

in what Armstrong did with the music that could apply to them. Like the Wright Brothers, he opened up the sky, and anybody who developed the skill to fly was welcome to take the risk of leaving the safety of the ground.

The propulsion Armstrong used to lift the music became known as swing. It was a particularly American lilt in the rhythm. That lilt had no precedent in all world music. It was a new way of phrasing the endless potential for individual interpretation. One could call it the sound of the pursuit of happiness. That is why it was so charismatic and why it influenced so many, in and out of jazz—from Duke Ellington to Bing Crosby to Charlie Parker to Elvis Presley to Wynton Marsalis.

Mr. President, Stanley Crouch says it better than I ever could: "One could call it the sound of the pursuit of happiness."

In recent years, some have viewed Louis Armstrong from a fairly simplistic perspective. Some suggested he was too acquiescent to racism, a charge many of his fans find unwarranted. He was famous for criticizing President Eisenhower for his delays in desegregating the schools of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the 1950s. Hundreds of hours of audiotaped recordings of conversations of Louis Armstrong have recently been opened at the Louis Armstrong Archives at Queens College in Flushing, New York, and researchers who have heard them indicate that Louis Armstrong was indignant and enraged at the shame of racism in this country.

Others suggest that his music was also simplistic, referring to songs titled "Jeepers, Creepers," "Gone Fishin'," "When You're Smiling," "That Lucky Old Sun," "Rockin' Chair," did not have the sophistication of serious music. Those critics, just aren't listening, in my opinion. They don't hear a trumpet sound that was honed over decades and has not been replicated. They don't hear a voice tempered by years of performance and musically tuned and timed to perfection.

I am certainly not a serious music critic. I'll just quote Louis Armstrong, when he was asked what kind of music he listened to: "There are two kinds of music," he said. "Good music and bad music—I listen to the good music!" I agree with Louis Armstrong!

As most of my colleagues know, I also grew up in modest circumstances. But in addition to love, support and faith my parents gave me, which could not have a price put on them, they gave me something else intangible: A love of music. When we were young, my parents scraped together money for piano lessons for my siblings and me, and later even for violin lessons. As you can see, I became a Senator!

My parents also sacrificed to save what was then a phenomenal sum: \$18.75 for a student season pass in the cheap seats for the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. I went to every concert I could, and it was there that I first learned of the uplifting experience of music, an appreciation I am grateful to have had all of my life.

Louis Armstrong's music uplifted people. Is it no coincidence that his music was adored on the other side of the Iron Curtain? That millions around the world, on all continents, would flock to hear him on his tours? No, that is no coincidence. That is the power of music in general, and the genius of Louis Armstrong in particular.

Louis Armstrong's music remains loved today by millions around the world, and I think virtually every jazz performer has credited Louis Armstrong for some level of inspiration. One of America's greatest contemporary jazz trumpeters, Mr. Wynton Marsalis, was quoted in last Sunday's Deseret News saying that Louis Armstrong "is the one who taught all of us how to play. He taught the whole world about jazz."

My resolution today, which I am pleased to have co-sponsored by Senators SCHUMER, BREAUX and LIEBERMAN, recognizes the brilliance of this great American's artistic contribution. This Saturday, on the occasion of the centennial of his birth, I hope we all have a moment to pause in joy and gratitude for the uplifting experience of Louis Armstrong's music. I know that, for me, when I think of the life and work of Louis Armstrong, I say to myself: What a Wonderful World.

S. RES. 146

Whereas Louis Armstrong's artistic contribution as an instrumentalist, vocalist, arranger, and bandleader is one of the most significant contributions in 20th century American music;

Whereas Louis Armstrong's thousands of performances and hundreds of recordings created a permanent body of musical work defining American music in the 20th century, from which musicians continue to draw inspiration;

Whereas Louis Armstrong and his bandmates served as international ambassadors of goodwill for the United States, entertaining and uplifting millions of people of all races around the world;

Whereas Louis Armstrong is one of the most well-known, respected, and beloved African-Americans of the 20th century;

Whereas Louis Armstrong was born to a poor family in New Orleans on August 4, 1901 and died in New York City on July 6, 1971 having been feted by kings and presidents throughout the world as one of our Nation's greatest musicians; and

Whereas August 4, 2001 is the centennial of Louis Armstrong's birth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 4, 2001, as "Louis Armstrong Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1213. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2299, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

SA 1214. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. BOND) proposed an amendment to the

bill H.R. 2620, making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

SA 1215. Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1216. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1217. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. BOND) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1214 proposed by Ms. MIKULSKI to the bill (H.R. 2620) supra.

SA 1218. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1214 proposed by Ms. MIKULSKI to the bill (H.R. 2620) supra.

SA 1219. Mrs. BOXER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1214 proposed by Ms. MIKULSKI to the bill (H.R. 2620) supra.

SA 1220. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1221. Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1222. Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1223. Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1224. Mr. LOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1225. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1226. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1227. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2620, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1213. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2299, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 81, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 3 . SAFETY BELT USE LAW REQUIREMENTS.

Section 355(a) of the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (109 Stat. 624) is amended by striking "has achieved" and all that follows and inserting the following: "has achieved a safety belt use rate of not less than 50 percent."

On Page 39, Line 5, strike "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$13,000,000".

At the appropriate place, insert "\$3,000,000 for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Cross County metro project".

On page 81, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 3 . STUDY OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of