

the Attorney General and the FBI Director having to go on public television saying, please, we need some people and we will pay \$35 or \$40 an hour to translate Arabic material or whatever other languages, somebody has to ask the question: Why weren't you doing that before?

There are so many things we have to do. But I hope people listen to the Senator from Pennsylvania. I intend to. I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

AVIATION SECURITY ACT

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I hope that in about an hour we will be moving to the Airport Security Act since those 30 hours will then be close to expiration.

I want to clarify a statement that I made on the floor earlier. I do oppose nongermane, nonrelevant amendments. I announced that when this bill was first—we thought it was going to be considered. But I want to point out that I have been in negotiations and discussions with various Members who are concerned about those individuals who have been directly impacted by Federal action, closing down the airways and the airports, including Reagan National Airport which just recently reopened.

I think if we can reach an agreement, scale back dramatically the original proposals, that we could come to some agreement and attach that to this bill. But it would have to be acceptable to a large majority of the Members of the Senate.

Although I oppose nongermane amendments, I also think we need to act on the issue of those who are directly affected by Federal action as a result of the shutdown of the airlines across this country.

I wanted to make that clear.

I continue to hold discussions on both sides of the aisle to see if there is a way we can come to agreement and thereby have it as a part of this legislation, particularly since the administration has not made a commitment at this time to have it on any pending vehicle.

I wanted to clarify my position on the issue.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. 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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.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. LEAHY. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation? Are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is considering under cloture the motion to proceed on S. 1447.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to proceed for 5 minutes as if in morning business but with the time applying against the clock on cloture.

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

SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today is one of the days I have had kind of a bittersweet experience. For me, the bittersweet experience was going to the funeral of the former distinguished majority leader of the Senate for 16 years, Mike Mansfield; bitter because you never want to see such a person and such a giant's life come to an end; sweet though because he had 98 very fulfilling years.

At the end of those 98 years, we listened to the tales from his family, associates, and others who reminded all of us what a great man he was. The irony is that Senator Mansfield would not have let any one of us talk on at such length and be so praiseworthy about him here on the floor. He was very modest. But I thought of the wonderful moments that could remind each other—those of us who had the privilege of serving with Senator Mansfield and those of us who came later—of what a great man he was.

I first met Mike Mansfield when I was Senator-elect. I came in here as a 34-year-old prosecutor. The terms actually overlapped. I came into this building I used to visit as a law student. But now I carried this mantle of U.S. Senator, and I was probably far more nervous than I once was as a law student.

Senator Mansfield was one of the first people I got to see. I remember him inviting me into his office. He asked if I wanted some coffee. My nerves were shaky enough at that point, I didn't need it, but I said: Of course. He poured it out and handed it to me. He asked me about my life, and all that. I was trying to ask questions.

I always called him Mr. Leader. But I remember one thing he said was: You are going to be here at least 6 years. You may be here a lot longer. But remember, in the Senate we keep our word. And if you commit to something, if you tell another Senator you are going to do something, then always keep your word, even if it turns out that politically it is not going to be helpful for you because it is the only way we can operate in this body. We do it on trust.

He also said: The other thing is, if you vote on something, and afterward you think you cast the wrong vote, don't worry about it. I guarantee you, the issue will come up again, and you will get to vote the right way.

He was right on both occasions. I have cast votes that afterward I thought: That was kind of a dumb thing to do. I will wait for another time to bring it up. It will come back up, and I can vote the right way.

But I do remember what Senator Mansfield said: Keep your word. You always keep your word.

We had some real giants serving in the Senate at that time. I remember Senator Mansfield, when things would get bogged down in this Chamber, would come through and sort of tap a few people on the shoulder and suggest they come in the back room; and then we would pass a great deal of legislation in that back room, as Senator Mansfield would puff on his pipe, and with very few words he would get warring parties to seek peace and move on with the Nation's business.

He was very nice to my family. He used to give a speech every year to the caucus, saying: There is no seniority. There is no juniority. We are all equal. He gave that speech one day, and Senator Abourezk of South Dakota, who, like me, was one of the most junior Members here, stood up and said: Mr. Leader, I was so impressed with that speech, especially as one of the most junior Members, that there is no seniority, no juniority. Senator Mansfield thanked him for his statement, and Senator Abourezk said: Because of that, could I borrow your limousine and driver tonight? Senator Mansfield took the pipe out of his mouth and, with a quiet smile, said: No.

There were certain limits, but then, when I was a young Senator, he loaned that limousine to my wife Marcelle and me and our three children to go to a movie premier and then to drive elsewhere to meet the cast afterward.

I recall so many times, when I was stuck here late in this Chamber and I could not get home to my family, that my children would remind me, when I came home and apologized: Remember that wonderful evening Senator Mansfield let us take his car and even use the telephone in it.

He would do things like that. He cared very much about those of us who had young children. One, he remembered the names of the children who would come in here with us. Even a few months ago, when I ran into him at an event, we started talking, and he immediately asked: How is Marcelle? He started naming the children. What a remarkable person.

He taught Senators that you have certain responsibilities. There are only 100 of us at any given time to represent the country, but within responsibilities you can have personal relationships across the aisle.

I remember Hugh Scott, traveling with both of them on the plane and them puffing on their pipes. But those personal relationships made the Senate work so well.

I remember the great speech he gave in the Leader's Lecture Series in the Old Senate Chamber. It was the speech

he was going to give on a Friday afternoon on November 22, 1963. As he walked in this Chamber to give it, he was told that President Kennedy had been shot. But he gave it in the Old Senate Chamber, and it was just as new as it would have been then, just as responsive.

He said: We have to lower the level of partisanship. We have to work together—of course, not give up our principles—this is not a unibody of opinion—and have the personal relationships that make it work.

He spoke in many ways. He was from a different era of the Senate, but in many ways a better era, where individual Senators, person to person, would work out problems. I think today, as I have seen so many Senators come together on some of these problems since the terrible events of September 11, Senator Mansfield would be proud of us for doing that.

People sometimes ask me what I consider the greatest thing about being a U.S. Senator. I always say one of the greatest was having Senator Mansfield here as leader when I came to the Senate. I have served wonderful leaders in both parties, but what he did to help all of us, as new Senators—to talk with us, to advise us, to work with us, to make us feel we belonged; and then to ask us to make sure others felt they belonged—was unique. The country was better for his service in the Senate.

I think life has shown that each one of us, whether we are leader or not, has the privilege of being 1 of the 100 people in this Chamber who serve our Nation of a quarter of a billion people. And we owe great responsibilities to each other and to the country. That is a great legacy.

So I say it was bittersweet to be there. But it was wonderful to celebrate such a full, full life, a life that so few people ever equal. So I bid adieu to a dear friend.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of a great American, former Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who passed away on October 5 at the age of 98.

Senator Mansfield's legacy as a Member of Congress will leave a shadow as long as his very life. Born in New York, the son of Irish immigrants, in 1903, Michael Joseph Mansfield experienced tragedy at an early age when his mother died when he was only 3. Sent to live with relatives in Great Falls, MT, Senator Mansfield soon began a lifetime of hard work, first in the family grocery store, then enlisting in the Navy before his 15th birthday, and later, when the Navy discharged the young Senator Mansfield after discovering he was underage, serving in the United States Army and Marine Corps, all before the age of 20. In 1922, Senator Mansfield returned to Montana and began working as a "mucker" in the copper mines near Butte, MT. Five years later, he met Maureen Hayes, to whom he would be married from 1932 until her death just last year.

It was his wife that encouraged Senator Mansfield to continue his education, first at the Montana School of Mines then completing his high school education through correspondence courses. In 1930, he left the copper mines and enrolled in the University of Montana where he later became a professor of Far Eastern and Latin American history and political science after completing graduate work at the University of California at Berkeley.

Although he did not follow a traditional path, Senator Mansfield's education provided him with the background that would allow him to become one of Congress' foremost experts on foreign affairs. After losing his first bid for elected office, Senator Mansfield was elected to the House of Representatives in 1942 and was immediately assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Just two years later, then-Representative Mansfield was sent on a confidential fact-finding mission to China by President Franklin Roosevelt, returning in 1945 to report on the state of that nation. In 1952, he narrowly defeated an incumbent to win a seat in the Senate where he was again called upon to use his expertise on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, completing another fact-finding trip, this time to Indochina, and serving as a representative to the Manila Conference.

Outside the realm of foreign affairs, Senator Mansfield quickly rose through the ranks of Senate leadership, first as party whip in 1957 and becoming the Democratic Majority Leader just four years later in 1961. In his 16 years as Majority Leader, Senator Mansfield helped steer the Nation through some of our most difficult times. After President Kennedy's assassination in 1963, Senator Mansfield delivered a eulogy at a Capitol Rotunda memorial service that was broadcast across the country and helped all Americans mourn the loss of our great President. Senator Mansfield was a vocal critic of our Nation's involvement in the Vietnam War, and warned three administrations, from Eisenhower to Johnson, about the extent of U.S. military actions there. Although his position on the Vietnam War strained his relations with the Johnson administration, he was able to work with the President on passage of landmark civil rights legislation. The turmoil of that era was immediately followed by the Watergate scandal that resulted in the resignation of President Nixon and shook the faith of some Americans in our government. But throughout all of these trying times, Senator Mansfield led the Senate with quiet determination that exemplified his service in Congress.

And that truly is how we will remember Senator Mansfield. Through the most difficult of times, Senator Mansfield led this great body with a sense of purpose and integrity. He put his trust in the rules and procedures of the Senate to reach a result that was right for

the American people. He encouraged Committee Chairmen to lead Senate debate on bills under their jurisdiction, and inspired young Senators to make their voices heard on the floor. He delegated responsibility to others, making the Senate a more democratic place, instead of a body dominated by the "old guard." And when the Senate failed to live up to the high ideals embodied in the Constitution, Senator Mansfield would say so. It has been reported many times in the past few days that Senator Mansfield nearly resigned his position as Majority Leader in 1963. Following President Kennedy's assassination, Senator Mansfield put that speech aside, but delivered the remarks in 1998 as part of a lecture series in the Old Senate Chamber. We would be wise to remember those words now, and to follow Senator Mansfield's example of thoughtful consideration and respect for others in the difficult times we face today.

Senator Mansfield's service to our Nation did not end with the 16 years he spent as Majority Leader. His expertise on Far East matters led very different Presidents, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, to choose him as their ambassador to Japan. Ambassador Mansfield spent 11 years in this difficult diplomatic post. After leaving Tokyo in 1987, the Japanese ambassador to this country predicted the Ambassador "could have run for prime minister and won." Leaving public service, Senator Mansfield would still not retire and served as a senior advisor on East Asian affairs to Goldman, Sachs until his recent death. He remained active in policy matters and the Senate remained close to his heart as he attended the Senate's weekly prayer breakfasts on a regular basis.

Mike Mansfield brought to the United States Senate some of the best characteristics of Montanans, he addressed issues in a straight-forward, honest way, never forgot the people that put him in office, provided a calming influence in good times and bad. In a turbulent and uncertain time, Senator Mansfield was a beacon of dignity, common sense, intelligence, and above all, wisdom. I would like to offer my condolences to his daughter, Anne, his granddaughter, and his many friends and admirers here in Washington and in his beloved home State of Montana.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to proceed for 5 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. MURRAY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONSIDERATION OF AN ENERGY BILL

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I want to just make a few brief points regarding an announcement I made last evening about how we would try to proceed through the remainder of the session to get consideration of an energy