

me, but when our Nation called, they willingly put themselves in harm's way. We asked them to serve their country and they obliged us. They have made this celebration possible.

Many of these regular Americans found themselves in extraordinary circumstances. They were only expected to do their duty, but they found the strength to do more. It is for these uncommon displays of valor that we have reserved the Congressional Medal of Honor. It is the highest honor which we can bestow on a member of the Armed Forces, and it is but a small demonstration of our gratitude for their acting above and beyond the call of duty.

The men who have earned this award do not ask for recognition or acclaim. They believe they were only doing their jobs. They consider themselves ordinary soldiers, sailors, and airmen. But, we call them heroes. I dedicate this day to them, and I humbly thank them for their special sacrifice to guarantee the privileges we too often take for granted.

I am proud to say that Alabama is home to 27 of these great Americans. Seven of these Alabama Congressional Medal of Honor winners are still alive today. Henry Eugene "Red" Erwin, Robert Lewis Howard, William Robert Lawley, Jr., Ola Lee Mize, Michael J. Novolsel, James Michael Sprayberry, and Harold Edward "Speedy" Wilson all have different heroic tales but common heroic traits. They steeled themselves with tremendous gallantry and fought without regard for their safety. From where did this courage come? For some, it was their loyalty to a fellow serviceman. For others, it was the strength of their convictions. And most certainly, it was done with God's help.

Let us today take a moment to congratulate each veteran we know for a job well done and come before them with a spirit of the humblest gratitude as we enjoy the bounty of this great, independent Nation. For we are the Nation that people in every corner of the world wish to call their own. We are a people who will not stop short of greatness, a nation who earns her prosperity with the labor of her citizens, and the land of opportunity whose hand extends for both rich and poor alike. We need not only be proud of our veterans but also of every citizen who holds the same ideals and dreams for America. She is great because of the businessmen who fuel her economy, the religious leaders who guide her morals, the farmers who provide her bountiful sustenance, and the many other Americans who are free to fulfill their dreams each day.

God bless those who have stood and fought on her behalf and, most of all, God bless America.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES S. TODD, M.D.

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, today, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. James S. Todd, executive vice president and

chief executive officer of the American Medical Association from 1990 until 1996.

Dr. Todd was a dynamic leader and advocate for physicians and patients throughout the country. His advice and example were invaluable to lawmakers in Washington and to his peers throughout the Nation.

He steered the AMA through a time of stress and change in American medicine, and made great strides in preparing the AMA to lead the medical profession into the next century. But, more than anything, Dr. Todd loved his profession. He called medicine "the most demanding, regarding, and enjoyable profession there could possibly be."

One of Dr. Todd's many accomplishments included guiding the American Medical Association through the implementation of a dramatic revision in the Medicare payment system. His efforts changed the old "reasonable and customary fee" basis to a system that takes into account the resources that doctors bring to their profession, including education, and training.

Dr. Todd worked aggressively with a coalition of companies providing professional liability insurance for physicians, on ways to curb the escalating cost of malpractice insurance. He was deeply involved in drafting the guidelines for the practice of various medical specialties to reduce the number of errors committed by doctors.

As executive vice president, Dr. Todd also oversaw preparations for the establishment of the National Patient Safety Foundation. Its chief mission is to protect patients by identifying and correcting errors in medical systems, notably in the hospital system.

The physicians and patients of America alike have lost a friend and champion. We will miss Dr. Todd's spirit, integrity, and love for medicine.

Born in 1931, Dr. Todd graduated cum laude from Harvard College and Harvard Medical School. He interned and served his residency in surgery at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City, becoming chief resident in 1963. He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was in private practice many years in New Jersey.

Dr. Todd, who retired in 1996 after 6 years as executive vice-president, was first elected a member of the board of trustees in 1980. He became senior deputy executive vice president in 1985, and was named executive vice president in 1990.

Dr. Todd is survived by his wife, Marjorie Patricia Thorn Todd, and his son, Kendall Scott Todd. •

CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS, APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES, AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 84, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the discretionary spending limits, the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the Appropriations Committee's allocation contained in the most recently adopted budget resolution—in this case, House Concurrent Resolution 84—to reflect additional new budget authority for an increase in the maximum amount available to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 17 of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act, as amended from time to time—New Arrangements to Borrow.

Section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 84, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the discretionary spending limits, the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the Appropriations Committee's allocation contained in the most recently adopted budget resolution—in this case, House Concurrent Resolution 84—to reflect additional new budget authority and outlays for an appropriation for arrears for international organizations, international peacekeeping, and multilateral development banks.

I hereby submit revisions to the non-defense discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 1998 contained in section 201 of House Concurrent Resolution 84 in the following amounts:

Budget authority:		1998
Current nondefense discretionary spending limit	\$257,857,000,000	
Adjustment	3,741,000,000	
Revised nondefense discretionary spending limit	261,598,000,000	
Outlays:		
Current nondefense discretionary spending limit	286,445,000,000	
Adjustment	13,000,000	
Revised nondefense discretionary spending limit	286,458,000,000	

I hereby submit revisions to the budget authority, outlays, and deficit aggregates for fiscal year 1998 contained in section 101 of House Concurrent Resolution 84 in the following amounts:

Budget authority:		1998
Current aggregate	\$1,386,700,000,000	
Adjustment	3,741,000,000	
Revised aggregate	1,390,441,000,000	
Outlays:		
Current aggregate	1,372,000,000,000	
Adjustment	13,000,000	
Revised aggregate	1,372,013,000,000	
Deficit:		
Current aggregate	173,000,000,000	