

The question is, what makes this a better future for America? When I look at what our ancestors left us, it is pretty striking and pretty remarkable. And the courage and the strength and the determination with which they approached life and with which they made decisions were really quite remarkable.

We have been a nation of builders and doers. This country has not gotten to where it has gotten in the world stage by deciding to sit back and do nothing. We have been out rolling up our sleeves and doing and creating. We have led the world in dozens of areas, even in pollution control and civil rights.

If we have a problem, we face it. A lot of countries just push it aside because it is too painful. Part of the genius of this country is to face these issues and fight about them, and to make public decisions in a consensus in our political system about the issues.

That is what this budget debate is. Nobody ought to be concerned about the fact that we are fighting about priorities. That is what this is about. That is the political system. It is the genius and the wonder of the political system.

I hope in the end stage of this process, that good will and determination expressed by people on all sides of the political aisle, and including the President of the United States, will result in compromises that really do balance the budget, No. 1, to put our fiscal house in order; and, No. 2, do it in a way that advances the interests of all the people in this country, so that this country can have a brighter and better future.

How much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 3 minutes and 38 seconds remaining.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

JORDANELLE STATE PARK

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Jordanelle State Park, located in Wasatch County, UT, will soon become Utah's newest and most modern recreational facility. Funded through the Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Central Utah Project [CUP], this project represents the cumulative efforts of nearly 50 interfacing agencies, scores of special interest groups, and an extensive public input process. The Jordanelle State Park will not only contribute to Utah's critically needed water reserves, but it will also provide excellent recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

The Jordanelle recreation development deserves recognition for achiev-

ing its project-specific objectives by maximizing each participant's resources. With a multimillion dollar project such as the Jordanelle, a burden rests on the shoulders of responsible agencies to make certain that appropriated funds are conscientiously expended. Those associated with the Jordanelle project have set and achieved this goal.

The effort to provide recreational use of Jordanelle Reservoir has served as a model of intergovernmental cooperation among the Federal, State, and local agencies that have institutional control over the project. This same level of cooperation and trust was generated with the public during numerous informational meetings. An uncommon dedication to common goals existed, most notably among the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, and interested parties from throughout the State of Utah. This mutual dedication grew out of an important understanding of one another's expectations and values. All of these factors have brought about a refreshing and healthy partnership that has produced wonderful results.

A significant achievement is being reached in the mountains east of Salt Lake City today with the dedication of the Jordanelle State Park. The water resources of Utah will be significantly supplemented with the completion of Jordanelle Reservoir, and millions of recreationists across this country will have the opportunity to utilize and enjoy Jordanelle State Park for years to come.

In my view, this two-fer is an excellent tribute to the resourcefulness and stewardship of Utahns. I congratulate everyone on a remarkable achievement.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN E. BURGER

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, America lost one of its great constitutional thinkers and jurists with the death of former Chief Justice Warren Earl Burger on Sunday, June 25. He served as Chief Justice for 17 years, longer than any other in this century. While he pointed the Court toward a more centrist course during his tenure, he nevertheless presided at a time when the Supreme Court was still seen as being at the forefront of social change in this country.

As my colleagues know, I have an abiding interest in judicial administration, and I always looked to Justice Burger as a true leader in improving the administration of justice. My term as chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court coincided with his as the U.S. Chief Justice. He was a tremendous help with our efforts to pass the judicial article and with the court reform movement in our State. He was keenly interested in judicial education not only for legal professionals, but for people from all walks of life, believing

that knowledge of the system could help individuals improve their lives.

Chief Justice Burger advocated the unified court system for States and founded the National Center for State Courts. He helped organize State and Federal judicial councils to ease the friction that tended to result between State and Federal courts at the time.

He developed the Federal Judicial Center, an educational and research arm for the Federal court system. He persuaded Senior Judge Alfred Murrah—for whom the Federal building in Oklahoma City was named—to serve as head of the Judicial Center. Judge Murrah's leadership resulted in enormous strides for the center. Justice Burger was also a strong supporter of the National College of the Judiciary.

We might say that Justice Burger's passion was more the overall administration of the law as opposed to the hard substance of the law. He believed that the process of the law was important to preserving its substance. He strove to make the courts run better. He pushed Congress to create more judgeships and to raise judges' salaries. To help eliminate congestion and reduce case backlog, he promoted the streamlining of court procedures. He has been called the guiding force in helping State courts improve their judicial administration.

Born in St. Paul, MN, Warren Burger spent his early life on a farm. He worked his way through the University of Minnesota and the St. Paul College of Law, now the Mitchell College of Law. After obtaining a law degree in 1931, he practiced law in Minnesota for over 20 years.

In 1953, President Eisenhower appointed him as an assistant U.S. Attorney General for the Justice Department's Civil Division. Three years later, he was placed on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In 1969, President Nixon elevated him to the High Court to succeed retiring Chief Justice Earl Warren. The Senate overwhelmingly approved Chief Justice Burger on June 9, 1969, after a judiciary committee hearing that reportedly lasted but an hour and 40 minutes, something that is hard to imagine happening today.

As Chief Justice, Warren Burger was tough on criminal defendants, but he was neither a hard-line conservative nor an activist willing to reverse rulings of the Warren Court. After he retired in 1986, he spoke regularly at judicial conventions. He wrote a recent book, "It Is So Ordered: A Constitution Unfolds," in which he narrated in detail 14 major Supreme Court cases.

From 1987 until 1991, the former Chief Justice headed the commission on the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, a job he pursued with great passion, energy, and intensity. While he believed the Constitution to be a living document, allowing for the evolution of national governmental institutions, he also believed in following the letter of

the law in reaching decisions. He once told an interviewer, "If you follow your conscience instead of the Constitution, you've got 1,000 constitutions, not one. A judge must decide cases quite often in a way that he doesn't like to decide them at all."

Of course, Chief Justice Burger wasn't ignoring the role of one's conscience in interpreting the Constitution, for that is an important part of deciding cases. To him, the role of a jurist's conscience was to ensure that he followed the law as written, regardless of personal or political beliefs.

Warren Burger will stand in history as one of our great Supreme Court Chief Justices. He served during a time of swift social change in our Nation, and will long be remembered for the balance, moderation, and consistent thoughtfulness he brought to the Court and to the administration of justice in general.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. CARL E. MUNDY, JR., U.S. MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, as most of my colleagues know, Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Jr., Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps since 1991, will soon be retiring.

I have had the personal pleasure of knowing General Mundy as a close friend and fellow Marine for several years. He has enjoyed an outstanding career and has compiled an impeccable record with the Marine Corps.

I like to think of General Mundy as a native son of Alabama. He was born in Atlanta, but moved to the State Capital of Montgomery as a young boy. He graduated from Sidney Lanier High School and went on to attend Auburn University. Following his graduation from Auburn, he received his commission as a second lieutenant and began his illustrious military career.

As I have said on previous occasions, I know my Senate colleagues from Georgia disagree with me over the issue of General Mundy's state of allegiance. I suppose we can correctly say that he was born in Georgia but that Alabama is proud to consider him an adopted son.

General Mundy is a highly decorated officer and a graduate of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College and the Naval War College. He is a recipient of the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, two Navy commendation medals, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry.

Carl Mundy rose through the ranks from his early service in the Second Marine Division, aboard the aircraft carrier *Tarawa* and the cruiser *Little Rock*, to become a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the Marine Corp's top soldier. In between, he served numerous tours of duty in Vietnam, including stints as operations officer and executive officer of the Third Battalion, 26th Marines, and Third Marine Division. He was also an intelligence officer with

the Third Marine Amphibious Force Headquarters.

Prior to being named as a brigadier general in 1982, General Mundy served as aide de camp to the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps; as commanding officer, Second Battalion, Fourth Marines, Third Marine Division; as chief of staff, Sixth Marine Amphibious Brigade; and as commanding officer, Second Marines, Second Marine Division and 36th and 38th Marine Amphibious Units.

He quickly climbed the Marines' career ladder, advancing to major general in April 1986 and lieutenant general in March 1988. He was the commanding general of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet Marine Force when he became commandant 4 years ago after the retirement of his also-renowned predecessor, Gen. Al Gray.

Among the most endearing qualities of General Mundy—one of which most of his colleagues and subordinates are not fully aware—is that of his family life. I know he has a loving wife Linda, a wonderful daughter, Betsy, and that he has had a great influence on his sons, who have followed in his footsteps. Like their father, both Carl III and Timothy graduated from Auburn University and now serve as Marine Corps officers. They have both adopted his unyielding dedication to the Marines. General Mundy lives and breathes the Marine Corps, both in the field and at home.

In living and breathing the Marine Corps for many years, Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Jr., has served his country with great distinction, pride, and honor. He has been an outstanding commandant who has guided the Marines through some difficult times. On behalf of the Senate, we thank him and wish him a long, happy, and healthy retirement. At the same time, we hope that we have not seen the end of his public service. "Semper Fidelis."

I have a copy of an article which appeared in the summer 1994 edition of Auburn Magazine entitled "First Among The Few." It gives a detailed account of General Mundy's life and career and captures the essence of this consummate Marine and military leader. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Auburn Magazine, Summer 1994]

FIRST AMONG THE FEW
(By Mary Ellen Hendrix)

"Semper Fidelis." Always faithful. He wanted to drop out of high school to go fight in Korea. Why stay in school? After all, he'd known he wanted to be a Marine ever since he was five years old and the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. He'd grown up absorbing the aura of a nation which hailed its Marines for bravery in a world blanketed by war. Wake Island, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima. The names echoed in the movies the youth's father carried his only son to see. John Wayne may have glamorized the boy's dreams on the big screen, but the real stories of real Marines became the genesis of the young patriot's tunnel-visioned goal.

By the time Carl E. Mundy, Jr. reached high school, Korea was the war of the day and the would-be Marine determined he would trade his schooling for defending his country. His mother, who was from a family of 13 children, and his father, who was one of seven, determined otherwise. They had not achieved college degrees; they were adamant that their only child continue his schooling. The two generations struck a deal—one year of college, then the younger Mundy could choose his own path.

If Mundy couldn't go to Korea, he tried for the next closest thing—military school at The Citadel. Before his senior year in high school, however, his parents had moved from western North Carolina to Montgomery, Alabama.

"The Citadel was enormously expensive," Mundy said. "Auburn was land-grant, in-state, 60 miles up the road; I could work for my meals and be a dorm counselor to cut down on college expenses. So, initially, coming to Auburn was an economic move. But it only takes your first 10 days at Auburn to realize there's nowhere else like it, and that's where you really wanted to be in the first place. I quickly became a very happy rat on the plains of Auburn. After one year of college, the war ended and Auburn was a pretty good place, so I stuck around."

Mundy left Auburn in 1957 with a degree in business administration and an ROTC commission as a second lieutenant. Thirty-seven Marine years later, Mundy has completed his third year as Commandant of the Marine Corps over a total active force of nearly 174,000. A four-year appointment, the command of the service branch carries with it a seat on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mundy's office in the Navy Annex less than a mile down the road from the Pentagon is elegant—stately, as one would expect. The grown-up boy with a dream of being a Marine climbed single-mindedly to the pinnacle of the Corps, and the weighty charge fits him well. Sabers and silver and family portraits mingle with the fine furnishings and flags—and an Auburn football presented to Mundy from Coach Bowden last year.

"I had a lot of fun while I was at Auburn," reminisced Mundy with a smile, "and managed also to graduate. It was a formative time an education in values and an education in friendships, many of which persist today. There was a spirit at Auburn that said much to me about loyalty to an institution, which is very much a part of being a Marine."

"The Southern values I had grown up with, patriotism if you choose to call it that, loyalty to friendships, honesty, all those things were well manifested at Auburn. Those four years helped me form and reinforce my own views of the future."

Mundy's four years on the plains were filled with activities he loved squeezed amongst his classes—the Marine Corps reserve, ROTC, commanding the Auburn Rifles, Chewacla, Phi Kappa Tau (which he called his second fraternity because ROTC was his first), drilling on the parade field. "I have always been fascinated by and bound toward military life," he said. "That was reflected in my readings, studies, associations, and role models. Vince Dooley was one of those role models and still is a good friend. He was a senior when I was a freshman and, of course, was a campus hero. He went into the Marine Corps for his two years, came back as a lieutenant, and was my reserve platoon commander at Auburn my senior year."

Thus, Mundy crafted a Marine life of his own at Auburn—and away from Auburn during the summers when he attended training sessions. Once he graduated, he said, "the Marine Corps was nothing but excitement and absolute joy and fulfillment." (He also