

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 1 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 1:22 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. DODD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

SENATOR HERMAN TALMADGE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I take a few moments today to recall the days of yesteryear.

I came to this body in January of 1959, after having served in the other body, the House of Representatives, for 6 years. When I came to the Senate, I came into the midst of a chamber that was made up of men and one woman, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. These men were "tall men, sun crowned, who live(d) above the fog in public duty and in private thinking," men like Richard B. Russell of Georgia. Senator Richard Russell had never married, but he had a bride. His bride was the Senate. There was none other like him.

In my service in the Senate, this man from Georgia, Richard Brevard Russell, was the uncrowned leader, as far as I am concerned, of the Senate. There were men like Lyndon Johnson, Everett Dirksen, Lister Hill of Alabama, John McClellan, William Fulbright, Norris Cotton, and I could go on; John Pastore of Rhode Island, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming. They are all gone now.

I look about me today and I see the desks and the chairs. They were here then. Then one after another, as I look about me, I can see those Senators, Wayne Morse, Wallace Bennett, Jacob Javits, and Herman Talmadge.

I stand alone in this Chamber as in a great banquet hall where men have come and gone, fallen like winter's withered leaves. There is only one other Senator today who was here when I came here: STROM THURMOND.

The Senate is a far different place, far different from what it was when the Senator who is presiding over this Senate today, Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD, was a page boy; a different Senate. Yes, it is a different time. But the memories of those men and that woman who gave her "Declaration of Conscience," Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, are still in my heart.

I begin now to make a few remarks about one of those Senators whose names I have mentioned, the late Senator Herman Talmadge. We heard the distinguished Senator from the State of Georgia yesterday, Mr. ZEL MILLER, speak of the passing of Herman Tal-

madge. As a colleague of the late Herman Talmadge, I say these few words in memory of him.

Mr. President, there was once a saying in the state of Georgia that "if you were not a Talmadge man, you were a communist."

That saying spoke so well of the high regard, the esteem, and the respect that the people of that proud southern State, which was one of the original 13 States, possessed for the Talmadge family and why the Talmadges were such a politically prominent family for so many years.

The Talmadge dynasty began in 1926—I was a little boy in a 2-room school house in southern West Virginia that year—when Eugene Talmadge was elected Commissioner of Agriculture. He was later elected Governor of Georgia to an unprecedented four terms.

It continued with his son, Herman Eugene Talmadge whose death we mourn today. Herman Eugene Talmadge served the State of Georgia first as Governor, 1948–1955, and then as a United States Senator, 1957–1980.

He had been in this body 2 years when I came and when the father of the Presiding Officer today, the late Thomas Dodd, came to the Senate with me. We came together from the House where we had previously served together.

During the Talmadge tenure, other powerful political leaders emerged in that great state, and obtained state and national offices. These included Senator Richard Russell, who sleeps peacefully today under a southern sky in a lonely cemetery in Georgia. I stood in that cemetery, at the grave of the late Senator Richard Russell.

Then there was President Jimmy Carter. I served as majority leader in this body during the years of his Presidency. Then there was Senator Sam Nunn, whom we all know, remember, and respect, and for whom we have an enormously high regard.

But the Talmadges were always there!

Some maintain that the Talmadge reign ended in 1980 when Senator Herman Talmadge lost his bid for reelection. But I can't help but believe that it did not end until this past Wednesday night when this sharp-witted man of simple values, who spent so much of his life in public service and who did so much to make his State and our Nation better, passed away. His passing should serve to remind all of us how much we need people who are dedicated to public service.

Herman Eugene Talmadge's public service began during World War II. Now listen to this: he was serving in the Navy when Pearl Harbor was attacked. He immediately requested combat duty, and participated in a number of important naval engagements during the war, including the invasion of Guadalcanal and the Battle of Okinawa. He was present at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

Upon the death of his father, Herman Talmadge became Governor of Georgia, and his administration is regarded as

one of the most progressive administrations in the history of that great state of Georgia.

In 1957, he took a seat in the Senate. I can see him standing over there, a man of few words. He was like John Pastore. Those two men were among the sharpest witted Senators with whom I have ever served.

In 1957, Herman Talmadge began an extraordinary career, which included serving as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, where he became known as the "champion of American agriculture" because of the imprint he left on almost all farm legislation that was passed during his tenure as chairman. He authored legislation to expand and improve the School Lunch Program. He helped to develop the Food Stamp Program. As chairman of the Agriculture Committee and a crusader for rural development, Senator Talmadge established a rural development subcommittee and led the enactment of the Rural Development Act of 1972.

He was a member of the Senate Finance Committee—there was a sharp brain on a great committee, the Senate Finance Committee. I have never seen men or women in this Senate whose brains were more sharp than that of Herman Talmadge.

He was also very active on welfare legislation long before it became a popular issue to promote, and he authored a provision giving tax credits to private businesses to provide job training. There was a pioneer!

Talmadge was always a powerful proponent of programs calculated to get people on their feet, and to give them the means with which to secure their future and the future of their children. He was just as adamantly opposed to programs he felt perpetuated cycles of dependency, "You gotta have more people pulling the wagon than riding," he was fond of saying. He could say it crisply, succinctly, right to the point.

Senator Talmadge came to national attention in 1973, when he was appointed to serve on the Watergate Committee. According to an article on him in the Georgia Historical Quarterly, Senator Talmadge:

... thought the Watergate investigation was one of the most important events in the history of the United States [because] it demonstrated how a republican form of government [This is not a democracy, it is a republic; it is a republican form of Government] could correct the conduct of public officials and alert others not to make the same mistake.

It was during the Watergate hearings that the American people were able to observe for themselves the penetrating, get-to-the-heart-of-the-matter style of Senator Talmadge, and I am sure they were impressed.

Despite Senator Talmadge's productive and historic achievements in the Senate, his life was not without adversity. While serving in this Chamber,