a year. But if current trends continue, and as more of us age, by 2050, 11 to 16 million individuals could have this disease.

Over the past 20 years tremendous progress has been made in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of Alzheimer's. It is now possible to diagnose Alzheimer's with more than 90-percent accuracy. There are new drugs, new treatments introduced each year, and investments in research have set the stage for scientific and medical advances to prevent or slow down the progression of Alzheimer's. Quite frankly, most of the successful research to date has been in slowing the impact, not preventing it. But this research offers hope for the 4.5 million people and their families who suffer from the disease today.

These are some of what we can do as an honor to the President. It is my great pleasure to speak in this Chamber about the life and leadership and the truly remarkable legacy of the 40th

President of the United States, Ronald Reagan.

We mourn his loss. We pray for comfort for his family. But most of all, we give thanks for his life, his leadership, and his contributions. Truly, he is a man who changed the mood of the country. He changed the economy of the country. And in many ways, he changed the mood and the attitude of the world.

People talk about President Reagan as the Great Communicator. Nobody could deliver a line better than he could. But do you know something about communication? Communication is only as good as the message you have to communicate. The power of Ronald Reagan was that he delivered with enthusiasm, with optimism, with cheer, with love, a message of hope, freedom, and opportunity, not just for Americans but for the world.

I had the pleasure of getting to know Ronald Reagan. He was a genuinely optimistic person who brought the spirit of optimism and hope to us as Americans and to enslaved peoples around the world. Ronald Reagan was a man who took disappointment and moved on. He was a man of unfailing good humor, care, and thoughtfulness. Even people who disagreed with his policies across the board could not help but like him.

And those of us who may have disappointed him found it did not interfere with his friendship. He campaigned for me in 1972 when I was a 33-year-old kid running for Governor of the State of Missouri. I had never seen anything like it. When he came into town, we had all of the security and escorts. But it wasn't until he went up on stage and started making his presentation that I saw what it was that had brought so many people from southwest Missouri in to hear this leader. He had a message then—the same message—of optimism, growth, and hope for the future.

I was fortunate enough to be elected and to serve with him for 2 years. Two years after that, I hosted the Republican National Convention, and I had made a commitment to our President at the time, who selected our State for the national convention. So I supported him and not President Reagan. But about 10 years later, when I was running for the Senate, he came to Missouri three times and he put on the most amazing campaign rallies I ever had. We still talk about it, because people came to hear his message. I stood there, side by side with Jack Danforth, and we smiled and glowed in the wonderful feeling he generated. He helped me a great deal.

President Reagan helped the United States. He came to the Presidency at a time when a lot of people were saying maybe the Presidency cannot work, maybe nobody can govern this country, maybe it is too much to expect somebody to lead. Well, he led very boldly. Quite simply, he thought that if you returned tax dollars to the average American and took off the fetters on

small business, you would create jobs and build the economy. By the significant lowering of the tax rates, as my friend from Oklahoma, Senator NICKLES, said, he put money back into the pockets of small businesses, and small business became the engine of economic growth, creating three-quarters of the new jobs. He built an economy, and that economy allowed us to put money into defense.

He tried to negotiate with the Soviets. He asked Mr. Gorbachev if he would sit down and talk with him about how we could end the competition between Soviet communism and the United States. Mr. Gorbachev didn't respond. So he built up our defenses and showed the Russians, the Soviets, that they could not defeat us. He went boldly to Berlin and called on Mr. Gorbachev—much to the distress of the State Department, I might add, and some of his own team—"Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

Well, that wall came down literally and figuratively. He had a message that went far beyond Mr. Gorbachev. That message went to the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain. I had the pleasure of visiting some of those countries right before and right after they fell, a few years after President Reagan had set in motion the inexorable machine of freedom. His message of hope, freedom, and opportunity continues to reverberate around the world. I have had the pleasure of meeting with people and traveling to other countries and seeing how this message—the American dream—he championed is taking hold. He wasn't the only one responsible for it, but we never had a better proponent of it. I believe this message of the American hopes and the American ideals, for which Ronald Reagan spoke so eloquently, is winning the battle.

Finally, in his last and boldest move, when Ronald Reagan learned he had Alzheimer's—a disease which was not spoken about often because people hated to think of what would happen to their loved ones, so they didn't talk about it—he said, "I have Alzheimer's disease," and Americans woke up and they thought, this is a world leader who is suffering from this disease; let's do something about it. Let's get serious about Alzheimer's disease. That public announcement gave us a push that I believe we can continue by carrying on with his work with a living memorial.

So as we say goodbye to this remarkable American, we join in our prayers and thoughts with Mrs. Nancy Reagan and her family, and we celebrate the life of a great American who made a real difference for people throughout the world. Let us honor his memory by helping millions more whom we might be able to save from the scourge of Alzheimer's disease and the burdens and the sorrow that imposes on their families.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, in the elections of 1980 and 1984, the State of Oregon sent its electors to the electoral college to vote for Ronald Reagan. He was the last Republican to win the State of Oregon in a Presidential election, and he did so at a time of great peril both for my State and our country.

When that occurred, America was in economic malaise, communism seemed to be in its ascendancy, and America was struggling for leadership. Winston Churchill once said of a predecessor as British Prime Minister, "He had had the misfortune to live in a time of great men and small events." When you think of where America was and where it ended after 8 years of the administration of Ronald Reagan, truly it can be said that all free men and women are better and freer, more prosperous and more at peace because Ronald Reagan was a great man called to a great time.

As I contemplated what I could do in my small way to add some measure of tribute to the life of Ronald Reagan and to express to Nancy Reagan and her family my heartfelt condolences, I thought I should keep my words to a minimum and focus, instead, on the warm and wise words of President Reagan in his farewell address. It has been the practice of the Senate for the last 140 years that on or around the birthday of George Washington, a Senator is selected to read Washington's farewell address. I thought I would begin that tradition this day, with President Reagan's great speech, to come to the floor on or around President Reagan's birthday, and share his speech—or if one of my colleagues would like to do so, I would offer them the opportunity. I believe that this new tradition would be a fitting tribute to Ronald Reagan, to let Ronald Reagan's words speak again to the American people, far more eloquently than I could on an occasion when we all struggle to find the right superlatives to say thank you to him.

So with the Chair's indulgence, I will read the farewell address of President Ronald Reagan, given shortly before he left the Oval Office and George Herbert Walker Bush became the President.

The words of President Reagan:

This is the 34th time I'll speak to you from the Oval Office and the last. We've been together 8 years now, and soon it'll be time for me to go. But before I do, I wanted to share some thoughts, some of which I've been saving for a long time.

It's been the honor of my life to be your President. So many of you have written the past few weeks to say thanks, but I could say as much to you. Nancy and I are grateful for the opportunity you gave us to serve.

One of the things about the Presidency is that you're always somewhat apart. You spent a lot of time going by too fast in a car someone else is driving, and seeing the people through tinted glass—the parents holding up a child, and the wave you saw too late and couldn't return. And so many times I wanted to stop and reach out from behind the glass, and connect. Well, maybe I can do a little of that tonight.

People ask how I feel about leaving. And the fact is, "parting is such sweet sorrow." The sweet part is California and the ranch and freedom. The sorrow—the goodbyes, of course, and leaving this beautiful place.

You know, down the hall and up the stairs from this office is the part of the White House where the President and his family live. There are a few favorite windows I have up there that I like to stand and look out of early in the morning. The view is over the grounds here to the Washington Monument, and then the Mall and the Jefferson Memorial. But on mornings when the humidity is low, you can see past the Jefferson to the river, the Potomac, and the Virginia shore. Someone said that's the view Lincoln had when he saw the smoke rising from the Battle of Bull Run. I see more prosaic things: the grass on the banks, the morning traffic as people make their way to work, now and then a sailboat on the river.

I've been thinking a bit at that window. I've been reflecting on what the past 8 years have meant and mean. And the image that comes to mind like a refrain is a nautical one—a small story about a big ship, and a refugee, and a sailor. It was back in the early eighties, at the height of the boat people. And the sailor was hard at work on the carrier *Midway*, which was patrolling the South China Sea. The sailor, like most American servicemen, was young, smart, and fiercely observant. The crew spied on the horizon a leaky little boat. And crammed inside were refugees from Indochina hoping to get to America. The *Midway* sent a small launch to bring them to the ship and safety. As the refugees made their way through the choppy seas, one spied the sailor on deck, and stood up, and called out to him. He yelled, "Hello, American sailor. Hello, freedom man."

A small moment with a big meaning, a moment the sailor, who wrote it in a letter, couldn't get out of his mind. And, when I saw it, neither could I. Because that's what it was to be an American in the 1980's. We stood, again, for freedom. I know we always have, but in the past few years the world again—and in a way, we ourselves—rediscovered it.

It's been quite a journey this decade, and we held together through some stormy seas. And at the end, together, we are reaching our destination.

The fact is, from Grenada to the Washington and Moscow summits, from the recession of '81 to '82, to the expansion that began in late '82 and continues to this day, we've made a difference. The way I see it, there were two great triumphs, two things that I'm proudest of. One is the economic recovery, in which the people of America created—and filled—19 million new jobs. The other is the recovery of our morale. America is respected again in the world and looked to for leadership.

Something that happened to me a few years ago reflects some of this. It was back in 1981, and I was attending my first economic summit, which was held that year in Canada. The meeting place rotates among the member countries. The opening meeting was a formal dinner of the heads of government of the seven industrialized nations. Now, I sat there like the new kid in school and listened, and it was all Francois this and Helmut that. They dropped titles and spoke to one another on a first-name basis. Well, at one point I sort of leaned in and said, "My name's Ron." Well, in that same year, we began the actions we felt would ignite an economic comeback—cut taxes and regulation, started to cut spending. And soon the recovery began.

Two years later, another economic summit with pretty much the same cast. At the big opening meeting we all got together, and all

of a sudden, just for a moment, I saw that everyone was just sitting there looking at me. And then one of them broke the silence. 'Tell us about the American miracle,' he said.

Well, back in 1980, when I was running for President, it was all so different. Some pundits said our programs would result in catastrophe. Our views on foreign affairs would cause war. Our plans for the economy would cause inflation to soar and bring about economic collapse. I even remember one highly respected economist saying, back in 1982, that 'The engines of economic growth have shut down here, and they're likely to stay that way for years to come.' Well, he and the other opinion leaders were wrong. The fact is what they call 'radical' was really 'right.' What they called 'dangerous' was just 'desperately needed.'

And in all of that time I won a nickname, 'The Great Communicator.' But I never thought it was my style or the words I used that made a difference: it was the content. I wasn't a great communicator, but I communicated great things, and they didn't spring full bloom from my brow, they came from the heart of a great nation—from our experience, or wisdom, and our belief in the principles that have guided us for two centuries. They called it the Reagan revolution. Well, I'll accept that, but for me it always seemed more like the great rediscovery, a rediscovery of our values and our common sense.

Common sense told us that when you put a big tax on something, the people will produce less of it. So, we cut the people's tax rates, and the people produced more than ever before. The economy bloomed like a plant that had been cut back and could now grow quicker and stronger. Our economic program brought about the longest peacetime expansion in our history: real family income up, the poverty rate down, entrepreneurship booming, and an explosion in research and new technology. We're exporting more than ever because American industry became more competitive and at the same time, we summoned the national will to knock down protectionist walls abroad instead of erecting them at home.

Common sense also told us that to preserve the peace, we'd have to become strong again after years of weakness and confusion. So, we rebuilt our defenses, and this New Year we toasted the new peacefulness around the globe. Not only have the superpowers actually begun to reduce their stockpiles of nuclear weapons—and hope for even more progress is bright—but the regional conflicts that rack the globe are also beginning to cease. The Persian Gulf is no longer a war zone. The Soviets are leaving Afghanistan. The Vietnamese are preparing to pull out of Cambodia, and an American-mediated accord will soon send 50,000 Cuban troops home from Angola.

The lesson of all this was, of course, that because we're a great nation, our challenges seem complex. It will always be this way. But as long as we remember our first principles and believe in ourselves, the future will always be ours. And something else we learned: Once you begin a great movement, there's no telling where it will end. We meant to change a nation, and instead, we changed a world.

Countries across the globe are turning to free markets and free speech and turning away from the ideologies of the past. For them, the great rediscovery of the 1980's has been that, lo and behold, the moral way of government is the practical way of government: Democracy, the profoundly good, is also the profoundly productive.

When you've got to the point when you can celebrate the anniversaries of your 39th birthday you can sit back sometimes, review your life, and see it flowing before you. For

me there was a fork in the river, and it was right in the middle of my life. I never meant to go into politics. It wasn't my intention when I was young. But I was raised to believe you had to pay your way for the blessings bestowed on you. I was happy with my career in the entertainment world, but I ultimately went into politics because I wanted to protect something precious.

Ours was the first revolution in the history of mankind that truly reversed the course of government, and with three little words: 'We the People.' 'We the People' tell the government what to do; it doesn't tell us. 'We the People' are the driver; the government is the car. And we decide where it should go, and by what route, and how fast. Almost all the world's constitutions are documents in which governments tell the people what their privileges are. Our Constitution is a document in which 'We the People' tell the government what it is allowed to do. 'We the People' are free. This belief has been the underlying basis for everything I've tried to do these past 8 years.

But back in the 1960's, when I began, it seemed to me that we'd begun reversing the order of things—that through more and more rules and regulations and confiscatory taxes, the government was taking more of our money, more of our options, and more of our freedom. I went into politics in part to put up my hand and say, 'Stop.' I was a citizen politician, and it seemed the right thing for a citizen to do.

I think we have stopped a lot of what needed stopping. And I hope we have once again reminded people that man is not free unless government is limited. There's a clear cause and effect here that is as neat and predictable as a law of physics: As government expands, liberty contracts.

Nothing is less free than pure communism—and yet we have, the past few years, forged a satisfying new closeness with the Soviet Union. I've been asked if this isn't a gamble, and my answer is no because we're basing our actions not on words but deeds. The detente of the 1970's was based not on actions but promises. They'd promise to treat their own people and the people of the world better. But the gulag was still the gulag, and the state was still expansionist, and they still waged proxy wars in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Well, this time, so far, it's different. President Gorbachev has brought about some internal democratic reforms and begun the withdrawal from Afghanistan. He has also freed prisoners whose names I've given him every time we've met.

But life has a way of reminding you of big things through small incidents. Once, during the heady days of the Moscow summit, Nancy and I decided to break off from the entourage one afternoon to visit the shops on Arbat Street—that's a little street just off Moscow's main shopping area. Even though our visit was a surprise, every Russian there immediately recognized us and called out our names and reached for our hands. We were just about swept away by the warmth. You could almost feel the possibilities in all that joy. But within seconds, a KGB detail pushed their way toward us and began pushing and shoving the people in the crowd. It was an interesting moment. It reminded me that while the man on the street in the Soviet Union yearns for peace, the government is Communist. And those who run it are Communists, and that means we and they view such issues as freedom and human rights very differently.

We must keep up our guard, but we must also continue to work together to lessen and eliminate tension and mistrust. My view is that President Gorbachev is different from previous Soviet leaders. I think he knows

some of the things wrong with his society and is trying to fix them. We wish him well. And we'll continue to work to make sure that the Soviet Union that eventually emerges from this process is a less threatening one. What it all boils down to is this: I want the new closeness to continue. And it will, as long as we make it clear that we will continue to act in a certain way as long as they continue to act in a helpful manner. If and when they don't, at first pull your punches. If they persist, pull the plug. It's still trust by verify. It's still play, but cut the cards. It's still watch closely. And don't be afraid to see what you see.

I've been asked if I have any regrets. Well, I do. The deficit is one. I've been talking a great deal about that lately, but tonight isn't for arguments, and I'm going to hold my tongue. But an observation: I've had my share of victories in the Congress, but what few people noticed is that I never won anything you didn't win for me. They never saw my troops, they never saw Reagan's regiments, the American people. You won every battle with every call you made and letter you wrote demanding action. Well, action is still needed. If we're to finish the job. Reagan's regiments will have to become the Bush brigades. Soon he'll be the chief, and he'll need you every bit as much as I did.

Finally, there is a great tradition of warnings in Presidential farewells, and I've got one that's been on my mind for some time. But oddly enough it starts with one of the things I'm proudest of in the past 8 years: the resurgence of national pride that I called the new patriotism. This national feeling is good, but it won't count for much, and it won't last unless it's grounded in thoughtfulness and knowledge.

An informed patriotism is what we want. And are we doing a good enough job teaching our children what America is and what she represents in the long history of the world? Those of us who are over 35 or so years of age grew up in a different America. We were taught, very directly, what it means to be an American. And we absorbed, almost in the air, a love of country and an appreciation of its institutions. If you didn't get these things from your family you got them from the neighborhood, from the father down the street who fought in Korea or the family who lost someone at Anzio. Or you could get a sense of patriotism from school. And if all else failed you could get a sense of patriotism from the popular culture. The movies celebrated democratic values and implicitly reinforced the idea that America was special. TV was like that, too, through the mid-sixties.

But now, we're about to enter the nineties, and some things have changed. Younger parents aren't sure that an unambivalent appreciation of America is the right thing to teach modern children. And as for those who create the popular culture, well-grounded patriotism is no longer the style. Our spirit is back, but we haven't reinstitutionalized it. We've got to do a better job of getting across that America is freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of enterprise. And freedom is special and rare. It's fragile it needs production [protection].

So, we've got to teach history based not on what's in fashion but what's important—why the Pilgrims came here, who Jimmy Doolittle was, and what those 30 seconds over Tokyo meant. You know, 4 years ago on the 40th anniversary of D-day, I read a letter from a young woman writing to her late father, who'd fought on Omaha Beach. Her name was Lisa Zanatta Henn, and she said, 'we will always remember, we will never forget what the boys of Normandy did.' Well, let's help her keep her word. If we forget what we did, we won't know who we are. I'm

warning of an eradication of the American memory that could result, ultimately, in an erosion of the American spirit. Let's start with some basics: more attention to American history and a greater emphasis on civic ritual.

And let me offer lesson number one about America: All great change in America begins at the dinner table. So, tomorrow night in the kitchen I hope the talking begins. And children, if your parents haven't been teaching you what it means to be an American, let 'em know and nail 'em on it. That would be a very American thing to do.

And that's about all I have to say tonight, except for one thing. The past few days when I've been at that window upstairs, I've thought a bit of the 'shining city upon a hill.' The phrase comes from John Winthrop, who wrote it to describe the America he imagined. What he imagined was important because he was an early Pilgrim, an early freedom man. He journeyed here on what today we'd call a little wooden boat; and like the other Pilgrims, he was looking for a home that would be free. I've spoken of the shining city all my political life, but I don't know if I ever quite communicated what I saw when I said it. But in my mind it was a tall, proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, windswept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace; a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity. And if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get here. That's how I saw it, and see it still.

And how stands the city on this winter night? More prosperous, more secure, and happier than it was 8 years ago. But more than that: After 200 years, two centuries, she still stands strong and true on the granite ridge, and her glow has held steady no matter what storm. And she's still a beacon, still a magnet for all who must have freedom, for all the pilgrims from all the lost places who are hurtling through the darkness, toward home.

We've done our part. And as I walk off into the city streets, a final word to the men and women of the Reagan revolution, the men and women across America who for 8 years did the work that brought America back. My friends: We did it. We weren't just marking time. We made a difference. We made the city stronger, we made the city freer, and we left her in good hands. All in all, not bad, not bad at all.

And so, goodbye, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

I would only add, God bless Ronald and Nancy Reagan, and God bless the United States of America.

I yield the floor.

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

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, this past weekend, the news quickly made its way across the country and around the world. Ronald Reagan, our 40th President, had died. For many of us, we received the news with a mixture of sadness together with a sense of relief that his long battle with illness was now over and he had now found peace at the end of his life.

I first met Ronald Reagan when I was president of the Wyoming Jaycees at the national convention which was held in California, and he was the Governor. I next met the President when I was mayor of Gillette, WY, and the National League of Cities held its na-

tional meeting and the President flew to California and addressed it.

Now the greatest thinkers and writers will take up their pens in an attempt to determine his place in history and his significance as one of our greatest Presidents. For those of us who observed his service as our President and admired his leadership, those questions had been long since answered. For us, his place in history was long ago determined by his place in our hearts.

Many of those who will examine his life in detail will tell a story about a man who was born without the great privileges and trappings you might expect of such a successful life. That is true, but there is so much more to the story.

Ronald Reagan was born in Illinois, the son of a traveling shoe salesman. Growing up he was strongly influenced by his mother who taught him how to read at an early age. She urged him to read good books that would encourage him to dream and set goals in his life. She knew that he could be anything he wanted to be if he was willing to work hard and expect more of himself than anyone else had any reason to expect. That, more than anything else, really determined his character and ultimately mapped his destiny.

His natural confidence and determination began to show itself during his school years and again, later, when he began his career as an actor. He was a natural leader and he took a leadership role at virtually every stage of his life. In his college days he served as student body president. In his acting days he served as the president of the Screen Actors Guild. In between he worked hard and built a career as a successful actor in film and on television.

If that had been all he had done, it would have been a remarkable life. He would have earned the rags to riches label and inspired others to follow his path just by his success in Hollywood and on television. That would have been enough for just about everyone. It was not, however, enough for Ronald Reagan.

With his beloved wife, Nancy, by his side, Ronald Reagan began to pursue his dream. He wanted to make a greater impact on the world than he could by being a television and movie star, so he began to take a more active role in politics. He discovered he had a talent for that, too. After a great deal of thought and deliberation, he decided to put his vision for America to the test. He took his case to the people and began a run for Governor of California.

People thought it was an impossible dream and he could never win a State like California. Ronald Reagan proved them wrong. He put together a coalition of both Republican and Democratic voters and, when all the votes were counted, he had made it happen and he was elected Governor by almost a million votes.

Reagan then set his sights on the Presidency of the United States and,

after a narrow loss to Gerald Ford, he spent the next few years traveling around the country, sharing his dream for a better United States with the people who came to hear him speak. Many doubted he could do it, but once again, he found the support he needed to win the Republican nomination. The contest for the Presidency put him up against an incumbent who talked about the serious problems facing the Nation. Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, spoke with passionate certainty that working together the Nation could overcome them. When the votes were counted, Ronald Reagan had won the presidency in a landslide.

As President, Ronald Reagan proved himself to be a man of principle, someone who said what he believed and believed what he said. He had excellent communication skills, and his speeches on television were extremely effective.

When he took the oath of the office as our 40th President, he took over the reins of a country that had great problems. He had often referred to our economic woes as the "misery index." There was high inflation, high interest rates, and high unemployment. Perhaps worst of all, the Nation seemed to have lost its confidence in its ability to dare to do great things—and succeed.

There was a lot of doubt and cynicism that any one individual could do much to change things and re-energize the Nation. Again, Ronald Reagan proved the doubters wrong. As President, his spirit of optimism, patriotism and personal pride in his country proved to be infectious. Before long, there was a new spirit in the United States, a renewed sense of pride and excitement about our Flag and our Nation that hadn't been around for a while. Ronald Reagan was just what we needed. He inspired a generation to look toward the future with hope and a renewed commitment to the principles upon which our Nation was founded. It is still alive today. It is his legacy that he left with us, his gift to the younger generations of the Nation.

During his two terms in the White House, Ronald Reagan spoke the truth, regardless of the sensitivities of those who might not want to hear it. It was over the objections of much of his staff that he challenged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to "tear down this wall" when he was in Berlin. It was against the advice of much of his staff to refer to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire." For Ronald Reagan, it was simple. If it was the truth, it must be said. For him, there was good guys and bad guys in the world. If the good guys worked hard and were determined to succeed, they won. In Ronald Reagan's world, we were the good guys. And, during Ronald Reagan's Presidency, more often than not, we won.

For historians and the history books, Ronald Reagan will be remembered as the President who brought a successful end to the cold war; had a great deal to do with the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and the destruction

of the Berlin Wall; and, dramatically turned the Nation's economy around. For those of us who observed his style as our President, he will also be remembered for his spirit, and his attitude of patriotic optimism, which rejuvenated the Nation when our spirit was low. He was a great leader and a great American. His words and his actions will long be remembered.

Ronald Reagan dared to do the impossible, not because it was easy but because it had to be done. The challenges he encountered in his life brought out the best in him, and the challenges we faced as a Nation under him brought out the best in all of us. His is a legacy that we will always cherish. We will miss him.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, does the Senator from Florida wish to speak about the subject of the day?

Mr. NELSON of Florida. That is correct.

Mr. INHOFE. I yield for the Senator and ask unanimous consent that I follow the Senator from Florida.

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

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I will be very brief. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. President, on this occasion, when the Nation is mourning the loss of President Reagan, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate a couple of stories which are fresh in my memory about President Reagan.

I had the privilege during his two terms as President of serving in the House of Representatives, representing a district from the State of Florida.

The first story I wish to share is of a time of great loss to this country, the loss of the Space Shuttle *Challenger*. The American people could hardly believe it. The entire technological prowess of our country was symbolized by America having a very successful space program. We were the first to the Moon. This new contraption called a space transportation system was reusable, with new technologies that had been developed. America was quite proud.

I had the privilege of flying on the 24th flight of the space shuttle, 6 days in orbit, returning on January 18, 1986. Only 10 days later, the crew that we had stayed with in quarantine—we had been one of the most delayed flights in the history of the space program—was the crew of the *Challenger*.

We all know the story. Ten miles high in the Florida sky, the *Challenger*'s solid rocket booster had hot gasses escaping from a field joint in that rocket. They happened to come out at a place where the strut was burned. That caused the solid rocket motor to then cantilever and it punctured the big apricot-colored fuel tank that held all of the liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. The whole space shuttle then disintegrated.

Naturally, the feelings I had were very raw and very emotional on that day, having trained with that crew and having just returned from space 10 days earlier.

America's feelings were as raw and as emotional because our whole symbol of technological and scientific prowess had suddenly disintegrated in front of our eyes on our television screens.

At a time of a grieving nation, there can be only one person who can speak for the country. That is the President. President Reagan rose to the occasion. That speech on television that night, delivered from the Oval Office, was a masterpiece, in which he ends up quoting a Canadian pilot from World War II—a pilot who had experienced the joys of flying—and those immortal words that ended the poem that he had reached out and he had touched the face of God.

President Reagan applied that poem to the feelings of the country at the time about what the seven astronauts had experienced. That is political genius. That is a leader. That is a leader who has the ability through communication to connect, to inspire, and in this particular case, on January 28, 1986, to help the Nation through the process of grieving, to accept what had happened and then pick up and move on, which we have.

And of course, 17 years later, we had another very similar kind of experience when we lost an additional seven astronauts.

That speech, in my mind, was only exceeded by the speech that occurred 3 days later by President Reagan at the Johnson Space Center in Houston in a memorial service for the astronauts, the astronauts, whose bodies at that point still had not been recovered from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean where, hopefully, they had perished before they ever hit the water. Hopefully, somehow that crew compartment had been punctured at that altitude and therefore there would have been instant decompression and there would have been instant loss of consciousness.

But with all of that swirling in all of our minds, with all of that swirling in the minds of that NASA community—NASA really is a family—again, the leader of the Nation had to rise to the occasion to summarize and to continue the process of healing in the time of grief.

I saw rough, tough test pilots who were some of the best of the best of our astronaut pilots grabbing each other and hugging in that time of grief. And President Reagan, in the moment, gave comfort to all of those, especially to the families of that crew who were lost, led by the commander of that mission, Dick Scobee.

Another story I wish to tell about President Reagan is very personal to me as well. It was just about the middle of the decade of the 1980s. I was a Member of the House of Representatives. There was a particular vote com-

ing up that was critically close. I had already made up my mind that the way I was going to vote in this particular case was the way President Reagan had wanted the vote to go but had not telegraphed that to the leadership of either side because there was something I wanted to tell the President.

There was a 6-month-old infant in my hometown of Melbourne, FL, who was dying because he needed a liver transplant. Mind you, this is 20 years ago. Twenty years ago we did not have the very sophisticated system we have set up today which allowed people to exchange information about organ donors. Twenty years ago it was catch as catch can. Twenty years ago, if a donor became available, it was just almost accidental that you found out if there was a donor of a particular organ. And when it involved an infant, like a 6-month-old infant, you not only had to match the blood type for a liver transplant, but the liver had to be the exact size in order to successfully transplant. You can see the difficulty. You can see this child lie dying, with only hours to live.

The preparation had been made for the jet airplane to fly the child to the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center where all the surgeons were standing by. They kept waiting and waiting for a donor. No donor was produced because we did not know when any became available. There was not an exchange of information.

So at my home in Melbourne, on a weekend, the call from the President of the United States came. He said: Bill, this is President Reagan. We are going to have a close vote and I need your vote. I said: Mr. President, I have already decided that I am voting with you. Now there is something that I would like to ask you, to help in the saving of the life of a child. I told him the story, and he said he would have Margaret Heckler, the Secretary of HHS, call me the next day and get the particulars, which he did.

Margaret Heckler immediately held a press conference, and because of that press conference, within 3 days, a tragic death of a child on the west coast of the United States that we would have never known about was known, and the parents donated the child's liver, which was of the same blood type and the same size. That liver was packaged and cooled and flown to Pittsburgh, arriving at the same time Ryan Osterblom arrived, as they wheeled him into surgery.

Mr. President, as you can see, I have a catch in my voice because that little boy is going to college this year. He wants to be a surgeon. After that successful transplant, the President had called the mother, Karen Osterblom, and for years he continued to correspond with them.

It is going to be my pleasure to have the family come up here on Thursday as the President is lying in state and have them walk through the line in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol to show their respects to President Reagan.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, we have heard so many stories about a great man, the Gipper, and none of them are surprising because he was always such a gentle person. I have to share with you that I had the honor, about a month ago, of giving the commencement address at Oral Roberts University. When I did, I used a lot of the 1964 speech "A Rendezvous With Destiny." I said it should be required reading for anyone to graduate at any level in America to read "A Rendezvous With Destiny." It is a speech that changed my life. Ronald Reagan gave it in 1964. I remember I almost memorized that speech. In fact, I still have most of it memorized. As a result of that, the next year I decided, well, if he did it, if he really feels this concerned, I should, too, and I went and filed for office and ran for the State legislature. So that is how I happened to get started.

But that is not as far back as we go. I believe I have had the honor of knowing Ronald Reagan longer than any other Member of this U.S. Senate. In fact, I am sure that is true. Even though I represent the State of Oklahoma, I moved to the State of Oklahoma when I was 8 years old. I moved from Des Moines, IA. We were enjoying the poverty of the Depression at that time. Everyone was poor, not just us.

My dad was an insurance adjuster. Ronald Reagan was a sports announcer for WHO Radio in Des Moines, IA, and they shared the same office. They became very close friends, and they used to play the pinball machine at that time. You guys would not know what that is. I guess they don't have those anymore. On Saturdays they would play cards for a couple hours. All I know is, it was a room above the drugstore.

But the man I had seen occasionally at that time I thought of as a giant. He was a very large person. We were not all that large. I remember that when I was growing up.

Well, we moved to Tulsa, OK, shortly after that. But we did not lose contact. As the years went by, Ronald Reagan, who my dad affectionately referred to as "Dutch," "Dutch Reagan"—every time there was a "Dutch" Reagan movie we would see it. You see, we never went to movies. In those days, we just didn't go to movies except when there was a "Dutch" Reagan movie. It did not matter what it was conflicting with.

One time we went to Durant, OK, in the southern part of Oklahoma. My home was in the northern part. I remember driving on those roads at that time. I say to my good friend from Minnesota, the roads were—if you could average 30 miles an hour, you were doing well. So we drove 5 hours down, watched a "Dutch" Reagan movie, and drove 5 hours back. We never would consider missing a "Dutch" Reagan movie.

Then, of course, the famous speech took place in 1964. That is when he expressed his interest in politics. But at that time my father had gotten to where he was much better off, our family was. So when "Dutch" Reagan was going to run for Governor of California, my father became one of his first large contributors. Again, the friendship had never stopped at any point. So he won.

At the time, after he served in that capacity and ran for President—I know that the Presiding Officer right now knows what I am talking about because he and I were both mayors of major cities back at the same time in 1980 when Ronald Reagan was elected President. I was the mayor of Tulsa, OK, for 4 years. Ronald Reagan and I were closer together than we had ever been before—I was out in Oklahoma—because he had me do his domestic policy stuff. He would have me on TV. At that time, they did not have CNN and Fox, but they had "Good Morning America" and the "Today" show. So I would be debating all these liberal Democrat mayors on the Reagan policy, which was the dynamics of the free enterprise system as opposed to the Government doing everything, and they worked beautifully. So I am sure I spent 10 times as much time with him at that time than I do with George W. today, and I am here in Washington. But it was a real pleasure.

Those of us present—and right now I see in the Chamber the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. NORM COLEMAN, and the Senator who is presiding, Mr. VOINOVICH—all three of us were mayors. We understand what a hard job it is. When I was mayor, I was able to build a low-water dam, and President Reagan referred to it in his speeches as the largest totally privately funded public project in America. That was the dynamics of Ronald Reagan. That is what he thought, that Government should be doing less, people doing more. And it worked.

What a visionary the guy was. When I see things that are going on today and I remember things that he said many, many years ago—right now, we have a serious problem in America. Probably one of our most serious problems is we do not have an energy policy. So we make speeches. All of us make speeches on a regular basis about why we do not have an energy policy and why we should have one. I would like to read to you what Ronald Reagan said. This was in 1979. Listen carefully because this applies to today, but it was 1979:

Solving the energy crisis will not be easy, but it can be done. First we must decide that "less" is not enough. Next, we must remove government obstacles to energy production. And we must make use of those technological advantages we still possess.

It is no program simply to say "use less energy."

Sound familiar?

Of course waste must be eliminated and efficiency promoted, but for the government simply to tell the people to conserve is not an energy policy. At best it means we will

run out of energy a little more slowly. But a day will come when the lights will dim and the wheels of industry will turn more slowly and finally stop.

The answer obvious to anyone except those in the administration it seems, is more domestic production of oil and gas. We must also have wider use of nuclear power within strict safety rules, of course. There must be more spending by the energy industries on research and development of substitutes for fossil fuels.

And on and on and on. That speech very well could have been made today because the problem still exists today. And he knew it was coming.

When he talked about the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, that was something no one seemed to care about. They did not see there was any great risk facing the American people. Yet he saw that risk. The risk was there. We all know now the risk is very real, even today. So he looked back at the ABM treaty that was put in place in 1972.

He said: This is senseless now. It may have made sense in 1972 when Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon put this in, but the policy of mutual assured destruction is not a good policy. So he said: What we will have to do is have a very strong country. And he was quite scriptural. He quoted from Luke: If a strong man shall keep his court well guarded, he shall live in peace. And that is exactly what he was doing in his rebuilding of the defense system of America. We are so thankful he did that in those days. But he was saying we must do away with the ABM treaty. Finally, after all this time, we recognized 2 years ago he was right, and we got rid of the ABM treaty—how prophetic.

Tax cuts, this is something that he gave credit to his predecessors. He said: We do need more money. The best way to get more revenue for Government is to reduce tax rates. He said: That is what President Kennedy did 25 years ago. He said: He reduced tax rates. And keep in mind, that was a Democratic President. And by reducing tax rates, he almost doubled the revenue coming in at the end of his term. It gave people the freedom and money to invest and to breathe and to reinvest in the country. So that is the problem. That is what this President George W. Bush has been trying to do. That is the reason we are out of the recession he inherited, and we are now coming out because we have reduced some of those marginal rates. We know we need to do more. This is what the President did.

If you remember, in 1980, the total amount of revenue that was generated from marginal rates, taxes paid by people, was \$244 billion. In 1990, it was \$446 billion. It almost doubled in that 10-year period. Yet that 10-year period was the period where we had the largest reduction in taxes, thanks to Ronald Reagan, of any 10-year period or 8-year period in our Nation's history: marginal rates going down from 70 percent to 28 percent. Yet it had the effect of doubling the revenues. This guy

knew it, and he did it. That is good advice for us today.

I have mentioned quite often that it should have been required reading for all of our graduates to read "Rendezvous With Destiny." Let me read a couple things to remind us on this very solemn occasion how grateful we are now to have had a President who was so prophetic.

In talking about the freedom of our country, he told a story about Castro and how a Cuban had escaped Cuba in a small craft and had floated over to the south shores of Florida. As his small craft came up there was a lady there, and he told the lady about the atrocities of Castro's Communist Cuba. After he was through, she said: I guess we don't know how lucky we are in the United States.

He said: How lucky you are? We are the ones who are lucky. We had a place to escape to.

That is what Ronald Reagan said, that we would be the beacon of freedom, the last place in the world to escape to. If we lose it here, there is nowhere else to escape to.

On the recognition of the dynamics of the free enterprise system, he said:

They also knew, those Founding Fathers, that outside of its legitimate functions, government does nothing as well or as economically as the private sector of the economy.

He practiced that. It worked. His domestic policies worked.

He was prophetic. He accurately described such things as:

We have so many people who can't see a fat man standing beside a thin one without coming to the conclusion that the fat man got that way by taking advantage of the thin one.

Ronald Reagan talked about bureaucracy, how difficult it would be for him to cut down the size of Government. He is the one who said, in that very famous speech in 1964, there is nothing closer to life eternal on the face of this Earth than a Government agency once formed. And he went on to explain the reason for it. The reason for it is very simple. Once a Government agency is formed to respond to a problem, the problem goes away, and the bureaucracy stays there. The longer they stay there with nothing to do, the stronger they become. So that happens. He was able to cut that down by reminding people that that problem did exist.

He said in 1964:

Let's set the record straight. There is no argument over the choice between peace and war, but there is only one guaranteed way that you can have peace—and you can have it in the next second—surrender.

That was the message he had. You had to be strong. You had to have a Nation that believes in God, and you had to stand up for those things and not lie down and surrender. That is what people were trying to do at that time.

He said in that speech:

There is a price we will not pay. There is a point beyond which they must not advance.

That was his rendezvous with destiny.

I look at American heroes like the senior Senator from Hawaii who fought so valiantly and is very familiar with what this President did for our U.S. military.

I will say this: The rendezvous with destiny was a very real one. Military historians have looked at us and said there is no way we could have won the Revolutionary War. Here we were, a handful of farmers and trappers with crude weapons and the greatest army on the face of the earth was marching toward Lexington and Concord, and they fired the shot heard round the world.

As Ronald Reagan would reflect on that great speech by Patrick Henry, he said there are three sentences in that speech that answer the questions of military historians, but people have forgotten about it. We are not weak when we make the proper use of those means which the God of nature has placed in our power. Armed in the holy cause of liberty in such a country as that which we possess, we are invincible by any force our enemy will send against us. And besides, we will not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who reigns over the destiny of nations who will raise up friends to fight our battles with us.

Those are the favorite three sentences out of the "give me liberty, give me death" speech Patrick Henry made.

For me, I think about the honor to be able to stand here in the Senate and, on behalf of the American people and on behalf of my wife and myself and our family of 20 children and grandchildren, to say we thank Ronald Reagan for his sacrifices. We thank God for Ronald Reagan. We thank God for his life. We thank God for allowing us to share that rendezvous with destiny with Ronald Reagan.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I share that sense of humility that has been so eloquently expressed by my friend from Oklahoma, to be able to stand on this Senate floor and to thank God for Ronald Reagan, for what he gave us and what we learned from him. I must admit to being a bit envious to be in the Chamber with my friend from Oklahoma who knew Ronald Reagan when he was a young man.

My friend, the Presiding Officer, on the way to the Chamber—again, we were all fellow mayors—talked about when he was mayor of Cleveland. There were some difficult times, and he talked to the President. He talked about what a good man the President was. What a good man, that he really cared, that he listened, and that he wanted to do things, wanted to make a difference. Sometimes when those around him were not making a difference, he took care of it and got it done. I think my colleagues were part of history being made.

I was able to watch history during that time. But I am honored and hum-

bled to be here today. To those of us who grew up in the Midwest and for those like myself who made it our home, Ronald Reagan has a very special significance. Places like Dixon, IL have been dubbed fly-over zones by sophisticated, powerful people who live on the coast. But we know places like that are the heartland, strong, simple, and true. That was Ronald Reagan.

What we love about the Midwest is what America and the world came to know and understand and love about Ronald Reagan.

To go on and on in flowery rhetoric about Ronald Reagan would not fit the subject matter. Like he did so well, his life deserves a few well-chosen words.

Oscar Wilde once said:

Life is not complex. We are complex. Life is simple and the simple thing is the right thing.

Ronald Reagan could have said that because, surely, he lived it.

Democracy is superior to communism. America is the world's best hope. Liberty requires limited government. The best is yet to come. Those were Ronald Reagan's moral anchors from the start of his public life to the end. Without deviation, they shaped his outlook and actions for half a century.

He certainly didn't originate any of them, but we all know they are far more prominent in the fabric of American life today because of the power of his witness, as he lived his life, the power of what he did with those moral anchors as part of him.

In the last few days, we are hearing a lot about Reagan as the Great Communicator. I think we put too much emphasis on the craft. As far as Ronald Reagan was concerned, the key to being a good communicator was having something to say. He was the message he delivered, and so he touched hearts and changed minds.

He understood the key to American progress was our spirit. Resources, wealth, and past accomplishments have ruined more people and nations than they have made. He knew we needed a sense of the heroic, a stirring of our souls to rise above selfishness, division, and fear. He inspired us.

He restored our confidence in the idea of leadership. Vietnam, Watergate, inflation, gas lines, and the hostage crisis were causing many to wonder if the American hour had passed. Not Ronald Reagan. He stubbornly held onto a wonderful vision of the future rather than focus on temporary negative circumstances. He led us.

And perhaps of greatest importance, by his own choice, Ronald Reagan was not the star of our dramatic national resurgence. Neither was Government. In Reagan's mind and words, the heroes who restored the American economy and won the cold war were ordinary Americans doing simple things, doing their duty—kind of like a national bond raising. He united us.

Mr. President, I also grew up as a Democrat. President Reagan deeply inspired me, and he had a lot to do with

the fact that I am standing on this side of the aisle today. He inspired me with ideas, such as if you want to grow an economy, you cut taxes and put money in people's pockets; they will spend it on a product or service, and there is a job connected to that. He understood that. He showed the power of it. I understood that. It wasn't just about policy, it was about optimism.

When I ran for mayor in St. Paul in 1993, my slogan was "St. Paul's best days are yet to come." When I switched parties in 1996, Jack Kemp came over to my house, and I made the announcement. It was that spirit of hope, optimism, entrepreneurship, and opportunity that he showed worked. That was the key, by the way. For him, it was not about politics; it was about results.

My friend from Oklahoma quoted President Reagan saying that solving the energy crisis wasn't easy, but that it can be done. He understood the importance of getting it done.

I think Ronald Reagan would be honored to know we are shutting down the Federal Government on Friday. His only concern might be that we are starting it again on Monday. He changed us and transformed the world, without a doubt. Some days, Mr. President, I get concerned that we are changing back.

As we remember his life, I hope we all remember that the simple things are the right things: Freedom, hope, liberty, and optimism.

I thank God that he gave us Ronald Reagan when we needed him most. Now, this is our time. I pray that we will courageously follow his example and embrace America's destiny in this challenging hour.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, the strength of Abraham Lincoln's resolve to restore the Union, whatever the terrible cost to do so, was his unshakeable faith that in America any father's child could come to occupy the same place that his father's child had attained. That uniquely American conviction also inspired Ronald Reagan to reach his great place in our country's history and in the hearts of his countrymen. I doubt Ronald Reagan was much surprised to become President, despite his humble origins. And I know for certain he never took for granted a single day he occupied the office. He believed such an honored privilege was within the reach of any American with principles, industry and talent, and that once attained, it was to be held with great care to preserve for succeeding generations the blessings of liberty that had so enriched his own life. His patriotism, which he expressed eloquently and often in his public remarks, was never affected. He believed every word. Nor was his unfailing good humor and optimism an actor's performance. He lived in a shining city on a hill, and he never forgot it.

I first met President Reagan and his lovely wife, Nancy, not long after I re-

turned from Vietnam. But I knew of him in the years before I regained my liberty, when my fellow prisoners-of-war and I would discuss in tap codes and whispered conversations the Governor of California who was giving such eloquent voice to the convictions we believed we had been sent to war to advance. In the more than 30 years that have passed since I first met him, I have never lived a day that I wasn't grateful for the privilege of the Reagans' friendship, and the strength of his faith in America that inspired my own, and so many others.

His accomplishments in office were historic, and will be long remembered as will the humility, grace and decency with which he achieved them. It was an honor to have known him, and Cindy and I shall miss him very much. We offer our sincerest condolences to Nancy, and to Michael, Patti and Ron, and pray that God grants this good man eternal life, reunites him with his daughter, Maureen, and with all his loved ones who have preceded him.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, at a luncheon with Bernard Baruch, Mr. Baruch commented that Harry Truman "had a good memory" and "he also had a good bad memory." We are hearing both at the passing of former President Ronald Reagan. There is no question that if a President is to be credited for the end of the Cold War that credit should go to Ronald Reagan. We were anxious about the depletion of our defenses in the U.S. Senate in the year preceding President Reagan's administration so we passed a 5 percent across-the-board increase in the Defense budget. But President Reagan came on board and really moved to strengthen our defenses, building a 600-ship Navy and not hesitating to deploy intermediate missiles in Europe. He also moved to formalize our ballistic missile defense system, calling it the Strategic Defense Initiative and increasing its support. President Reagan can also be credited with a competitive trade policy. Though he had the power to rescind the anti-dumping order on the importation of motorcycles, he let the order stand; reviving as we all know the Harley Davidson industry. Moreover, he imposed voluntary restraint agreements in steel, semiconductors, machine tools and automobiles. There is no question, for example, that Intel would have had a hard time surviving had it not been for Sematech and Reagan's VRA on semiconductors.

But at this time of praise, those with "good bad memory" forget it was Ronald Reagan who started supply side economics. Former Senator Bob Dole led the opposition to its forerunner, Kemp-Roth, and former President George Herbert Walker Bush characterized this cutting revenues to increase them as "voodoo." With Reagan looking for an issue at a low point in his administration, he locked onto supply side, ignoring his campaign pledge to "balance the budget within one year." It is good to note that in this country after 200

years existence, with the cost of all the wars from the Revolution up to the War in Vietnam, the national debt stood at less than \$1 trillion. Reagan's supply side or "voodoo" gave us the first trillion dollar debt and he left office having increased the national debt \$1.7 trillion. Under Bush 41, in 4 years the debt increased \$1.4 trillion. President Clinton over 8 years slowed the increase of the debt to \$1.6 trillion with spending cuts and tax increases, leaving a projected surplus. President George W. Bush, with three tax cuts or Reagan "voodoos," has eliminated the surplus and increased the debt over \$2 trillion in 4 years. As his chief counselor Vice President CHENEY said, "Deficits don't matter." Since the beginning days, this country has shown sacrifice at a time of war by adopting a tax measure to pay for the war. But not for the War on Terrorism. We in the Congress need a fourth tax cut, voodoo, to get reelected. Today the GI fighting the war is also going to have to pay for the war. At this time of remembrance, let's not forget that Reagan dignified "voodoo."

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on Saturday, our Nation lost a strong leader and the State of California lost an adopted son.

As a citizen, Ronald Wilson Reagan embodied the American dream. He personified the image of California—candor, risk-taking, cutting-edge. Ronald Reagan was all of those things.

As a President, he unified a country and helped bring an end to the cold war, the premier struggle of his time in public life.

My fondest memory of President Reagan took place while I was mayor of San Francisco at a March 1983 dinner the President and First Lady hosted for Queen Elizabeth II in San Francisco. The Queen was thrilled to visit California for the first time and especially pleased to be welcomed by a President from California.

During that trip the Queen quipped at one point that she knew England had exported many traditions to the United States, but she hadn't realized the weather was one of them.

San Francisco's London-like weather aside, as Mayor I was enormously proud of the wonderful welcome we had provided for the Queen of England.

Growing up in small-town central Illinois in the years leading up to the Great Depression, President Reagan was instilled with the values that would guide him as a person and as a leader. There he learned the importance of hard work and optimism as the key ingredients for success.

It was this optimism combined with his ever-present sense of humor that characterized him best, enabling him to both "fill the screen" and make a stellar entrance wherever he went.

After 4 years at Eureka College, where he was known as a gritty, though undersized tackle on the football team, he began searching for a job in broadcasting. In 1932, at the height

of the Depression, he headed into the job market confident that a job would be his soon.

After several years as a broadcaster covering University of Iowa football games and later recreating Chicago Cubs' games based on telegraph reports, a young Ronald Reagan traveled to California to cover the Cubs' spring training.

It was his first trip west of Kansas City and it nurtured his fascination with Hollywood. While he was there, he used his considerable charm to convince a movie agent to arrange a screen test for him at Warner Brothers Studios.

Before long, he returned to the Midwest, packed his bags and started the quintessential American journey westward in search of opportunity. Of course, he found it as a movie star.

He won many fans through his on-screen charisma. The optimism he inspired was exemplified by his role as Notre Dame football player George Gipp in the film "Knute Rockne—All-American." Years after Gipp's death, Coach Rockne gave a pep talk to his team urging them to "win one for the Gipper" one of the more memorable lines in American sports history.

But President Reagan's greatest impact on the world was as a politician. As a labor leader with the Screen Actors Guild, his roots as an activist were shaped significantly by a deep concern about communism.

Yet despite his strongly anti-communist views, he condemned the unfair smearing of many liberals by Senator Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee. He refused to reveal names publicly, but exposed some people to the FBI privately.

As Governor of California he had a strong record of environmental protection: adding 145,000 acres to the State's park system, protecting Lake Tahoe from rampant development, blocking the construction of dams on the Dos Rios and Eel rivers, and stopping the paving of a federal highway through the Sierra Nevada Mountains that would have cut through the John Muir Trail.

He also signed legislation to protect rivers on California's north coast and approved strict car emissions standards that forced the Nation's automakers to manufacture cleaner-burning cars. But he lobbied against the Coastal Protection Act approved by voters in 1972 and resisted air pollution controls imposed by the federal government.

Despite his personal opposition to abortion, Governor Reagan loosened an 1872 statute to allow abortion in cases of rape, incest, when a mother's health was at stake, or when there was a high risk that a baby would be born with birth defects. Many States followed Governor Reagan's lead on this important issue.

However, his move to close down mental health facilities in California resulted in widespread homelessness in urban areas. Though he sought to steer

the mentally ill into community-based mental health facilities the end result was a spike in homelessness, a problem that we continue to deal with to this day.

While in Sacramento, he generally approached fiscal policy as a moderate, first presiding over a \$1-billion tax increase to balance the State budget and another subsequent increase. He eventually lowered taxes, but in his two terms as Governor, State spending doubled overall and the State's workforce grew by 34,000.

As President, he was a unifier and an optimist. His infectious, upbeat attitude rallied people to his goals. He was extremely successful in passing legislation by joining that optimism with a willingness to compromise with a Democratic Congress.

In his dealings, he was tough, but ready to negotiate. There is no better example of this than his relationship with former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He often used harsh rhetoric in challenging the actions of our cold war adversary, but it was always backed by his core beliefs.

Once, as he prepared for his first summit with the Soviet leader, he met with a room full of foreign policy advisors, each offering their suggestions about what he should say. After a half-hour of discussion, President Reagan turned to his advisors and said, "Gentlemen, I've been thinking about what I'm going to say to this man my whole life. And I know exactly what I'm going to say."

Gorbachev described Reagan as "a great President, with whom the Soviet leadership was able to launch a very difficult but important dialogue."

His tough negotiating stance yielded some important accomplishments including signing treaties reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles and limiting strategic arms. These acts of diplomacy combined with his relentless advocacy for freedom played a major role in bringing about an end to the cold war.

At the same time, Reagan had a tendency to overreach in the area of foreign policy. The invasion of Grenada, the intervention in Lebanon that left American soldiers uncertain of their role and vulnerable to attack, and, above all, the Iran-Contra scandal—were all cases in which the Reagan Administration went too far in seeking to reshape the world.

At home, President Reagan sought to limit the size of government and tap the entrepreneurial spirit of the American people. And though he was famous for cutting taxes, he approved two tax increases during his first term in the White House.

Unfortunately, the tax cuts were coupled with sharp increases in defense spending that resulted in massive deficits. The Federal budget finally recovered from those years of deficit-spending during the late 1990s, but the surpluses that were generated disappeared in the blink of an eye under the current administration's fiscal policies.

President Reagan's cuts to public housing, job training, and the broader social safety net were another serious blow domestically. And, as cities and mayors across the country were reeling from the advent of AIDS—no place suffered more than San Francisco—President Reagan failed to act. He would not even publicly comment on the AIDS crisis.

Though people did not always agree with his policies, it cannot be denied that President Reagan redefined politics through his tremendous skills as a communicator. In particular, his ability to define clear goals and persuade others to support those goals earned him the admiration of many Americans.

As we all know, President Reagan suffered from Alzheimer's Disease during the last decade of his life.

As we honor his memory in the days and weeks to come, it is my hope that we will consider what we can do here in Congress to battle this terrible disease.

A good first step would be to approve legislation that supports embryonic stem cell research. This research offers tremendous hope, not only to those who suffer from Alzheimer's, but also the millions of people with cancer, diabetes, Parkinson's, multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injuries. What a fitting tribute passage of this bill would be to President Reagan.

In closing, there probably is no American who has more fully lived the American dream from actor to Governor to President than Ronald Reagan. Today, we mourn his loss, but recognize that his was a full life.

Thank you for your service to this country, President Reagan.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I pay my respects to a beloved leader who, with grace, wit, and charisma, led our country through some of the great challenges of the twentieth century. President Ronald Wilson Reagan was a dedicated public servant whose confidence and optimism reinvigorated the American people and made him one of the most honored and respected Presidents in our Nation's history.

Although he lived most of his life in California, President Reagan was a fellow Midwesterner. Born in 1911 in Tampico, IL, Ronald Wilson Reagan attended high school in nearby Dixon and worked his way through Eureka College. There he earned his B.A., played on the football team, and participated in school plays. He eventually won a contract in Hollywood and appeared in 53 films over two decades.

The father of four children became increasingly involved in politics and in 1966 was elected the governor of California, and was reelected in 1970. His optimistic message, at a time when the country was beset by inflation and by the taking of American hostages in Iran, helped him to win the presidency in 1980. Four years later, he was reelected in a 49-state sweep.

In foreign affairs, it is impossible to separate President Reagan's legacy

from the astounding change in world affairs that began while he was in office: the collapse of the U.S.S.R. and the end of the Cold War. President Reagan spoke frankly and frequently about the bankruptcy—both moral and economic—of the Soviet regime. His words and actions energized dissidents and activists struggling for change and for justice in the face of Communist repression and tyranny. His optimism helped to give them confidence that they were, indeed, on the right side of history.

President Reagan not only recognized the monstrous nature of Communist totalitarianism, but he also understood the horror of a geopolitical reality that made the entire world hostage to the threat of nuclear annihilation. He had the courage to act, to reach out to the Soviet leadership and to craft landmark arms control agreements, including one that, for the first time, eliminated a class of nuclear weapons.

On the domestic front, it was under the leadership of President Reagan that the solvency of the Social Security program was extended through reforms to the existing program. Although modest in their overall scope, those reforms were seen by many as politically risky, and President Reagan provided critical leadership that helped assure both a reluctant Congress and an uncertain public. Today, we should build on the Reagan reforms, and strengthen the existing program, as he did.

Another significant domestic policy challenge that President Reagan tackled was the simplification of our tax code. In the face of special interest pressures, and under the leadership of his Secretary of Treasury, Donald Regan, as well as a bipartisan group of members of the House and Senate, President Reagan was able to push through the last significant reforms to our increasingly complex tax code in 1986.

At the time, I was the Chairman of the Taxation Committee in the Wisconsin State Senate and we were holding a variety of hearings around the State, addressing parallel reforms. These hearings and reforms were driven by President Reagan's proposal. Though far from perfect, that reform effort is another model for action we need to undertake again. And policymakers in Congress and the executive branch would do well to follow President Reagan's example in this matter.

Of course, no review of President Reagan's legacy would be complete without acknowledging his Alzheimer's disease which, sadly, defined the last 10 years of his life as well as the lives of his family. As the author of Wisconsin's Alzheimer's program, I have become all too aware of the heart-breaking tragedy that this dread disease brings to a family.

President Reagan's brave, public acknowledgment of the disease, and the wonderful efforts of his wife Nancy,

have done a great deal to educate the country about this horrible affliction. They have also helped to spur government investment in the research needed to find a cure, and to raise awareness of the need for long-term care services for those suffering from Alzheimer's.

President Ronald Wilson Reagan helped to transform America and the world. He and his achievements will forever be honored and remembered.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, the Capitol today is overflowing with visitors, flags stand at half-staff, and the Nation has collectively stopped this week—all to honor a remarkable man who accomplished remarkable things during a remarkable time.

President Ronald Reagan gave his life to public service and has left a legacy of leadership that will always be remembered.

We remember President Reagan's strong vision for political and economic freedom which was instrumental in the fall of communism and the spread of democracy in Eastern Europe. The world held its breath as America stared communism in the face, but in the end we peacefully won over the respect and cooperation of our enemy. Less than a year after Reagan left office, Mr. Gorbachev stepped down, the Berlin Wall fell and the cold war ended.

I will never forget President Reagan's historic speech on June 12, 1987, in front of the Brandenburg Gate near the Berlin Wall when he called on Mikhail Gorbachev to "Open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

Today, the United States is working with Russia to replace tyranny and fear in Iraq with peace and stability.

Of President Reagan, Gorbachev said, "A true leader, a man of his word and an optimist, he traveled the journey of his life with dignity and faced courageously the cruel disease that darkened his final years. He has earned a place in history and in people's hearts."

We also remember Dutch, the Great Communicator, the Gipper as a man of great optimism and humor. My kids' history books recall the dates and facts of this time, but they do not convey this Hollywood actor turned President's good-natured spirit or genuine optimism for a better tomorrow. Nor can they express his unyielding dedication and love for our country. However, I believe the outpouring of respect and affection shown by the American public this week says we will forever remember his character and personality.

Finally, we remember a man who never stopped believing, never stopped advocating America's ability to succeed and prosper. He stuck to his convictions and his visions for America, whether popular or not.

Ronald Reagan's initiatives didn't please all Americans and Democrats and Republicans did not always agree on President Reagan's foreign policy or domestic agenda, but he never encouraged or played the biting partisan

games that exist today. Even with those people whom he had genuine ideological differences, President Reagan always showed a level of respect and acknowledged that we are all Americans and we are in this together.

Years ago, President Reagan and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill used to joke that, "between 9 and 5 we are enemies, but at 5 o'clock let's go have a cocktail together." To truly honor and remember President Reagan—this man of great accomplishment, optimism, and oratory—perhaps we could find ways to work better together for a better tomorrow.

I extend my deepest sympathies to the Reagan family in their time of sorrow, and I hope it is of some comfort that Americans and many others throughout the world mourn by their side.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

GEORGE TENET

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, we all learned recently that an outstanding public servant, the Director of Central Intelligence, George Tenet, has decided to step down. I am personally saddened by this announcement because I believe the country has been well served by Mr. Tenet.

George Tenet started his career in public service as part of the Senate family working for the late Republican Senator John Heinz. He served on the professional staff of the Senate Intelligence Committee rising to become the committee staff director for my good friend Senator David Boren.

I was the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Defense Subcommittee during that period. Our committee works closely with the Intelligence Committee in determining the funding for our classified programs. So I believe I can speak with some authority in saying that George was a top-notch staff director. And, I believe his tenure in the Senate prepared him well for the position of Director of Central Intelligence.

I have known every CIA Director since Allen Dulles. I have worked closely with each Director for the past 30 years. All of them have been honorable men, well-meaning and decent public servants, but none was a better Director of Central Intelligence than George Tenet.

Intelligence is a critical part of our national security. Obviously it does not get the public scrutiny that most Government functions receive. To do so would jeopardize the lives of countless agents and analysts who serve this Nation. We limit the number of people

who receive sensitive information to lessen the chance that it will be inadvertently disclosed and harm our national security. As such, much of the good news in intelligence is never brought to light.

When the CIA breaks up a terrorist cell in Albania or Egypt it cannot be disclosed. When critical information is discovered by our intelligence community about weapons trafficking on the high seas, the weapons can be confiscated, but the American people are not told.

Unfortunately, only the operations that fail become public. So our CIA Directors are generally not known for their successes, only for their failures.

It is an historical fact that there has been great temptation to use intelligence operations and analysis to achieve political objectives.

As most of my colleagues know, the Senate established the Select Committee on Intelligence in the mid-1970s to review intelligence activities in response to improprieties which occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. During that period, I was fortunate to serve as the first Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

There have been other unfortunate incidents when individuals in the executive branch have circumvented the law to further their objectives. We all remember the Iran-contra scandal when rogue elements ran an extra legal operation out of the White House.

Some have suggested that intelligence was recently politicized to justify the war on Iraq.

It is my view, and I think history will one day prove that any politicization of intelligence that might have occurred on Iraq did not come from George Tenet.

Those who are charged with oversight of intelligence for the Congress have a difficult task. We must review intelligence activities and practices, but the universe is truly enormous. There are not enough hours of the day for us to know all the details of intelligence. We could never amass enough staff to monitor every action of the intelligence community. Therefore, we need to be able to trust our intelligence leaders.

The Senate could trust George Tenet to tell the truth and be forthright with this institution. Perhaps it was because of his background as a Senate staff member, but George was always eager to inform and consult with the Senate to share important information regardless how sensitive it might have been.

My experience with the CIA has been that many past Directors were reluctant to provide detailed information to the Congress. Perhaps it was the ingrained culture that protects secrets, or perhaps it was the lack of trust between the executive and legislative bodies, but for whatever reason, they didn't want to tell the Congress any more than they had to.

With George it was different. He would take time to explain controver-

sial and highly classified issues in detail. At times he would direct his associates in the community to be more forthright in their responses when he felt they might be holding back.

George Tenet trusted the Congress with the Nation's secrets as partners in national security, not adversaries or impediments.

I know the Director has his critics, but they do not come from the Defense Subcommittee. I think I can speak for my chairman when I tell you we both had the utmost confidence in George Tenet. And, no one in the Senate or the House has spent more years overseeing the intelligence community than Ted and I.

George Tenet is depicted today by some as the Director of Intelligence who failed to stop the tragedy of 9/11 and criticized for the description by author Bob Woodward that the case for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq was a "slam dunk." Both of those miss the point.

George Tenet should be remembered as one of the finest Directors in the history of Central Intelligence. He should be remembered as the most honest and forthright of any CIA Director. He should be thought of as the Director who took an agency from the cold war mentality and started to reshape it for the 21st century. I know he will be remembered by the thousands of CIA employees as a great leader who did his very best to support them and the entire intelligence community.

I will remember him as a tremendous public servant who served honorably, effectively and tirelessly.

Mr. President, someday when the records are declassified and the analysis is completed, historians will likely remember George with great regard. It is my view that he should not have to wait. We should all thank him for his dedication to duty and his service to our country.

ELIMINATION OF THE 30-PATIENT LIMIT FOR GROUP PRACTICES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, S. 1887, which the Senate adopted yesterday, ensures that all appropriately trained group practice physicians may prescribe and dispense certain recently approved drugs for the treatment of heroin addiction. It addresses the unintended effect of the Drug Addiction and Treatment Act of 2000, DATA, that hinders access to new treatments for thousands of individuals who seek such help.

When Congress passed DATA as Title XXXV of the Children's Health Act of 2000, Public Law 106-310, it allowed for the dispensing and prescribing of Schedule III drugs, like buprenorphine/naloxone, in an office-based setting, for the treatment of heroin addiction. As a result of DATA, access to drug addiction treatment is significantly expanded; patients no longer are restricted to receiving treatment in a large clinic setting, but now may re-

ceive such care from specifically trained physicians in an office-based setting.

DATA limits qualified individual physicians to treating no more than 30 patients at a time. This same 30-patient limit applies to medical groups as to individual physicians. For example, the physician members of the Duke University Medical School faculty practice plan may treat only 30 patients at one time, even though they may have 10 individual physicians trained and willing to treat patients and more than 30 patients would benefit from newly available treatment. The difficulties that have arisen, including the dashed hopes for treatment of many, due to the patient limitation on group practices, are detailed in a May 30 article in the Boston Globe, by Peter DeMarco. I would like to share a few excerpts from that article with my Colleagues, as follows:

When buprenorphine became available as a treatment for OxyContin and heroin addiction 18 months ago, many medical professionals and addicts hailed it as a miracle drug, bringing addicts back from the brink and helping them lead normal lives when all else had failed. But for many addicts, buprenorphine remains one of the hardest drugs to obtain. Approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration in 2002, buprenorphine is an opiate like heroin or the painkiller OxyContin. Unlike those drugs or methadone, the prescribed drug it's meant to replace, buprenorphine doesn't cloud the minds of patients, allowing them to work or study as if they're not on any drug at all. Nearly all who take buprenorphine, meanwhile, say they lose all physical cravings for street drugs.

But a combination of federal limits on the distribution of buprenorphine, and reluctance on the part of some physicians to offer it to patients has kept thousands of opiate addicts from receiving the drug in Massachusetts and across the country. At the heart of the issue is federal legislation passed in 2000—two years before the drug was approved by the FDA—that restricts individual clinical practices from treating more than 30 patients with buprenorphine at a time.

While many substance-abuse experts say the 30-patient figure is too low for some practices, their main quarrel with the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 is its failure to differentiate single-physician practices, hospitals, and health care organizations. For example, all the doctors who work for Tufts Health Plan can treat a combined 30 patients—the same total as can be seen by a physician practicing alone.

Boston health officials, along with their counterparts in the State and Federal governments, say the Federal legislation erred on the side of caution, and needs to be changed to allow wider access to buprenorphine.

Boston Medical Center's main practice has 200 or more general internal-medicine doctors, and within that practice, we can only treat 30 people. It's the craziest loophole," said Colleen Labelle, nurse-manager of the hospital's Office-Based Opioid Treatment Program. "We get 20 calls a day from across the state. People are begging, desperate to get treated, who we can't treat."

The Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration has begun an internal process to increase the 30-patient cap. But because any proposed change would be subject to the public-review process, approval could take as long as two years, said

Nick Reuter, a senior public health analyst with the agency.

It clearly was not the intention of DATA that individuals seeking treatment have less access to new medications simply because they receive care from a physician practicing in a group, or from a group-based or mixed-model health plan. Nevertheless, this is the effect it is having and it is a severe effect. The problem is addressed by removing the 30-patient aggregate limit on medical groups. The patient limitation would remain on individual treating physicians. This is achieved in the bill, S. 1887, which I introduced along with Senators HATCH and BIDEN. It simply removes the statutory limit on the number of patients for whom doctors in medical groups may prescribe certain newly available, FDA-approved medications to treat heroin addiction.

I would like to close with another excerpt from Mr. DeMarco's article regarding the positive impact buprenorphine treatment has had on an individual who sought help with his addiction, and was fortunate enough not to be turned away. It is as follows:

Timothy Tigges says his addiction began after he wrenched his back and bummed a few Percocet pills, a prescription analgesic, from a friend to dull the pain. Before he knew it, he was hooked on opiates, alternating between OxyContin and shooting up heroin as his life went to pieces.

In October, Tigges, a 27-year-old East Boston carpet installer, began taking buprenorphine, placing an orange pill the size of a dime under his tongue until it dissolves, four times daily. He hasn't touched an illegal drug since the day he started the program, has put on 80 pounds from lifting weights at the gym, and has yet to miss a day of work. For the first time in three years, Tigges hopes to see his 5-year-old daughter, whose mother has refused to let him visit.

I've had clean urines, 100 percent, for nine months now. There's nothing I'm prouder of than that," he said, choking back emotion. "What I read on the front page of the paper every day is 18- and 20-year-old kids dying of garbage drugs. There's just no need for it. I would take every ounce of heroin off the street and give them this stuff. You watch the crime rate go down.

Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for their wisdom in adopting this much-needed legislation.

TRIBUTE TO LORRAINE PERONA

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to express my deep gratitude to my long-time office manager, Lorraine Perona, who, after more than 27 years of outstanding and dedicated service to the U.S. Senate, is retiring on June 30, 2004.

When I first took office as a U.S. Senator from the State of Connecticut on January 3, 1989, Lorraine was one of a small group of staff members I had assembled to assist me as I began my service. I was fortunate to have a person of Lorraine's extensive knowledge and years of Senate staff experience to set up my office. She did a wonderful job and has kept my office running for

more than 15 years, as office manager and financial director; and she has done so with style and grace. She has been an influential leader in my office, and her contributions have been many. Many staff and interns have passed through the doors of my office over the years. All have benefitted from Lorraine's caring guidance, common sense, and expertise.

Lorraine studied international relations at American University and subsequently worked at Dartmouth College in charge of foreign study programs. Through a contact there, she learned of an opening in the office of Senator John Durkin, Democrat from New Hampshire, and thus began her Senate career in March 1977. Following her work in Senator Durkin's office, Lorraine built her career in the Senate setting up offices for newly elected Members, including Senator CARL LEVIN, Democrat from Michigan, in 1979, Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG, Democrat from New Jersey, in 1982, and, of course, myself in 1989. Lorraine is an expert at creating attractive, functional and comfortable work spaces, not an easy task given our limited space and resources. She is respected and beloved among her office manager colleagues and throughout the Senate community, where she has made many friends.

For the past few years, Lorraine has been faced with many serious health problems. She has faced these personal challenges with great courage. Despite her suffering and hardship, she has continued to do her utmost in service to me and the citizens of Connecticut. Lorraine has been an inspiration to us all.

I know it is difficult for Lorraine to leave my office and her extended Senate family; she often speaks of the Senate as "home." It is difficult for us, as well, for we will miss her kindness, warmth, and wise counsel. But hers is a retirement well earned, and Lorraine can be very proud of her public service and contributions to the work of the Senate. As she completes her Government career, I wish Lorraine good health and every happiness. I know she has a great deal to look forward to with her husband, Bernie Rooney, and lovely daughter, Shannon, and I wish them all the best.

I extend to Lorraine Perona my personal thanks and congratulations for more than 27 years of exemplary service to the U.S. Senate.

ALLIED HEALTH REINVESTMENT ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, last week I introduced S. 2491, the Allied Health Reinvestment Act, with my colleagues, Senators BINGAMAN and LIEBERMAN. As I mentioned at that time, the Allied Health Reinvestment Act will encourage individuals to seek and complete high quality allied health education and training by providing additional funding for their studies.

This funding will help provide the U.S. healthcare industry with a supply of allied health professionals support the nation's health care system in this decade and beyond.

The bill has a number of supporters. I would particularly like to express my appreciation to the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions, ASAHP, for its support of the legislation as well as its ongoing efforts to address the need for allied health professionals and allied health faculty.

ASAHP, founded in 1967, has a membership that includes 105 institutions of higher learning throughout the United States, as well as several hundred individual members. ASAHP publishes a quarterly journal and also conducts an annual survey of member institutions. This annual survey, called the "Institutional Profile Survey," is used for, among other purposes, collecting student application and enrollment data. These data substantiates that there is a pressing need to address existing allied health workforce shortages, which have been further exacerbated by declines in enrollment that have occurred for 4 straight years.

Using data from the Institutional Profile Survey, as well as the General Accounting Office, U.S. Census Bureau, and other sources, ASAHP has compiled what I believe to be a compelling rationale in its support for the Allied Health Reinvestment Act that I introduced. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this Rationale for an Allied Health Reinvestment Act from the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RATIONALE FOR AN ALLIED HEALTH REINVESTMENT ACT

Led by the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professionals, a Washington-DC based organization with 105 colleges and universities as members, a coalition of 30 national organizations supports the enactment of an Allied Health Reinvestment Act. S. 2491 was introduced in the 108th Congress by MARIA CANTWELL (D-WA), JEFF BINGAMAN (D-NM), and JOSEPH LIEBERMAN (D-CT) and H.R. 4016 was introduced in the House by CLIFF STEARNS (R-FL) and TED STRICKLAND (D-OH).

The well-being of the U.S. population depends to a considerable extent on having access to high quality health care, which requires the presence of an adequate supply of competently-prepared allied health professionals. Workforce, demographic, and epidemiologic imperatives are the driving forces behind the need to have such legislation enacted.

THE WORKFORCE IMPERATIVE

Many allied health professionals are characterized by existing workforce shortages, declining enrollments in academic institutions, or a combination of both factors. Hospital officials have reported vacancy rates of 18 percent among radiologic technologists and 10 percent among laboratory technologists, plus they indicated more difficulty in recruiting these same professionals than two years prior.

Fitch, a leading global rating agency that provides the world's credit markets with

credit opinions, indicates that labor expenses due to personnel shortages will continue to plague hospitals and is the biggest financial concern for that sector because it typically costs up to twice normal equivalent wages to fill gaps with temporary agency help.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projects that in the period 1998–2008, a total of 93,000 positions in clinical laboratory science need to be provided in the form of creating 53,000 new jobs and filling 40,000 existing vacancies. Of the 9,000 openings per year, academic institutions are producing only 4,990 graduates annually. BLS projections in 2004 show that nine of the 10 fastest growing occupations are health or computer (information technology) occupations.

Accredited respiratory therapy programs in 2000 graduated 5,512 students—21% fewer than the 6,062 graduates in 1999. In 2001, the number of graduates from these schools fell another 20% to 4,437. The BLS expects employment of respiratory therapists to increase faster than the average of all occupations, increasing from 21% to 35% through 2010. The aging population and an attendant rise in the incidence of respiratory ailments, including asthma and COPD, and cardiopulmonary diseases drive this demand.

Employment growth in schools will result from expansion of the school-age population and extended services for disabled students. Therapists will be needed to help children with disabilities prepare to enter special education programs.

The American Hospital Association has identified declining enrollment in health education programs as a factor leading to critical shortages of health care professionals. That assessment is buttressed by data from 90 institutions belonging to the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions. The following professions were unable to reach enrollment capacity over a three-year period: cardiovascular perfusion technology, cytotechnology, dietetics, emergency medical sciences, health administration, health information management, medical technology, occupational therapy, rehabilitation counseling, respiratory therapy, and respiratory therapy technician.

Given the level of anxiety over the possibility of terrorist attacks occurring in this country, in a study released by the General Accounting Office (GAO) on April 8, 2003 that focused on the nation's adequacy of preparedness against bioterrorism, it was reported that shortages in clinical laboratory personnel exist in state and local public health departments, laboratories, and hospitals. Moreover, these shortages are a major concern that is difficult to remedy.

Laboratories play a critical role in the detection and diagnosis of illnesses resulting from exposure to either biological or chemical agents. No therapy or prophylaxis can be initiated without laboratory identification and confirmation of the agent in question. Laboratories need to have adequate capacity and necessary staff to test clinical and environmental samples in order to identify an agent promptly so that proper treatment can be started and infectious diseases prevented from spreading.

Meanwhile, the U.S. population continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. A health care workforce is needed that better reflects the population they serve. Practitioners must become more attuned to cultural differences in order to facilitate communication and enhance health care quality.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPERATIVE

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that rapid growth of the population age 65 and over will begin in 2011 when the first of the baby boom generation reaches age 65 and will continue

for many years. The larger proportions of the population in older age groups result in part from sustained low fertility levels and from relatively larger declines in mortality at older ages in the latter part of the 20th century. From 1900 to 2000, the proportion of persons 65 and over went from 4.1 percent to 12.4 percent.

In the 20th century, the total population more than tripled, while the 65 years and older population grew more than tenfold, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000.

Among the older population, the cohort 85 years and over increased from 122,000 in 1900 to 4.2 million in 2000. Since 1940, this age group increased at a more rapid rate than 65-to-74 year olds and 75-to-85 year olds in every decade. As a proportion of the older population, the 85 and over group went from being four percent of the older population to 12 percent between 1900 and 2000.

THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL IMPERATIVE

The baby-boom generation's movement into middle age, a period when the incidence of heart attack and stroke increases, will produce a higher demand for therapeutic services. Medical advances now enable more patients with critical problems to survive. These patients may need extensive therapy.

According to Solucient, a major provider of information for health care providers, profound demographic shifts over the next twenty-five years will result in significant increases in the demand for inpatient acute care services if current utilization patterns do not change. An aging baby boom generation, increasing life expectancy, rising fertility rates, and continued immigration will undoubtedly increase the volume of inpatient hospitalizations and significantly alter the mix of acute care services required by patients over the next quarter century. Nationwide, demographic changes alone could result in a 46 percent increase in acute care bed demand by 2027. Total acute care admissions could also increase by almost 13 million cases in the next quarter century—a growth of 41 percent from the current number of national admissions. Currently, the aged nationwide account for about 40 percent of inpatient admissions and about 49 percent of beds. By 2027, they could make up a majority of acute care services—51 percent of admissions and 59 percent of beds.

Along with the aging of the population came an increase in the number of Americans living with one, and often more than one, chronic condition. Today, it is estimated that 125 million Americans live with a chronic condition, and by 2020 as the population ages, that number will increase to an estimated 157 million, with 81 million of them having two or more chronic conditions. Twenty-five percent of individuals with chronic conditions have some type of activity limitations. Two-thirds of Medicare spending is for beneficiaries with five or more chronic conditions.

Many individuals with chronic conditions rely on family caregivers. Approximately nine million Americans provide such services, and on the average, they spend 24 hours a week doing so. Caregivers age 65–74 provide an average of 30.7 hours of care per week and individuals age 75 and older provide an average of 34.5 hours per week.

Women are more likely than men to have chronic conditions, in part because they have longer life expectancies. These same women are caregivers to other chronically ill persons. In addition, 65 percent of caregivers are female, and of all caregivers, nearly 40 percent are 55 years of age and older.

Physicians report that their training does not adequately prepare them to care for this type of patient in areas such as providing education and offering effective nutritional

guidance. Allied health professionals can provide those aspects of care, but many of them need better preparation to treat and coordinate care for patients with chronic conditions. While much emphasis is placed on curative forms of care, additional efforts must be devoted to slowing the progression of disease and its effects.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HAROLD “HAL” RUBIN

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, it is my honor to speak in memory of Harold “Hal” Rubin, a professor and activist who will always be remembered for his love of family, politics and the environment.

Hal Rubin was an excellent example of a citizen who consistently worked to make his community a better place. Mr. Rubin's love for politics motivated his involvement in numerous local issues and political races in Placer County. He was passionate about issues such as campaign spending limits, the environment and preserving the rural characteristics of Placer County.

Hal had an exceptional career as a professor. He began his teaching career as a professor of English and Political Science at Sierra Community College. At Sierra, he was voted by the students as their favorite professor. He continued his teaching career as a professor of journalism at California State University, Sacramento.

His strong writing skills coupled with his concern for the environment led him to a job as a senior technical writer for what is now GenCorp Incorporated, where he wrote about nuclear propulsion in the Nation's space program. Those traits combined with his interest in politics also led him to a freelance writing career, with articles published in various California magazines.

In addition to his dedication to politics, teaching and the environment, Hal was devoted to serving his country. His service during World War II as a member of the Army Air Force was an act of selfless dedication to protecting our Nation. He also served as a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 1942.

Hal Rubin committed his life to his community, his Nation and most of all his family. He touched the lives of many, and his impact on his community will be long remembered.●

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD O. DAVIES

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I would like to take the opportunity to honor Mr. Harold O. Davies, a Seaman on the USS *Yorktown* in the Battle of Midway during World War II.

During the Memorial Day holiday, we have honored many of our service men and women who risked their lives for their country. We have especially honored what Americans call “our greatest generation”—the men and women who fought in WWII—and Mr. Davies is an

extraordinary addition to this generation.

Mr. Harold Davies fought on the USS *Yorktown* at the Battle of Midway. Shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States' retaliation emerged in a grueling war of the Pacific. The Battle of Midway was the major turning point in the Pacific in which Japan lost all four aircraft carriers and all of the airmen and planes in the battle. On June 4, 1942, before the last Japanese aircraft carrier sunk, it struck the USS *Yorktown*, leaving the ship dead in the water. The crew worked diligently to repair the damage and returned the ship to fully operational. The USS *Yorktown*, also known as the "Fighting Lady," launched fighters for three more days, gaining a major victory for the United States before sinking on June 7.

Mr. Davies never left his post during this battle. He remained courageous and loyal to his crew and duties. As the ship was sinking, he refused to board the lifeboat until all the wounded were aboard. After the ship sank, he remained in the water for two and a half hours before being picked up by a whaleboat. Mr. Davies was not injured in the battle. He lives today as a prominent member of his community and church in Hebron, KY and is able to share the story of the legendary Battle of Midway. This type of valor should not go unrecognized. Therefore, I join my fellow Kentuckians to honor Mr. Harold O. Davies and thank him for his service in the United States Navy.●

HONORING DAVID TIDMARSH

● Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I wish today to recognize David Tidmarsh from South Bend, IN, as the champion of the 77th annual National Spelling Bee. On June 3, 2004, David became the first Hoosier to win the National Spelling Bee in more than 75 years.

In his quest to be the Nation's top seller, David triumphed over 265 of the best spellers from across the Nation. He successfully disposed of his competition in 15 rounds over three days and claimed victory with the correct spelling of "autochthonous." David and his fellow top spellers, including fourteen other from Indiana, emerged from a pool of more than 9 million 9- to 15-year-olds through winning their local spelling contests.

David's achievement is a testament to his perseverance and dedication. This was David's second time participating in the competition. He tied for 16th place in last year's National Spelling Bee. His hard work and commitment to his goal of winning the National Spelling Bee will serve as an example and inspiration to students across the country and around the world.

Hoosiers throughout Indiana can take immense pride in David's accomplishment, as he represents the full academic potential that exists in the

young people of our State. David's parents and educators also deserve a great deal of credit for David's success. Their support and encouragement throughout David's schooling have been critical to his success and will continue to play an important role in his future academic achievement.

I am honored to enter the name of David Tidmarsh into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to officially congratulate him on his accomplishment as champion of the 2004 National Spelling Bee.●

TRIBUTE TO WILMINGTON'S REVOLUTIONARY MAYOR

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a mayor of Wilmington, DE, who created a revolutionary government and was beloved by all.

Mayor John E. Babiarz Sr. was a legend in his native city of Wilmington. He was first elected to office in 1948, then served as president of city council before being elected to Mayor in 1960. His reign was made all the more remarkable because he was the city's leader throughout the turbulent 1960s. He was a voice of calm and reason when Delaware's Governor ordered the National Guard to patrol the streets of Wilmington in 1968 after Martin Luther King Jr.'s death.

Despite the troubled times in which he served as mayor, he will be forever remembered and credited with creating a revolution toward a modern form of government for Delaware's largest city and corporate hub. He changed the old commission form of government into a modern, merit political system.

On a personal note, I owe my start in politics to the integrity, guidance, and friendship of Mayor Babiarz. He was a confidant and a friend.

Mayor Babiarz' best friend in life was his wife of 65 years, Adele. She and their two sons, John Jr. and Francis, were the joys of his life.

Wilmington has truly lost one of its greatest native sons.●

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CHURCH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I invite my colleagues to join in recognizing a wonderful celebration that will take place in my hometown, Detroit. On Sunday, June 13, 2004, the Church of the Precious Blood will celebrate its 75th Anniversary.

Founded in 1929 by Father William Hermes with a congregation of only 94, the church grew to a membership of nearly 900 families. Its numbers are moderately lower today, but the work performed in the community by the active members has never waned and is no less vital.

The Church of the Precious Blood, under the outstanding and accomplished leadership of Father Hermes, succeeded by Father Marvin Young, succeeded by Father Leo Priemer and

then Father Donald Clark, followed by Father Ronald Kurzawa, succeeded by Bishop Moses Anderson and now led by Deacon Wyatt Jones, has experienced great transition, encountered enormous challenges, overcome monumental obstacles and celebrated wonderful victories to become the oasis, the Hidden Treasure, in Detroit's northwest community.

For 75 years, the Church of the Precious Blood has been committed to ministering to a diverse community, ethnically, culturally, socially, economically, providing the kind of support and encouragement necessary to confirm the spirit of faith and hope in humankind and our ability as nurturing and loving individuals to make this world a better place. Sunday's celebration is a major milestone on Precious Blood's committed journey on the path of fostering spiritual and economic growth, raising educational standards and providing a multitude of services to the women, men and children in the area.

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to ask my colleagues to join in extending our congratulations and the sincere wish for even greater victories over the next 75 years for the members and community of the Church of the Precious Blood.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALLY NOTIFYING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN—PM 84

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was ordered to lie on the table:

To the Congress of the United States:

By this message, I officially inform you of the death of Ronald Reagan, the fortieth President of the United States.

Ronald Reagan was a great leader and a good man. He had the confidence that comes with conviction, the strength that comes with character, the grace that comes with humility,

and the humor that comes with wisdom.

Through his leadership, spirit, and abiding faith in the American people, President Reagan gave our Nation a renewed optimism. With his courage and moral clarity, he enhanced America's security and advanced the spread of peace, liberty, and democracy to millions of people who had lived in darkness and oppression. As America's President, he helped change the world.

The sun has now set on Ronald Reagan's extraordinary American life. Just as he told us that our Nation's best days are yet to come, we know that the same is true for him.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 8, 2004.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-7831. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medicaid Program; Provider Qualifications for Audiologists" (RIN0938-AM26) received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-7832. A communication from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Natamycin" (Doc. No. 1995F-0221) received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7833. A communication from the Chairman, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, transmitting, the Foundation's Annual report on the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Program for Fiscal Year 2003; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7834. A communication from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits" received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7835. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Access to Information for Performance of Radiation Dose Reconstructions"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7836. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a final rule to implement the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7837. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Rules Relating to Health Care Continuation Coverage" (RIN1210-AA60) received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7838. A communication from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Participant Notice Voluntary Correction Program" (RIN1212-AB00) received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7839. A communication from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medical Device Reports; Reports of Corrections and Removals; Establishment Registration and Device Listing; Premarket Approval Supplements; Quality System Regulation; Importation of Electronic Products; Technical Amendment; Correction" received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-7840. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Clauses Authorized for Use in Commercial Acquisitions" (RIN2700-AD00) received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7841. A communication from the Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2003 report relative to certain activities pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-7842. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Schedules of Controlled Substances; Placement of 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine[2C-T-7] and B-Benzylpiperazine [BZP] Into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act" () received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-7843. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Schedules of Controlled Substances; Extension of Temporary Placement of Alpha-methyltryptamine and 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine Into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act" () received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-7844. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-7845. A communication from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Fiscal Year 2003 Accounting of Drug Control Funds report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-7846. A communication from the Chairman, Naval Sea Cadet Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2003 Audit of the Naval Sea Cadet Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HAGEL:

S. 2509. A bill to extend the water service contract for the Ainsworth Unit, Sandhills

Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Nebraska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2510. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for the installation of hydrogen fueling stations and to exclude earnings from hydrogen fuel sales from gross income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2511. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of a Chiricahua water supply system, to provide for the planning, design, and construction of a water supply, reclamation, and filtration facility for Espanola, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 2512. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify the medicare prescription drug card program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN):

S. Res. 372. A resolution designating January 1 of each year as "Global Family Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Con. Res. 116. A concurrent resolution providing for conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 98

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 98, a bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and the Revised Statutes of the United States, to prohibit financial holding companies and national banks from engaging, directly or indirectly, in real estate brokerage or real estate management activities, and for other purposes.

S. 985

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 985, a bill to amend the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990 to adjust the percentage differentials payable to Federal law enforcement officers in certain high-cost areas, and for other purposes.

S. 1411

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1411, a bill to establish a National Housing Trust Fund in the Treasury of the United States to provide for the development of decent, safe, and affordable housing for low-income families, and for other purposes.

S. 1700

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1700, a bill to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

S. 1900

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1900, a bill to amend the African Growth and Opportunity Act to expand certain trade benefits to eligible sub-Saharan African countries, and for other purposes.

S. 2015

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2015, a bill to prohibit energy market manipulation.

S. 2056

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2056, a bill to increase the penalties for violations by television and radio broadcasters of the prohibitions against transmission of obscene, indecent, and profane language.

S. 2138

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2138, a bill to protect the rights of American consumers to diagnose, service, and repair motor vehicles purchased in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2283

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2283, a bill to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools.

S. 2298

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2298, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the operation of employee stock ownership plans, and for other purposes.

S. 2417

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2417, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish care for newborn children of women veterans receiving maternity care, and for other purposes.

S. 2421

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2421, a bill to modernize the health care system through the use of information technology and to reduce costs, improve quality, and provide a new focus on prevention with respect to health care.

S. 2425

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2425, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to allow for improved administration of new shipper administrative reviews.

S. 2426

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2426, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the treatment of payment under the medicare program for clinical laboratory tests furnished by critical access hospitals.

S. 2496

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2496, a bill to provide for the relief of Helen L. O'Leary.

S.J. RES. 36

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 36, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S. CON. RES. 74

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 74, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued as a testimonial to the Nation's tireless commitment to reuniting America's missing children with their families, and to honor the memories of those children who were victims of abduction and murder.

S. CON. RES. 81

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico

(Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 81, a concurrent resolution expressing the deep concern of Congress regarding the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to adhere to its obligations under a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the engagement by Iran in activities that appear to be designed to develop nuclear weapons.

S. CON. RES. 110

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 110, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of the ongoing work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in combating anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, discrimination, intolerance, and related violence.

S. CON. RES. 111

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 111, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative stamp should be issued in honor of the centennial anniversary of Rotary International and its work to eradicate polio.

S. CON. RES. 113

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 113, a concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

S. RES. 221

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 221, a resolution recognizing National Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the importance and accomplishments of historically Black colleges and universities.

S. RES. 269

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 269, a resolution urging the Government of Canada to end the commercial seal hunt that opened on November 15, 2003.

S. RES. 357

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 357, a resolution designating the week of August 8 through August 14, 2004, as "National Health Center Week."

AMENDMENT NO. 3400

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr.

DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3400 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3432

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3432 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3437

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3437 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2511. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of a Chimayo water supply system, to provide for the planning, design, and construction of a water supply, reclamation, and filtration facility for Espanola, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, my home State of New Mexico is currently facing the greatest threat to its prosperity that I have witnessed during my 31-year tenures as a United States Senator. The threat is one that we all too often take for granted: the availability of water.

I rise today to introduce a bill that would address New Mexico's most urgent water needs.

The water problems facing New Mexico are twofold. The State faces both water supply shortages and the contamination of the scarce water resources it does have. This has resulted in inadequate water supplies to meet our State's needs, causing great hardship to New Mexico communities.

New Mexico faces significant contamination of both surface and subsurface water stores. Nowhere is this more evident than in the centuries-old community of Chimayo. The 3,000 citi-

zens of this unincorporated community rely on individual wells for their potable water and rely on largely deteriorated septic systems to dispose of waste water. Hydrologists have determined that, because of absence or deterioration of sewer and water infrastructure in the basin, an alarming 75 percent of well samples taken had significant contamination of both total coli form and fecal coli form. Their individual wells are further tainted by high levels of total dissolved solids. Because of the unreliability of the well water, many residents use water from irrigation ditches for drinking. This water, too, was found to have high levels of fecal coli form contamination.

The water contamination in Chimayo is so desperate that in 2001, then-Governor Gary Johnson declared the region an emergency area and had the National Guard bring in tanker trucks to provide potable water to the area every other day. Chimayo is still in "emergency status" and the tanker trucks still provide the only potable water to many of the citizens. This state of affairs is clearly unacceptable in the most technologically advanced and wealthy country on earth.

The bill I introduce today would provide emergency water treatment assistance to Chimayo so that its communities' citizens no longer have to rely on water tankers for their water. In addition, it would direct the Interior Secretary to perform an assessment of water resources in the area and to help the city of Chimayo to make good decisions about a regional water system.

Ever decreasing water supplies in Espanola, New Mexico have also reached critical levels and require immediate action.

The city of Espanola's current water system produced approximately 1,000 gallons per minute less than is needed to provide for its current population. This production shortfall has resulted in insufficient water pressure throughout the city. The chronic lack of pressure is prevalent especially in the portion of the city where the Espanola Hospital is located. The city has twice declared a state of emergency due to lack of adequate water and water pressure. As a result, the city has called on the National Guard to supply water to the hospital.

Further exacerbating the problem, the city has been unable to make good use of its water resources. Although it has been allocated 1,000 acre feet per annum of San-Juan Chama Project water by the Bureau of Reclamation, the city is unable to divert this water due to inadequate water infrastructure. Instead of making use of its available San Juan Chama water, the city has been depleting its limited groundwater, a resource which the city needs to save for years of reduced surface flows.

I commend the efforts of Espanola to secure funding for infrastructure necessary to make use of its San-Juan Chama Project water. To date, the city has secured funding for a necessary di-

version project and has identified a site for the project. It has also raised from State, local and Federal sources nearly all the money required to build a water filtration facility to treat its San Juan Chama Project water.

The bill I introduce today would provide the sum of \$3 million at a 25 percent Federal cost share to complete this critically necessary project.

These are two problems are representative of many we have just begun to address. There are no easy answers or solutions to the western state's water woes. New Mexico and much of the Western United States will face these and other problems for years to come. However, preserving the livelihood of my home state requires that we address these issues instantly and vigorously. I hope the Senate will give this bill its every consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2511

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Chimayo Water Supply System and Espanola Filtration Facility Act of 2004".

TITLE I—CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term "study area" means the Santa Cruz River Valley in the eastern margin of the Espanola Basin.

(3) SYSTEM.—The term "system" means a water supply system described in section 102(a).

(4) TOWN.—The term "Town" means the town of Chimayo, New Mexico, located in Rio Arriba County and Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

SEC. 102. CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with appropriate State and local authorities, shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of constructing a water supply system for the Town in the study area that includes potable water transmission lines, pump stations, and storage reservoirs.

(b) SCOPE OF STUDY.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consider operating the system in connection with the Espanola Water Filtration Facility; and

(2) consider various options for supplying water to the Town, including connection to a regional water source, local sources, sources distributed throughout the Town, and sources located on adjacent Bureau of Land Management land;

(3) consider reusing or recycling water from local or regional sources;

(4) consider using alternative water supplies such as surface water, brackish water, nonpotable water, or deep aquifer groundwater; and

(5) determine the total lifecycle costs of the system, including—

(A) long-term operation, maintenance, replacement, and treatment costs of the system; and

(B) management costs (including personnel costs).

(C) DEADLINE FOR STUDY.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the study.

(D) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the study shall be 75 percent.

(E) EASEMENTS; DRILLING.—

(1) EASEMENTS.—The Secretary may reserve any easements on Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to the study area that are necessary to carry out this section.

(2) DRILLING.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Director of the United States Geological Survey, may drill any exploratory wells on Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to the study area that are necessary to determine water resources available for the Town.

(F) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the feasibility study as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but not later than the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 1 year after the date of completion of the feasibility study; or

(2) the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 103. EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into contracts with water authorities in the study area to provide emergency water supply development assistance to any eligible person or entity, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(B) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may provide assistance under subsection (A) for—

(1) hauling water;

(2) the installation of water purification technology at the community wells or individual point-of-use;

(3) the drilling of wells;

(4) the installation of pump stations and storage reservoirs;

(5) the installation of transmission and distribution pipelines to bring water to individual residential service connections;

(6) the engineering, design, and installation of an emergency water supply system; and

(7) any other eligible activity, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(C) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of any activity assisted under this section shall be 75 percent.

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to carry out section 102, \$2,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2008; and

(2) to carry out section 103, \$3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2010.

(B) LIMITATION.—Amounts made available under subsection (A)(1) shall not be available for the construction of water infrastructure for the system.

TITLE II—ESPANOLA WATER FILTRATION FACILITY

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COMPONENT.—The term “component” means a water delivery resource or infrastructure development described in section 202(b).

(2) FACILITY.—The term “facility” means the Espanola water filtration facility described in section 202(a).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

SEC. 202. ESPANOLA WATER FILTRATION FACILITY.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide financial assistance to the city of Espanola, New Mexico, for the construction of an Espanola water filtration facility consisting of projects—

(1) to divert and fully use imported water to meet future demands in the greater Espanola, New Mexico region, including construction of—

(A) presedimentation basins for removal of sediments;

(B) an influent pump station to supply water into treatment facilities;

(C) a pretreatment facility;

(D) filtration facilities;

(E) finished water storage facilities;

(F) a finished water booster pump station;

(G) sludge dewatering facilities; and

(H) potable water transmission lines to connect into the water distribution facilities of the city of Espanola, New Mexico; and

(2) to use reclaimed water to enhance groundwater resources and surface water supplies.

(B) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance to the Santa Clara and San Juan Pueblos of New Mexico and the non-Federal sponsors of the facility for the study, planning, design, and construction of a water delivery resource and infrastructure development for the Santa Clara and San Juan Pueblos as a component of the facility.

(C) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the total cost of the facility and the component shall not exceed 25 percent.

(D) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Funds provided by the Secretary may not be used for the operation or maintenance of the facility or the component.

SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the facility \$3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 2512. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify the medicare prescription drug card program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Drug Discount Card Simplification Act, which will take needed steps to improve the Medicare-approved drug discount card program.

The drug discount card program was designed to provide seniors with temporary relief from high drug costs until the full Medicare drug benefit starts in 2006. This program has the potential to give real help to low income seniors in particular, because it will give them up to \$600 both this year and next year toward their prescription drug purchases.

Unfortunately, the way the program has been implemented is unnecessarily confusing. In talking to North Dakotans, I have heard repeatedly that seniors are finding it extremely difficult to figure out which card, if any, is right for them. And no wonder. The media are full of stories detailing how difficult it is to get accurate information about the program.

The 1-800-MEDICARE phone help line is continuously busy. When someone finally answers the phone, the operators often can't answer seniors' questions or, even worse, give incorrect information.

The web site is easier to access, but many seniors don't have access to the Internet. Those who do have Internet access have found that the pricing information is often incomplete or out-of-date, or pharmacy access information is incorrect.

The bottom line is that the program, as implemented, overwhelms seniors with too many choices. Don't get me wrong. I like choice. But when it comes to 60,000 different drugs purchased with 73 discount cards at over 50,000 pharmacies, the combinations seem endless for a senior with several different prescriptions to be filled. On top of that, the prices can change weekly.

Besides the number of cards, seniors also hesitate to purchase a card because they are concerned about the lack of reliability in coverage and available discounts.

Once seniors choose a card, they are locked into that card until the open enrollment period at the end of the year. During the time when they are locked in, the drug card program sponsor is allowed to reduce the discounts provided, drop coverage of a drug, or even drop its program altogether—leaving seniors without drug coverage and forcing them to go through the sign up procedure over again. I don't think this is fair for seniors or a wise policy for Medicare.

Faced with this complexity, seniors are simply choosing not to sign up. So far, of the 15 million seniors estimated to be eligible for the drug card program, fewer than 500,000 have signed up voluntarily. Another 2.4 million have been signed up automatically by their HMO.

If seniors want anything, it's simplicity, consistency, and reliability. That's why I am introducing the Drug Discount Card Simplification Act. My bill has three provisions.

First, my bill would require the Secretary to select the best three discount cards in each region. The Secretary would choose among the existing approved cards and base his decision on the following three factors: (1) which cards give the deepest discounts; (2) which cards cover the widest range of drugs; and (3) which cards make it easiest for seniors to get their drugs by having the widest network of participating pharmacies.

Second, my legislation would prohibit drug card sponsors from offering discounts that are less than the discounts seniors are promised during the sign-up period.

Finally, the bill I introduce today will protect seniors' access to drugs by requiring discount drug card sponsors to continue offering coverage of a drug throughout the duration of the program.

By simplifying the program, my bill will increase participation, ensuring that seniors can benefit from the discounts that are being provided. And it will help smooth the path for successful implementation of the drug benefit itself in 2006.

Now, some may argue that my bill will eliminate competition. I disagree. My bill will increase competition by encouraging sponsors to offer the best discounts available in order to be approved as one of the three cards. In addition, my idea is not new; in fact it is consistent with the Administration's proposal to limit the PPO options in the Medicare Modernization Act MA to just three per region.

I believe my legislation will provide better discount drug cards for seniors and make it easier for them to sign up for these benefits. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 372—DESIGNATING JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR AS "GLOBAL FAMILY DAY"

Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 372

Whereas in this perilous time of international unrest, it is vital that all means possible for the restoration of peace and the reduction of hate, terror, hunger, and disease be pursued with diligence;

Whereas the people of the world are inextricably linked as 1 human family;

Whereas the people of the world are in need of a shared tradition to acknowledge and celebrate mutual kinship;

Whereas shared holidays strongly influence the creation and maintenance of bonds among faiths and cultural and national groups, and the lack of such bonds may invite mistrust and conflict;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, through the passage of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 54/29 of November 18, 1999, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/2 of October 30, 2001, and many foreign heads of state have recognized the importance of establishing an annual shared global tradition of 1 day of peace;

Whereas the Congress, through the unanimous adoption on December 15, 2000, of Senate Concurrent Resolution 138, 106th Congress, has encouraged the adoption of a day dedicated to all those members of the human family who are suffering and to the development of strong global family values; and

Whereas on this 1 day of peace and sharing, now commonly called "Global Family Day", people around the world are called to recognize and celebrate its mission by gathering with their family, friends, neighbors, faith communities, and with people of another culture, to share food, traditions, and mutual pledges of nonviolence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 1 of each year as "Global Family Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day of peace and sharing with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a resolution to designate January first of each year as Global Family Day.

More than 30 years ago, a small group of inner-city children conceived

of a holiday devoted to peace and understanding amongst the global community. They envisioned a day to celebrate life and extend hands in friendship, rather than in violence, in an effort to overcome world events that have produced fear, hate, and grief.

In the years leading up to the turn of the new millennium, this small group of children and their mothers petitioned Congress and the United Nations for the establishment of a one-day peaceful celebration. As a result of their efforts, "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000" was officially designated by the United Nations General Assembly and supported by more than 1,000 organizations, more than 100 governments, and 25 U.S. Governors. "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000" was a 24-hour period during which the people of the world united for a virtually violence-free day devoted to positive interactions amongst different races and cultures.

The U.S. Congress unanimously approved a resolution recognizing "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000."

The resolution I am submitting today will give our nation's citizens an opportunity to renew the teachings of "One Day of Peace January 1, 2000" by designating January first of each year as Global Family Day. Congressional recognition of Global Family Day will provide an opportunity for Americans to discuss and educate themselves on how to end inter-cultural fear, mistrust and alienation.

I invite my colleagues to join me in support of Global Family Day and the designation of January first of every year as a day to appreciate and learn about other cultures and communities, in an effort to bring people all over the world closer together.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 116—PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Wednesday, June 9, 2004, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 14, 2004, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, June 9, 2004, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 2004, for morning-hour debate, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the

House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED

SA 3375. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3375. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SECTION 1. PAYMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT PREMIUMS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE BENEFIT COVERAGE.—Section 8905a of title 5, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "paragraph (1) or (2) of";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) any employee who—

"(A) is enrolled in a health benefits plan under this chapter;

"(B) is a member of a Reserve component of the armed forces;

"(C) is called or ordered to active duty in support of a contingency operation (as defined in section 101(a)(13) of title 10);

"(D) is placed on leave without pay or separated from service to perform active duty; and

"(E) serves on active duty for a period of more than 30 consecutive days."; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) in the case of an employee described in subsection (b)(3), the date which is 24 months after the employee is placed on leave without pay or separated from service to perform active duty.".

(b) AUTHORITY FOR AGENCIES TO PAY PREMIUMS.—Subparagraph (C) of section 8906(e)(3) of such title is amended by striking "18 months" and inserting "24 months".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on March 1, 2003.

SA 3409. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities on the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3409. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2400, submitted by Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1072, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1068. FUNDING FOR VETERANS HEALTH CARE TO ADDRESS CHANGES IN POPULATION AND INFLATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 320. Funding for veterans health care to address changes in population and inflation

“(a) For each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs the amount determined under subsection (b) with respect to that fiscal year. Each such amount is available, without fiscal year limitation, for the programs, functions, and activities of the Veterans Health Administration, as specified in subsection (c).

“(b)(1) The amount applicable to fiscal year 2005 under this subsection is the amount equal to—

“(A) 130 percent of the amount obligated by the Department during fiscal year 2003 for the purposes specified in subsection (c), minus

“(B) the amount appropriated for those purposes for fiscal year 2004.

“(2) The amount applicable to any fiscal year after fiscal year 2005 under this subsection is the amount equal to the product of the following, minus the amount appropriated for the purposes specified for subsection (c) for fiscal year 2004:

“(A) The sum of—

“(i) the number of veterans enrolled in the Department health care system under section 1705 of this title as of July 1 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year; and

“(ii) the number of persons eligible for health care under chapter 17 of this title who are not covered by clause (i) and who were provided hospital care or medical services under such chapter at any time during the fiscal year preceding such fiscal year.

“(B) The per capita baseline amount, as increased from time to time pursuant to paragraph (3)(B).

“(3)(A) For purposes of paragraph (12)(B), the term ‘per capita baseline amount’ means the amount equal to—

“(i) the amount obligated by the Department during fiscal year 2004 for the purposes specified in subsection (c), divided by

“(ii) the number of veterans enrolled in the Department health care system under section 1705 of this title as of September 30, 2003.

“(B) With respect to any fiscal year, the Secretary shall provide a percentage increase (rounded to the nearest dollar) in the

per capita baseline amount equal to the percentage by which—

“(i) the Consumer Price Index (all Urban Consumers, United States City Average, Hospital and related services, Seasonally Adjusted), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor for the 12-month period ending on the June 30 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which the increase is made, exceeds

“(ii) such Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding the 12-month period described in clause (i).

“(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the purposes for which amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be all programs, functions, and activities of the Veterans Health Administration.

“(2) Amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) are not available for—

“(A) construction, acquisition, or alteration of medical facilities as provided in subchapter I of chapter 81 of this title (other than for such repairs as were provided for before the date of the enactment of this section through the Medical Care appropriation for the Department); or

“(B) grants under subchapter III of chapter 81 of this title.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“320. Funding for veterans health care to address changes in population and inflation.”.

SA 3411. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3411. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . DATA-MINING REPORTING ACT OF 2003.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Data-Mining Reporting Act of 2003”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DATA-MINING.—The term “data-mining” means a query or search or other analysis of 1 or more electronic databases, where—

(A) at least 1 of the databases was obtained from or remains under the control of a non-Federal entity, or the information was acquired initially by another department or agency of the Federal Government for purposes other than intelligence or law enforcement;

(B) the search does not use a specific individual’s personal identifiers to acquire information concerning that individual; and

(C) a department or agency of the Federal Government is conducting the query or

search or other analysis to find a pattern indicating terrorist or other criminal activity.

(2) DATABASE.—The term “database” does not include telephone directories, information publicly available via the Internet or available by any other means to any member of the public without payment of a fee, or databases of judicial and administrative opinions.

(c) REPORTS ON DATA-MINING ACTIVITIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—The head of each department or agency of the Federal Government that is engaged in any activity to use or develop data-mining technology shall each submit a public report to Congress on all such activities of the department or agency under the jurisdiction of that official.

(2) CONTENT OF REPORT.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for each activity to use or develop data-mining technology that is required to be covered by the report, the following information:

(A) A thorough description of the data-mining technology and the data that will be used.

(B) A thorough discussion of the plans for the use of such technology and the target dates for the deployment of the data-mining technology.

(C) An assessment of the likely efficacy of the data-mining technology in providing accurate and valuable information consistent with the stated plans for the use of the technology.

(D) An assessment of the likely impact of the implementation of the data-mining technology on privacy and civil liberties.

(E) A list and analysis of the laws and regulations that govern the information to be collected, reviewed, gathered, and analyzed with the data-mining technology and a description of any modifications of such laws that will be required to use the information in the manner proposed under such program.

(F) A thorough discussion of the policies, procedures, and guidelines that are to be developed and applied in the use of such technology for data-mining in order to—

(i) protect the privacy and due process rights of individuals; and

(ii) ensure that only accurate information is collected and used.

(G) A thorough discussion of the procedures allowing individuals whose personal information will be used in the data-mining technology to be informed of the use of their personal information and what procedures are in place to allow for individuals to opt out of the technology. If no such procedures are in place, a thorough explanation as to why not.

(H) Any necessary classified information in an annex that shall be available to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(3) TIME FOR REPORT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) submitted not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) updated once a year and include any new data-mining technologies.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the postponement of a hearing scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing which was previously scheduled for Thursday, June 10 at 10 a.m. has been postponed until Tuesday, June 15th at 10 a.m. in Room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony regarding crude oil supply, gasoline demand and the effects on prices.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record shall send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SD-364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Lisa Epifani at 202-224-5269 or Shane Perkins at 202-224-7555.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

The hearing will be held on Thursday June 17th at 10 a.m. in Room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony regarding the Environmental Management Program of the Department of Energy and Issues Associated with Accelerated Cleanup.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SD-364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Dr. Pete Lyons at 202-224-5861 or Shane Perkins at 202-224-7555.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 8 at 10 a.m. to consider the nomination of Suede G. Kelly, to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the term expiring June 30, 2009.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 10 a.m. in 215 Dirksen

Senate Office Building, to hear testimony on Medicare Drug Card: Delivering Savings for Participating beneficiaries.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 10 a.m. in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on S. 2436, a bill to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, June 8, 2004 at 10 a.m. on "DOJ Oversight: Terrorism and Other Topics" in the Dirksen Senate Office Building Room 226. The Honorable John Ashcroft, U.S. Attorney General, will testify.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 8, 2004 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Aging be authorized to meet for a hearing on Arthritis: A National Epidemic during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 10 a.m. in SD-430.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on "Beyond the Pledge of Allegiance: Hostility to Religious Expression in the Public Square" on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 2 p.m. in SD-226.

Panel I: The Honorable CHET EDWARDS, United States Representative, (D-TX); The Honorable MARY LANDRIEU, United States Senator, (D-LA); The Honorable RICHARD SHELBY, United States Senator, (R-AL).

Panel II: William "Barney" Clark, Balch Springs, TX; Nashala Hearn, Muskogee, OK; The Honorable Roy Moore, Former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Alabama, Birmingham, AL; Steven Rosenauer, Bradenton, FL; Kelly J. Shackelford, Chief Counsel, Liberty Legal Institute, Plano, TX; J. Brent Walker, Executive Director, Bap-

tist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Washington, DC.

Panel III: Professor Richard W. Garnett, Associate Professor of Law, Notre Dame Law School, South Bend, IN; Professor Vincent Phillip Muñoz, Civitas Fellow, American Enterprise Institute, Assistant Professor of Political Science, North Carolina State University, Washington, DC; Professor Melissa Rogers, Wake Forest University Divinity School, Winston-Salem, NC.

Witnesses are listed in alphabetical order, not necessarily in order of testimony.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 8, 2004 at 2:30 p.m.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills: S. 931, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a program to reduce the risks from and mitigate the effects of avalanches on visitors to units of the National Park System and on other recreational users of public land; S. 1678, to provide for the establishment of the Uintah Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, and for other purposes; S. 2140, to expand the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park; S. 2287, to adjust the boundary of the Barataria Preserve Unit of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; and S. 2469, to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide appropriation authorization and improve the operations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce and the District of Columbia, be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 8, 2004 at 2:30 p.m. for a hearing entitled, "Dietary Supplement Safety Act: How is FDA Doing 10 Years Later?"

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Patricia Kimpan, a fellow in Senator BUNNING's office, be given the privilege of the floor during consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate proceed to a resolution introduced by Senator FRIST, the text of which is at the desk, relative to the death of former President Reagan. I further ask the Senate then proceed to a vote on the resolution's adoption; provided that there be no amendments in order to the resolution or preamble, and no intervening action or debate prior to the vote.

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

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 116, which is at the desk; further, that 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 (S. Con. Res. 116) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 116

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Wednesday, June 9, 2004, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 14, 2004, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, June 9, 2004, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 2004, for morning-hour debate, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 2004

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 9. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate begin a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, tomorrow, the Senate will be in a period of morning business throughout the day. Senators who have not had a chance to deliver their statements commemorating President Reagan are encouraged to do so tomorrow.

In addition to tribute statements, at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate will vote on a resolution honoring our former President. That vote will be the first and only vote of tomorrow's session.

As the majority leader stated this morning, when we adjourn early tomorrow afternoon, we will remain adjourned until next Monday to accommodate the services and ceremonies surrounding President Reagan's funeral. We will be back on the Defense bill next week, and Senators should expect rollcall votes to occur Monday evening.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Res. 371 as a mark of further respect for President Ronald Wilson Reagan.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:10 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 9, 2004, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 8, 2004:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

LUIS LUNA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE MORRIS X. WINN.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

KENNETH FRANCIS HACKETT, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHARLES GRAVES UNTERMAYER, OF TEXAS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE STATE OF QATAR.

DOUGLAS L. MCELHANEY, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

ALDONA WOS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA.

WILLIAM T. MONROE, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHIEF, ARMY NURSE CORPS AND FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 3069:

To be major general

COL. GALE S. POLLOCK, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) WILLIAM V. ALFORD JR., 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) JAMES E. BEEBE, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) STEPHEN S. OSWALD, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) PAUL V. SHEBALIN, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

ROBERT J. BLOK, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED SERVICE MEMBER FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 622:

To be first lieutenant

MICHELLE A. RAKERS, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

TOBIAS J. BACANER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M. CULP, 0000
LOUIS A. DAMIANO, 0000
RONALD F. DOMMERMUTH II, 0000
ANN P. FALLON, 0000
RUSSELL C. GILBERT, 0000
WILLIAM M. HALL, 0000
BRETT HART, 0000
JERRY J. HODGE III, 0000
ROBERT B. HUNTER III, 0000
JOHN S. KELLOGG, 0000
JAMES E. LAMAR, 0000
DAVID A. LANE, 0000
MICHAEL R. MADDOX, 0000
SHAWN O. MAY, 0000
GEORGE J. MCKENNA, 0000
MICHAEL F. MCNAMARA JR., 0000
ROBERT MORALES, 0000
CHARLES R. NIXON II, 0000
PHILIP W. PERDUE, 0000
LORING I. PERRY, 0000
JAMES K. RADKE, 0000
PETER D. SHERROD, 0000
JOSEPH B. SLAKEY, 0000
MARK D. TURNER, 0000
GREGORY UTZ, 0000
MICHAEL S. WENZEL, 0000
SCOTT W. ZACKOWSKI, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

CHARLENE M. AULD, 0000
DANIEL P. CLIFFORD, 0000
MARK V. COLAIANNI, 0000
EDWIN R. CONNELLY, 0000
DANIEL O. ELLERT, 0000
JOHN E. FREEMAN, 0000
RICHARD E. GERHARDT, 0000
DOUGLAS E. HORAUGH, 0000
ANN L. LAGRECO, 0000
PAUL G. LUEPKE, 0000
JEROME MCSWAIN JR., 0000
MERLIN P. OHMER, 0000
ROBERT J. PETERS, 0000
NANCY L. REEVES, 0000
PHILIP J. RINAUDO, 0000
MICHAEL F. ROCKLIN, 0000
SCOTT M. SMITH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

DON C. B. ALBIA, 0000
GREGORY M. BEAVERS, 0000
WILLIAM P. BEADLEY, 0000
MITCHELL DUKOVICH, 0000
ELAINE C. EHRESMANN, 0000
LINO L. FRAGOSO, 0000
GAIL L. HATHAWAY, 0000
WILLIAM M. HENDERSON, 0000
CYNTHIA J. HILL, 0000
DIANE L. HOOVER, 0000
BRIAN G. KERR, 0000
PETER E. KOPACZ, 0000
BRYCE E. LEFEVER, 0000
JEFFREY A. MACDONALD, 0000
MICHAEL MATHIEU, 0000
SHARON M. MCDONALD, 0000
JOHN R. MORRISON, 0000
MARTIN A. PETRILLO, 0000

DAVID E PRICE, 0000
CORLEY E PUCKETT, 0000
DANIEL J RYAN, 0000
THOMAS J SAWYER, 0000
DAVID P SMITH JR., 0000
DAVID B STRATTON, 0000
STEPHEN D TELA, 0000
WILLIAM J UPHAM, 0000
EILEEN D F VILLASANTE, 0000
DANIEL G WHALEN, 0000
LEIGH M WICKES, 0000
SHARON K WINKLERPEISER, 0000
GREGG W ZIEMKE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

BRENDA C BAKER, 0000
LINDA M BROWNVIAL, 0000
JAIME A CARROLL, 0000
PAMELA G GRANT, 0000
KRISTE J M GRAU, 0000
ANNETTE N HASSELBECK, 0000
LINDA A IRELAND, 0000
PAULA M JONAK, 0000
RANDOLPH J KIRKLAND, 0000
RUTH A LONGENECKER, 0000
JAIME A LUKE, 0000
CRUZ MATA, 0000
MARYALICE MORRO, 0000
JOSEPH E PELLEGRINI, 0000
MARY K PERDUE, 0000
SONJA M PYLE, 0000
VANESSA M SCOTT, 0000
DANETTE M SVOBODNY, 0000
MICHAEL VERNERE, 0000
DEBRA M WILBERT, 0000
MAUREEN J ZELLER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

MICHAEL J ARNOLD, 0000
ALLEN D BOOKER, 0000
MARK E BOWER, 0000
GARY A BROADWELL, 0000
JESUS V CANTU, 0000
MORRIS A CAPLAN, 0000
JAMES R DOLAN, 0000
MARION A EGGENBERGER, 0000
ROBERT J A GILBEAU, 0000
CARL R HATHCOCK, 0000
JOSEPH P HENNESSY, 0000
CRAIG L HERRICK, 0000
JOHN G KING, 0000
JAMES J KRNC, 0000
JAMES E MARLER JR., 0000
LESLIE D MARTIN, 0000
PATRICK O MCCABE, 0000
MARK A OHL, 0000
DANIEL A PALKO, 0000
DAVID A PRY, 0000
JEROME L D REID JR., 0000
TOMMY L RICHARDSON, 0000
RAYMOND J RODRIGUEZ, 0000
BRIAN D SHEPPARD, 0000
JAMES L SHIELDS III, 0000
JOHN S SPICER, 0000
JOSEPH L SPRUILL, 0000
MARK A STILES, 0000
ROBERT W THERIAULT, 0000
DANA S WEINER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

STEPHEN S BELL, 0000
KENNETH W BRANCH, 0000
DONALD B CAMPBELL JR., 0000
WILLIAM F CORDS, 0000
THOMAS W CUNNINGHAM, 0000
HENRY V DOBSON JR., 0000
ROBERT G FAHEY, 0000
ROBERT J GIBBS, 0000
PAZ B GOMEZ, 0000
EDUARD GONZALEZ, 0000
SHAWN K HAMILTON, 0000
JOSEPH D HEDGES, 0000
JOHN J HEINZEL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER H KIWUS, 0000
CAMERON A MANNING, 0000
CLIFFORD M MAURER, 0000
BRET J MULENBURG, 0000
GEORGE A PREGEL, 0000
JAMES A WORCESTER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

WILLIAM D DEVINE, 0000
JONATHAN M FRUSTI, 0000
JAMES W JOSLYN, 0000
MICHAEL W LANGSTON, 0000
TIMOTHY S LANTZ, 0000
EMILIO MARRERO JR., 0000
ROBERT W MARSHALL, 0000
WILLIAM G PERDUE JR., 0000
FRANK A PUGLIESE, 0000
BRYAN J WEAVER, 0000

PAUL R WRIGLEY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

EDWARD L. AUSTIN, 0000
NICHOLAS BALICE, 0000
JANE E. CAMPBELL, 0000
DARRYN C. JAMES, 0000
DAVID C. SIMS, 0000
DORA U. L. STAGGS, 0000
JOSEPH A. SURETTE, 0000
DAVID H. WATERMAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

CARLA C BLAIR, 0000
KAREN M BONABY, 0000
ANN M BURKHARDT, 0000
ERIC D CHENEY, 0000
JOANNE T CUNNINGHAM, 0000
RUSSELL J DELANEY, 0000
HOPE E DOLAN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A HARRIS, 0000
MARION W D JACOBS, 0000
RONI S JOHNSON, 0000
MARY C KELLY, 0000
RICHARD T KING, 0000
SHERRY L KIRSCH, 0000
MARY E LEWELLYN, 0000
THERESA A LEWIS, 0000
CATHERINE M MASAR, 0000
DEBORA R MONROE, 0000
JULIE J ONEAL, 0000
MARY J O PERRY, 0000
JOHN P RAFFIER, 0000
ANN H RENNIE, 0000
KARAN A SCHRIVER, 0000
PAUL G SIMPSON, 0000
SHANNON E M THAELE, 0000
KARIN A VERNAZZA, 0000
PAT L WILLIAMS, 0000
CYNTHIA M WOMBLE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

NORA A BURGHARDT, 0000
WILLIAM W EDGE, 0000
DANIEL P GRANADOS, 0000
MICHAEL R HUFF, 0000
JOHN G KEMNA, 0000
LANCE E MASSEY, 0000
SCOTT E ROBILLOARD, 0000
WILLIAM B SEBRING, 0000
THOMAS L STRAUB, 0000
CRAIG J WASHINGTON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

TERRY S BARRETT, 0000
RALPH R BRAUND III, 0000
BEAU V DUARTE, 0000
DAVID M ECCLES, 0000
JEFFREY T ELDER, 0000
JAIME W ENGDALH, 0000
SEAN P FULLER, 0000
BRENT K GEORGE, 0000
PAUL A GHYZEL, 0000
EDWARD W KNELLER, 0000
TODD G KRUDER, 0000
DARRELL D LACK, 0000
PATRICK J MCKERNAN, 0000
NIGEL A NURSE, 0000
DONALD J PARKER, 0000
ROBERT D PORTER, 0000
CARLOS M RIPPE, 0000
DONALD B SIMMONS II, 0000
ROBERT E STEVENS II, 0000
MICHAEL J VANGHEEM, 0000
DEAN A WILSON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DANELLE M BARRETT, 0000
BRUCE J BLACK, 0000
GISELE M BONITTZ, 0000
LEDA M L CHONG, 0000
RONALD J HANSON, 0000
LETITIA D HAYNES, 0000
RODNEY HEARNS, 0000
LEE A HEATON, 0000
CHRISTINE Y HEISER, 0000
JOEL T HICKS, 0000
ALAN L KOLACKOVSKY, 0000
JULIE M LAPONT, 0000
LYNN T MACKOVICK, 0000
REECE D MORGAN, 0000
YVONNE D NORTON, 0000
PATRICK M OWENS, 0000
VERA PARKER, 0000
DANELLE T SADOSKI, 0000
SANDRA J SCHIAVO, 0000
JULIE A SCHROEDER, 0000

MICHAEL L THRALL, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

MICHAEL D BOSLEY, 0000
SUSAN K CEROVSKY, 0000
KIMBERLY D COBB, 0000
DONALD E ELAM, 0000
THOMAS M ERTTEL, 0000
KARLA J NEMEC, 0000
DOUGLAS A POWERS, 0000
LAMIA ROLLINS, 0000
KENNETH L WEEKS III, 0000
STEVEN G WELDON, 0000
KEVIN D ZIOMEK, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

WILLIAM H ANDERSON, 0000
MITCHELL APPEL, 0000
JAMES L BOCK JR., 0000
ERIC E BORIO, 0000
STEVEN V BROCK, 0000
MICHAEL A BROOKES, 0000
GARY M BRUCE, 0000
LLOYD V CAFRAN, 0000
GEOFFREY D COGAN, 0000
JOHN P COLES, 0000
ROBIN A Y DAHLIN, 0000
SUSAN V DENI, 0000
GARRY W DILDAY, 0000
JOSEPH A ELLENBECKER, 0000
VICTORIA L GNIBUS, 0000
PAUL T HARASTY, 0000
MARK A HOOOPER, 0000
DARRYL F JACKSON, 0000
VINCENT M KAPRAL, 0000
BRYAN S KOHN, 0000
ERIC H LAW, 0000
PATRICK W LUEB, 0000
DAVID H MCALLISTER, 0000
LANCE A MONTGOMERY, 0000
JANE M MORASKI, 0000
DOUGLAS A PEABODY, 0000
DAVID A QUACKENBOS, 0000
STEPHEN G RADY III, 0000
CATHERINE M READ, 0000
SHERYL S RICHARDSON, 0000
KELLY A ROBINSON, 0000
JAMES R RONKA, 0000
KENT E RUSHING, 0000
MARK N RUSSELL, 0000
DION M SARCHET, 0000
ERIC M STEPHENS, 0000
MARK A STROH, 0000
PAUL J TORTORA, 0000
MATTHEW WAKABAYASHI, 0000
FRANK D WHITWORTH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

THOMAS W ARMSTRONG, 0000
WALTER L BANKS, 0000
KENNETH L BARKER, 0000
WILLIAM D BLACKBURN, 0000
GUNTER I BRAUN, 0000
FRANK V BULGES, 0000
ALDEN E CARVER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER N COLLINS, 0000
MARCUS CULVER, 0000
MICHAEL R CURTIS, 0000
DAVID L DILLENSNYDER, 0000
JAMES C DYKEMA, 0000
HILARIO A ESTRADA, 0000
PIERRE A FULLER, 0000
PAUL HARVEY, 0000
ROGER J LERCH JR., 0000
JANET K MAHN, 0000
ROBERT L MEEKER JR., 0000
PHILIP J MORAN, 0000
PATRICK R MUELLER, 0000
JOHN P NEWCOMER, 0000
HAROLD O OAKLEY, 0000
EDWARD OLEYKOWSKI, 0000
TIM RAINWATER, 0000
RANDALL B SHOCKEY, 0000
MICHAEL J SINGLETON, 0000
JOHN P SIPES JR., 0000
EHRICH W STEINMETZ, 0000
BENJAMIN J STEVENS, 0000
EDWARD J STOCKTON, 0000
RICHARD A THIEL JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JOSEPH R BRENNER JR., 0000
GERALD J CAVALIERI JR., 0000
JOHN L DUMAS, 0000
ASHLEY D EVANS, 0000
DAVID M HONE, 0000
RICHARD A JEFFRIES, 0000
PATRICK J MURRAY, 0000
DAVIS B REEDER, 0000
ARTHUR J REISS, 0000
ERIKA L SAUER, 0000

STEVEN P SOPKO, 0000
GREG A ULSES, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

TODD S BOCKWOLDT, 0000
JAMES W COFFMAN, 0000
WALTER A COPPEANS III, 0000
BRUCE A DICKEY, 0000
MICHAEL E ELMSTROM, 0000
DAVID C FADLER, 0000
GARRETT J FARMAN, 0000
DENNIS E FLORENCE, 0000
DAVID L FORSTER, 0000
JOHN V FUNN, 0000
JOSEPH D GOMBAS, 0000
JAMES E HASSETT JR., 0000
DAVID S HUNT, 0000
JOSEPH Y C KAN, 0000
JOHN J KEEGAN, 0000
QUINTEN M KING, 0000
BRYAN J KLIR, 0000
DAVID K KOHNKE, 0000
ANDREW S LAMBLEY, 0000
JAMES H LEE, 0000
MATTHEW B LONG, 0000
FERNANDO MALDONADO, 0000

TODD A MAYFIELD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P MERCER, 0000
JOHN J PARK, 0000
DARREN R PLATH, 0000
VICTOR RECK JR., 0000
ANTONIO P SANJOSE JR., 0000
WAYNE F SLOCUM, 0000
MICHAEL W TEMME, 0000
THOMAS A TRAPP, 0000
PHILLIP H TURNER, 0000
RAJAN VAIDYANATHAN, 0000
SALLY A VANHORN, 0000
JON D WALTERS, 0000
ROBERT A WILLIAMS, 0000
FORREST YOUNG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY
APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE
UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION
5721:

To be lieutenant commander

STEVEN W ANTCLIFF, 0000
RONNY W ARMSTRONG, 0000
WILLIAM M BEGLAU, 0000
BYRON K BENARD, 0000
JERRIS L BENNETT, 0000
JERRY S BLACKWELL, 0000
DARRYL BROWN, 0000
DAVID V BUSH, 0000

JONATHAN M BUTZKE, 0000
BRIAN M A CHILES, 0000
BRADY J DRENNAN, 0000
VINCENT D GARCIA, 0000
BRET M GRABBE, 0000
JEFFREY L HAAS, 0000
MICHAEL J HARRIS, 0000
SCOTT B HATTAWAY, 0000
FRANKLIN R HUBBARD, 0000
DANIEL W KURIGER, 0000
JASON R LEACH, 0000
CLAYTON E MASON, 0000
CAROL E MCKENZIE, 0000
KEVIN O MOLLER, 0000
JEFFREY A NESHEIM, 0000
WILLIAM S NICOL, 0000
BRIAN J NOWAK, 0000
JEFFREY M O'DONNELL, 0000
MICHAEL B ODRISCOLL, 0000
GREGORY J OSTDIEK, 0000
SAMUEL E PENNINGTON, 0000
HARRY T PHELPS, 0000
JAMES M PYLE, 0000
BLANE T SHEARON, 0000
ORLANDO A TEOFILO, 0000
JOHN T VOLPE, 0000
MATTHEW J WUKITCH, 0000
MARK W YATES, 0000