

Many in this Chamber know of this wonderful woman's accomplishments. She was the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for President by a major political party; she cast an impressive 2,941 consecutive roll call votes; she delivered her famous Declaration of Consciousness speech in 1950 criticizing Senator Joseph McCarthy and his stormtrooper tactics in exposing suspected communists.

During her Declaration of Conscience speech, Senator Smith remarked that Senator McCarthy's investigation was playing on Americans' worst fears and was chipping away at the soul of the country. She said the Senator and his supporters were parceling away individual freedoms and liberties in the name of a fight that history has proved to be wrongheaded. In that speech, she noted,

Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—The right to criticize; the right to hold unpopular beliefs; the right to protest; the right of independent thought. The exercise of these rights should not cost one single American citizen his reputation or his right to a livelihood nor should he be in danger of losing his reputation or livelihood merely because he happens to know someone who holds unpopular beliefs.

To understand the significance of the speech, and the courage of the woman who delivered it, we must remember the times during which it was delivered. These were days when it would have been easy to join the crowd—days when many were barking at every shadow, challenging and accusing anyone who disagreed with popular opinion as being disloyal. It was a phenomenon we have not seen since in American politics. It was not simply a group or a movement or a passing fad—it was a tidal wave of hatred and suspicion that engulfed many of the supposedly thoughtful politicians of the day.

There have been many occasions when I also invoke the name of Joan Benoit. Joan Benoit, who hails from Maine, was the great marathon runner. Many of us can recall that moment when she broke out in that marathon, and she began so fast she moved away out ahead of the crowd and every one of the commentators said, "She can never maintain that pace. She will fall behind."

To the astonishment of virtually everyone who watched that historic event, she not only maintained the pace but she continued it throughout the entire marathon race.

Throughout her career, Margaret Chase Smith has set her own pace, charted her own course, ignored her critics and never looked back at those who followed far behind her leadership. She has known the glory and loneliness, I should say, of the long distance runner.

When thinking of Senator Smith, I am reminded of an ancient proverb that says, "When drinking water, don't forget those who dug the well."

Americans are, by nature, a forward-looking people. But, as the proverb suggests, we should also pay tribute to those who have gone before us, those who have paved the way for us and for future generations. We should remember those who have dug the well. Margaret Chase Smith dug the well for me and for many Maine politicians.

Senator Smith has also remained politically active following her retirement from the Senate. With the Senator's support, the Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy was created in 1989 to serve as a non-partisan public service organization at the University of Maine. Through the center, university students and other scholars study public policy and work to improve the quality of dialog on policy issues. It has greatly enhanced the study of politics at the University of Maine, and it is a fine testament to the impact that Senator Smith had on Maine and the country.

In America, every person stands equal before the law, but in politics, the aristocracy of talent is supreme. Maine can rightfully take pride in the fact that Margaret Chase Smith has stood at the top of that aristocracy.

I thank the Chair and Senator DOLE for yielding this time.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH

Mr. DOLE. I thank the distinguished Senator from Maine. Having had the honor and privilege, as did the Presiding Officer, of serving with Senator Margaret Chase Smith, I can certainly appreciate his remarks. I can almost see her seated at that desk, with a rose—there was a rose there every morning on her desk. We certainly wish her well.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it had been our hope that we could have appointed conferees today on four major pieces of legislation: Medicare select, regulation reform, product liability, and line-item veto. But for a number of reasons we are not able to do that today. We hope to be able to be in a position to appoint conferees in all four of those measures when we return on Monday, June 5. At least we will make the effort. If there is objection at that time, the objection will be noted.

We have done all the nominations on the calendar with one exception, because I had requests from some of my colleagues that we make certain we did that before recess. They have been done.

I would say it will be my intention now, when we come back on Monday, to stay with the terrorism bill at least through Monday to see what happens. I apologize to Senators PRESSLER and HOLLINGS because we thought we would

go to the telecommunications bill that day, but we did lose a day yesterday with the votes. In the last 2 days we had 50-some votes. We might have been able to finish the terrorism bill this week. So we will make an effort on Monday, June 5, and maybe up through noon on Tuesday, and at that point we will see what the situation is, how many amendments are remaining, whether or not we can have time agreements. But it is still my hope to go to the telecommunications bill early the week we are back.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate reconvenes at 10 a.m. on Monday, June 5, 1995, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 11 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

I further ask consent at the hour of 11 o'clock the Senate resume consideration of S. 735, the antiterrorism bill.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I should have said at the outset, this has been cleared by the Democratic leader.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. So I would say for the information of all Senators, when the Senate is reconvened following the Memorial Day recess, we will resume consideration of the antiterrorism bill. Under the previous consent agreement, amendments are limited to the bill. Therefore Senators should be aware that rollcall votes can be anticipated on Monday. However, we will have no rollcall votes until—they will not begin before 5 o'clock on Monday, June 5. Both Senators BIDEN and HATCH have indicated to both leaders, Democratic and Republican leaders, that they will have amendments. There will be votes. And that they will be prepared at 11 o'clock on Monday, June 5, to move forward as rapidly as possible on the antiterrorism bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1995, AT 10 A.M.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 72.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 2:20 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 5, 1995, at 10 a.m.