United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 150 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 2004 No. 79

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 8, 2004.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN BOOZMAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for 5 minutes.

REMEMBERING RONALD REAGAN

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, not 24 hours after Ronald Reagan had passed away, I had the opportunity to talk to a great American, Ronald Reagan's Secretary of State, George P. Shultz. He already by Sunday afternoon had penned a statement, which was so moving that I asked him if I could share it with my colleagues. Secretary Shultz agreed, so I would like to do that at this point, Mr. Speaker.

He entitles this ''Remembering Ronald Reagan.'' It reads as follows:

''We have lost Ronald Reagan, but his ideas remain with us, as vital as ever. We can remember the gifts he gave us, his advocacy of freedom, his contributions to our security, his belief in America and his restoration of our belief in ourselves.

''When he took office as Governor of California, Ronald Reagan took responsibility for a state that was in rocky shape; when he left office, California was golden again. When Ronald Reagan took office as the President of the United States, the country was adrift, inflation was out of control, the economy was in the doldrums, and the Cold War was as cold as it had ever been. When he left office inflation was under control, the economy was expanding, the Cold War was all over but the shouting, and America once again stood tall.

''Ronald Reagan brought so much to this country. He started with carefully thought-out ideas and he put them to work effectively. He had a strong and constructive agenda, much of it labeled impossible and unattainable in the early years of his presidency. He challenged the conventional wisdom: On arms control, on the possibility of movement toward freedom in the communist-dominated world, on the need to stand up to Iran in the Persian Gulf, on the superiority of market and enterprise-based economies. The world learned when Ronald Reagan faced down the air traffic controllers in 1981 that he could dig in and fight to win. The world learned in Grenada that he would use military force if needed. He did not accept that extensive political opposition doomed an attractive idea. He would fight resolutely for an idea, believing that, if it was valid, he could persuade the American people to support it. He changed the national and international agenda on issue after issue. He was an optimist; he spoke the vocabulary of opportunity. He had a vision of what he stood for and what we aspire to as a nation.

''Ronald Reagan had and could express a clear and simple view of a complex world. Every Sunday, he brought acorns down from Camp David to feed the squirrels outside the Oval Office. The squirrels at the White House hadn't had it so good since Ike cleared the area to put in a putting green. His most endearing aspect was his fundamental decency. He appealed to people's best hopes, not their fears; to their confidence, rather than their doubts.

''Ronald Reagan was a doer, a pragmatist, a man who enjoyed hard physical tasks, as in the ranch work he loved to do. But that brush clearing and fence fixing was a symbol, too; he wanted to be doing it himself because from the land came not only strength and clarity, but a vision, the vision of the West and the endless horizon. The American people liked Ronald Reagan and reelected him in one of the biggest landslides in history because he trusted them and he conveyed to them that they need not be bound, tied down by class or race, or childhood misfortune, or poverty, or bureaucracy. They, the people, could make something of themselves; indeed, they could remake themselves endlessly.

''But beneath this pragmatic attitude lay a bedrock of principle and purpose with which I was proud to be associated. He believed in being strong enough to defend our interests, but he viewed that strength as a means, not an end in itself. Ronald Reagan had confidence in himself and in his ideas and was ready to negotiate from the strength so evident by the mid-1980s.

''He was a fervent anti-communist who could comprehend and believe that people everywhere would choose to throw off the communist system if they ever had the chance. And he worked hard to give them that chance. He favored open trade because he had confidence in the ability of Americans to compete, and he had confidence that

Printed on recycled paper.

an integrated world economy would benefit America. He stuck to his agenda.

''The points he made, however consummate the delivery, were unmistakably real in his mind and heart, an American creed: Defend your country, value your family, make something of yourself, tell government to get off your back, tell the tyrants to watch their step. Ronald Reagan conveyed simple truths that were especially welcome because 'nowadays everything seems so complicated.' What he said ran deep and wide among the people.

''Reagan as president was a Republican, a conservative, a man of the right. But these labels will mislead historians who do not see beyond them, for Americans could see some of Ronald Reagan in themselves. You couldn't figure him out like a fact, because to Reagan, the main fact was a vision. He came from the heartland of the country, where people could be down-to-earth, yet feel the sky is the limit, not ashamed of or cynical about the American dream.

''Not far from Ronald Reagan's small town of Dixon, Illinois, is Jane Addams' small town of Cedarville; not far from Cedarville is Ulysses Grant's small town of Galena. And not far from Galena is Carl Sandburg's Galesburg. Reagan had something of them all: His heart going out to the people; his will ready to fight for the country; his voice able to move the nation. And, as Carl Sandburg wrote it, 'The republic is a dream. Nothing happens unless first a dream.' ''

TRIBUTE TO RONALD REAGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, there are few leaders who we can look to who truly embody the characteristics of what a leader should be. Ronald Reagan embodied them all.

He was a man of principle; he was a man of action. Unlike many who just talk about their convictions, he was a man who acted upon them. As a man of deep faith, he brought conviction to the presidency, knowing what he believed and why he believed it. Yes, he was ''Mr. President;'' and indeed a role model, a man of conviction and courage.

He once said, ''A leader, once convinced a particular course of action is the right one, must have the determination to stick with it and be undaunted when the going gets rough.''

It was this conviction and courage that enabled him to lead the world out of the Cold War into an age when communism no longer thrived. As he put it, ''We did not seek the role of leadership that has been thrust upon us. But whether we like it or not, the events of our time demand America's participation.''

My wife Anne and I had the privilege of meeting President Reagan at the White House for a St. Patrick's Day event in 1982. As we chatted for a few minutes, I remember being in the presence of someone great. I told him that we were praying for him. He shook my hand, and in a genuine, soft-spoken voice, he thanked us.

His convictions guided him on social issues as well. In 1983, on the tenth anniversary of Roe v. Wade, he wrote a 9 page article to the American people laying out his opposition to the abominable practice of abortion. In it he wrote:

''We cannot thrive as a free nation when some men decide that others are not fit to live and should be abandoned to abortion and infanticide. My administration is dedicated to the preservation of America as a free land, and there is no cause more important for preserving that freedom than affirming the transcendent right to life of all human beings, the right without which no other rights have any meaning.''

Our founders believed in the idea of America. It was an idea of freedom and justice for all. Reagan believed in America, and, more significantly, he believed in the American people. Rather than simply imposing his principles upon others, he redefined the mainstream by giving them something to believe in. It was this quality of principled, caring leadership that inspired many, including me, to act upon our convictions, believing that the American way was just and right.

As we mourn the passing of our 40th President, we must not allow his legacy to die with him. His legacy is a continued belief in the idea of America. To carry it on, we must not only look to what has been, but we must look forward to what will be. Because of the work of Ronald Reagan, the idea has prevailed. It is up to us to ensure that we continue his optimism for the future. President Reagan left us a legacy to uphold.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Reverend John Boyles, National Capital Presbytery, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, we come before You on this day to ask that You would be with all here today as servants of Your will, and that of this Nation's people, in giving honor for service to country, this land of the free. And strengthen all here today in the work of this body, to establish steadfast and righteous rules of law to guide and direct the way of this Nation.

O Lord God, that here would be frontiers of freedom just as there were in foreign fields on beachheads of liberation which are remembered and honored in these days.

O Lord God, before You, and gathered here, we are met to lift up to You and remember those who have given of themselves in highest service to this Nation. O Lord, You have been our dwelling place in all generations and now this House, this Chamber would prepare to receive under its dome, a hallowed place of honor for one who served as highest leader of this Nation. Prepare here now, O Lord, those assembled to give honor for service and dedication to America of Ronald Reagan, that in honoring his service, that the service to Nation given by those here in this House might be rededicated and strengthened; that in honoring the grace and goodness of a man who served his Nation's people, that all here would be renewed in their dedication to the good of all, and the building up of all, and even then knowing, before You, O God, that if this earthly house of a tabernacle were desolved that there is a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. May you, O God, bless the work of our hands here today. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WOLF led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1887. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug addiction treatments by medical practitioners in group practices.

S. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the celebration in 2004 of the 150th anniversary of the Grand Excursion of 1854.

S. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the late Ronald Wilson Reagan, 40th President of the United States.

IN TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I join with others in the House in expressing the deepest condolences to Nancy Reagan and the Reagan family on the passing of Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the United States of America, and in paying tribute to President Reagan as we remember his Presidency and what he meant to our country and, indeed, to the world.

I deeply admired and respected President Reagan. I had the good fortune to run for the 10th Congressional District of Virginia seat in Congress in November of 1980 when he was elected to his first term. Some called my victory then ''on Reagan's coattails.'' I have no doubt that I am in Congress today because of President Reagan.

I will always be grateful that after my two successful bids for Congress Ronald Reagan led the ticket I was on and I became a member of the class of 1980. I am sure all members of the class of 1980 would agree, President Reagan made us feel good again. He gave us hope. He inspired us. He gave us optimism because he was an optimist. His legacy belongs not only to America but to the world.

I saw a woman in California being interviewed. She was holding a bouquet of flowers and tears were streaming down her face. She had a broken English accent and identified herself as a Russian immigrant. She said she had to come to the makeshift memorial outside the funeral home where President Reagan was resting because, ''I owe my life to President Reagan.''

Mr. Speaker, I will close by sharing his own words spoken in August 1992 about how he wanted to be remembered. President Reagan said, ''Whatever else history may say about me when I am gone, I hope it will record that I appealed to your best hopes, not your worst fears, to your confidence rather than your doubts, and may all of you as Americans never forget your heroic origins, never fail to seek divine guidance, and never, never lose your God-given optimism.''

Mr. Speaker, we thank God for the life of Ronald Wilson Reagan.

RONALD WILSON REAGAN—HELPING US REMEMBER

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last week as I reflected on the anniversary of D-Day, I recalled President Reagan's speech on the 40th anniversary of that first day of liberation of Europe on June 6, 1984. President Reagan spoke of ''the men of Normandy'' who ''had faith that what they were doing was right, faith that they fought for all humanity, faith that a just God would grant them mercy on this beachhead, or on the next.''

As he so often did, his conviction and passion, his grace and sincerity connected a distant event to the struggle each and every human being faces every day, fighting to know what we are doing is right.

Later that day he told a different audience, ''We will always remember. We will always be proud. We will always be prepared so that we may always be free.''

Newsweek called this freedom, which President Reagan mentioned in 1984, the freedom ''from self-doubt, from the Soviet threat, from uneasiness about our national power and capacity to do great things.''

This was Reagan's gift to his country. He knew that America was great and that our greatness had not come without a price. Indeed, we will always remember, Mr. President. We will always remember so that we may always be free.

HONORING PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I was farming and in the Michigan legislature when Ronald Reagan took office. With President Reagan, he not only led the country but restored America's confidence. He renewed our sense of America's goodness and America's greatness. And with that assurance, the American people achieved great things.

When Ronald Reagan came into office, we had Watergate, defeat in Vietnam, we surrendered control over the Panama Canal. Vietnam fell to Communism and Cambodia soon followed. The Sandinistas took control of Nicaragua. The Ayatollah Khomenini held 52 American hostages for more than a year at our embassy in Tehran.

Inflation stood at 13.5 percent and interest rates reached 21 percent. People in America had lost their optimism and pride in our country, and it was Ronald Reagan that brought us back. It was Ronald Reagan who turned it around. He never lost faith in the American people, and he had enough optimism to restore our lost confidence and get America back on its feet.

That is what impressed me so much in those days, that tremendous turnaround from so many being down to being proud again of America. He believed that we could cut taxes and restore our economy, and we did. By the end of his term, the U.S. economy had grown by a third.

He believed we could stand up proudly for American values around the world and stand up to the Soviet Union, and we did. It was President Reagan's resolve that halted the march of Communism in Central America and Afghanistan. It was Reagan's resolve that nurtured the Solidarity movement in Poland, and gave heart to the dissidents of the Soviet Bloc.

Ultimately, it was President Reagan's faith in American ideals and his steadfast determination that led to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the liberation of Eastern Europe.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it was that leadership and vision for America that made Ronald Reagan special. And now the country mourns and the world remembers in the death of a great world leader.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1803

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 03 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, DC, June 8, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on June 8, 2004 at 2:37 p.m. and said to contain

a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress of the death of Ronald Reagan.

With Best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

THE DEATH OF RONALD WILSON REAGAN, THE 40TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Congress of the United States:

By this Message, I officially inform you of the death of Ronald Reagan, the fortieth President of the United States.

Ronald Reagan was a great leader and a good man. He had the confidence that comes with conviction, the strength that comes with character, the grace that comes with humility, and the humor that comes with wisdom.

Through his leadership, spirit, and abiding faith in the American people, President Reagan gave our Nation a renewed optimism. With his courage and moral clarity, he enhanced America's security and advanced the spread of peace, liberty, and democracy to millions of people who had lived in darkness and oppression. As America's President, he helped change the world.

The sun has now set on Ronald Reagan's extraordinary American life. Just as he told us that our Nation's best days are yet to come, we know that the same is true for him.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 8, 2004.*

EXPRESSING PROFOUND REGRET AND SORROW OF THE HOUSE ON THE DEATH OF RONALD WILSON REAGAN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 663) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 663

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has learned with profound regret and sorrow of the death of Ronald Wilson Reagan, former President of the United States of America.

Resolved, That the House tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the former President in their bereavement.

Resolved, That in recognition of the many virtues, public and private, of one who served with distinction as President, the Speaker shall appoint a committee of the House to join with such Members of the Senate as may be designated, to attend the funeral services of the former President.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy of the same to the family of the former President.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the former President.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, he was a gift to us: the healthy, hearty child handed down from God to John and Nelle Reagan in Tampico, Illinois, in 1911; the strong, athletic young man handed up from the bustling, laughing, big-shouldered Midwest of his youth; the underrated actor, the underrated labor leader, the underrated politician; and the visionary who foresaw America's victory in the Cold War and brought about that victory with wit, will, and undaunted valor for 8 heroic years.

Everything that America is, and everything that mankind can be, was in our 40th President: wisdom, mercy, humor, honesty, honor, and courage.

In an hour of doubt and fear, Ronald Reagan rose in the West, reminded his Nation of its unique mission in history, and with the help of a few million friends, worked the great miracle of the age. And he did it all smiling through the condescending insults of his critics, who, bless their hearts, could never quite get past his infuriating optimism.

They said Ronald Reagan could ruin the economy, but in fact he led it to heights of strength and prosperity never before witnessed in history.

They said Reagan would provoke our enemies to war, but in fact he bent our enemies to surrender without firing a single shot.

They said Ronald Reagan was an ''amiable dunce,'' but in fact he was a fearless intellectual warrior, who marshaled words like soldiers to fight battles of ideas across a table or across a continent, and won.

Which is why his death, even after a decade of slow, agonizing decline, comes as a shock to all of us. For Ronald Reagan was not just a man. He was the personification of an idea. And not just an idea, but the idea: the irreducible American idea that this Nation, founded by a generation of heroes upon the self-evident truth of equality under God, is possessed of a special commission in the affairs of men.

According to Ronald Reagan, and according to Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Kennedy before him, America is not just another Nation. Instead, we are the last, best hope on Earth; the torch of freedom guiding mankind through the darkness; the living promise to all times and men that despite the relentless march of tyranny, the ultimate victory of liberty is assured.

And people wonder where he got his optimism. Of course Ronald Reagan was an optimist. He was an American. In his life, the United States pulled the world through the Great Depression, two great world wars, and back from the brink of nuclear holocaust. And all the while, despite all the hardship, indeed perhaps because of it, America got stronger, richer, and, as far as he was concerned, better.

Reagan's confidence and optimism in his country were simply extensions of his confidence and optimism in his countrymen. He knew the things Americans had done, repelling the British, freeing the slaves, settling the West, liberating Europe, shooting the Moon, and simply could not see this arc of history as anything but the irresistible advance of freedom against oppression; or as Reagan sublimely put it: ''We win, and they lose.''

''We'' are those who seek to defend human dignity, and ''they'' are those who seek to stifle it. This was not a mere political calculation. To Ronald Reagan, the innate dignity of man was a spark of the Divine, a light created in God's image that the darkness could not overcome. He saw it as his role in our Nation and America's role in the world, for that matter, to liberate people from the shackles of government, so that they might first enjoy their right of self-determination, and then share with their neighbors the blessings of faith, hope, and charity.

Reagan knew these were the virtues that built our Nation and remain the essential ingredients of American achievement, the tonic that has sustained the United States for more than 200 years, in Emerson's words, as ''the country of tomorrow.''

Reagan loved that quote, and the idea behind it; that even as we stand today as the oldest democracy on Earth, we remain the youthful champion of liberty and justice, best poised of all nations to lead mankind in the uncertain future. He believed it was true because he knew it had to be.

He knew that without the American Nation, that is without the American people and their steadfast adherence to the true and the good, the West could fail in the Cold War and fail the cause of freedom around the world. And so he never let failure become an option.

From the earliest days of his administration, President Reagan stood before the world and proclaimed the United States' commitment to freedom. He called the Soviet Union the Evil Empire and declared that ''regimes planted by bayonets do not take root.'' He met with Pope John Paul II and pledged to assist and equip the Solidarity movement in Poland. He called the Soviet's bluff at Reykjavik and went to the Brandenburg Gate to challenge Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev to ''tear down this wall.''

Around the world, his words and deeds filtered down to the oppressed citizens behind the Iron Curtain who knew, for the first time, that the American President and his people were coming to the rescue; that the truth about the evils of Communism

was being exposed to the world, and that the West had made a conscious decision that the Cold War was not to be managed, but fought and won.

To Ronald Reagan, the answers to the world's problems were ''not simplistic,'' ''but they were simple.'' In foreign policy, evil must be confronted. Domestically, more government is not the solution; it is the problem. Publicly, honesty is the best policy. And privately, follow the golden rule.

This was not merely the recipe for a spectacular career, which dominated and forever altered the map of the world, or for the national pride he restored to an America that, under his watch, became freer, stronger, and more prosperous than any nation in history. It was also the recipe for a full life of love and friendship, an ineffable romance with his wife, Nancy.

In short, he left the world a better place than he found it and left his country with policies in place to solve problems great and small. It is for us, then, who inhabit the world he shaped, to finish the work he began. For we honor him best not by our words today, but our deeds tomorrow, and the next day and the next, to do right by each other, right by our Nation, and right by our responsibilities to history.

Though he may no longer be with us, Mr. Speaker, we still live in an Age of Reagan. Come Friday afternoon, he will be laid to rest, after making one final journey home to his beloved California coast. But even as we say our tearful goodbyes that evening, and the sun sets out West over the Pacific, we will find in ourselves the strength to carry on without our hero.

We will simply do as Reagan did at the end of any long and difficult day. We will turn and look to the east with anticipation and wonder, and wait for another hopeful dawn.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the minority leader.

□ 1815

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, with the death of Ronald Reagan and the dignity with which he left us, there is truly mourning in America. If the meaning of a life can be measured by the hearts touched by one's death, the outpouring of grief at the death of our 40th President speaks to the distinctly American life that was Ronald Wilson Reagan.

We Californians mourn Ronald Reagan as our Governor; all Americans mourn Ronald Reagan as our President; and people the world over mourn Ronald Reagan, the passionate voice for freedom.

Today a grateful Nation remembers Ronald Reagan the man. We remember his indomitable optimism and abiding love of country. Ronald Reagan understood the greatness of America has always been the character of the American people. As Americans, we have always dared to dream. And so President Reagan appealed to the enduring belief that sustains us as a people: That America's best days are yet to come.

We remember his leadership. Those of us on this side of the aisle may not have always stood with him on matters of policy, but we always knew where he stood, as he did us, when it came to matters of principle. And though firm in his convictions, President Reagan was not afraid of compromise. Indeed, the lifelong crusader against communism will be remembered for signing the first agreement with the Soviet Union to actually destroy nuclear weapons.

We remember his eloquence. After the loss of our Challenger astronauts, President Reagan consoled a grieving Nation. And whether in front of the Berlin Wall, or overlooking the beaches of Normandy, he echoed the democratic aspirations of freedom-loving people everywhere.

We remember his grace and humor. This is a story that perhaps our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), understands and appreciates better than most in the Chamber. When Ronald Reagan was Governor of California, he came to the legislative chamber to deliver the State of the State Address. Because it was near the time of his birthday, they wheeled in a birthday cake and sang Happy Birthday to then-Governor Reagan. I have to add at that time, the Speaker of the Assembly of California was a giant of a man, Jess Unruh, and who sometimes did not see eye to eye with then-Governor Reagan. They sang Happy Birthday, and Governor Reagan blew out the candles. Someone said, ''Governor, did you make a wish?''

Mr. Speaker, the Governor looked up and said, ''Yes, I made a wish, but it did not come true; he is still there,'' as he spoke to the then-speaker.

At the end of the day, though, President Reagan knew whatever may divide us by party is dwarfed by what unites us as Americans. Speaker Tip O'Neill famously told of how he and the President clashed by day, but were friends after 6 p.m., prompting the President to begin his phone calls, ''Tip, is it after 6 p.m.?''

We remember Ronald Reagan's faith in his country, in his family, and in his God. In that poignant letter 10 years ago announcing his battle with Alzheimer's disease, President Reagan wrote, ''When the Lord calls me home, whenever that may be, I will leave with the greatest love for this country of ours and eternal optimism for its future. I know that for America, there will always be a bright new dawn ahead,'' that dawn referenced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY).

We remember Ronald Reagan's dignity, the dignity with which he lived and led our country, and the dignity with which he died, turning the long good-bye of his final years into a lesson for all of us.

And all Americans, and I know everyone who serves in the Congress of the United States for sure, have been touched by the dignity, private strength and public grace of Nancy Reagan and the Reagan family to whom we offer our prayers and deepest condolences. Our Nation is in your debt for the care and love you gave our President and the dignity with which you held his hands at the end.

I hope it is a comfort to Mrs. Reagan and the Reagan family that the whole world mourns their loss and is praying for them at this sad time.

For his eloquent defense of freedom, for his leadership style of conviction and compromise, for his eternal optimism for the future, America pays tribute to President Ronald Wilson Reagan.

May God bless Ronald Reagan, may God bless this country that he loved and led, may Ronald Reagan rest in peace.

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) please assume the Chair.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT).

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and the legacy of our Nation's 40th President, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

He was born in the small town of Tampico, Illinois, which is in my congressional district, and grew up in Dixon, another town some of my constituents call home. It was there that he learned the common-sense values and virtues that helped him reshape not only our Nation, but also the world.

When I first ran for public office in 1980, for the Illinois Legislature, Ronald Reagan was running for President. Back then people did not have a lot of faith in America and what America could do. What made him so special was his willingness to step forward at a time when the rest of the world was stepping back and remind us what made America ''The Shining City on the Hill.'' He restored our faith in America, and he made us proud to be Americans again.

His easy-going personality and a sense of humor endeared him to the people he served. His word was his bond. It was genuine. His honesty and sincerity were the foundation of his strength while working with Democrats and Republicans in both Houses of Congress.

The world struggled against communism, but our country stood tall as Ronald Reagan's perseverance led the world to freedom. As a former history teacher, I have taught students about George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. I have taught them about our fellow Illinoisan, Abraham Lincoln, and I have taught them about FDR and JFK. History has now called Ronald Reagan to take his place alongside the most noble of our countrymen. Here in the

People's House, thousands of Americans will file in the Capitol Rotunda to honor the People's President.

He will be remembered as a symbol of peace through strength, but most of all we will remember him for the hope he gave to the rest of the world that freedom was possible. His grit, his sheer willpower made it possible for more people to walk in freedom today than at any other time throughout history.

Not only was he an ambassador of the American people and the American way of life, President Reagan was an ambassador of faith. He reminded us of his faith when America grieved the loss of the seven astronauts of the Challenger space shuttle. He said, ''We will never forget them, nor the last time we saw them, this morning as they prepared for the journey and waved goodbye and 'slipped the surly bonds of Earth' to 'touch the face of God.' ''

Tonight, as we honor the man who believed America was a ''Shining City on the Hill,'' we should remember his words to the students of his alma mater, Eureka College in Illinois. He said, ''Live each day to the fullest. Live each day with enthusiasm, optimism and hope. If you do, I am convinced that your contribution to this wonderful experiment we call America will be profound.''

With Godspeed, Mr. President. God bless Ronald Reagan. God bless America.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 355, nays 0, not voting 80, as follows:

[Roll No. 229]

YEAS—355

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—80

Ackerman
Alexander
Ballance
Becerra
Bilirakis
Brady (PA)
Burns
Capps
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Clay
Collins
Conyers
Cubin
Delahunt
DeMint
Deutsch
Dingell
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Dunn
English
Evans
Fattah
Frost
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Graves
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Houghton
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Kucinich
Lampson
Larson (CT)
Lee
Lofgren
Lynch
Majette
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McInnis
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Ney
Ose
Payne
Pombo
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Rush
Sanders
Shadegg
Skelton
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Tauzin
Tiahrt
Turner (TX)
Wexler
Woolsey

□ 1855

So the resolution was agreed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 229 on the Bereavement resolution I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question is on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 318, noes 29, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 86, as follows:

[Roll No. 230]

AYES—318

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Cooper
Cox
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doggett

Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Moore
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Obey
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Stearns
Stenholm
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—29

Capuano
Costello
Filner
Gillmor
Hart
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kennedy (MN)
Larsen (WA)
LoBiondo
Moran (KS)
Oberstar
Olver
Otter
Peterson (MN)
Ramstad
Sabo
Sandlin
Slaughter
Strickland
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Visclosky
Waters
Weller
Wu

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Tancredo

NOT VOTING—86

Ackerman
Ballance
Becerra
Bilirakis
Brady (PA)
Burns
Capps
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Clay
Collins
Conyers
Crane
Cubin
Cummings
Delahunt
DeMint
Deutsch
Dingell
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Dunn
English
Evans
Fattah
Frost
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Graves
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Houghton
Jefferson
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Kucinich
Lampson
Larson (CT)
Lee
Lofgren
Lynch
Majette
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McInnis
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Ney
Osborne
Ose
Payne
Pombo
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Rodriguez
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Rush
Sanders
Shadegg
Skelton
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Tauzin
Tiahrt
Turner (TX)
Wexler
Woolsey

□ 1913

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 230 on approving the journal, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, personal reasons prevented me from being present for legislative business scheduled for today, Tuesday, June 8, 2004. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on H. Res. 663, a privileged bereavement resolution for former President Ronald W. Reagan (Rollcall vote No. 229), and ''aye'' on approving the Journal (Rollcall vote No. 230).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 229, expressing the profound regret and sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of Ronald Wilson Reagan, former President of the United States of America (H. Res. 663); and rollcall vote No. 230, a vote on the Journal. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' for rollcall vote Nos. 229 and 230.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 664, MOURNING THE PASSING OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time to consider in the House House Resolution 664:

the resolution shall be considered as read for amendment;

the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution to final adoption without intervening motion, except (1) 2 hours of debate on the resolution on the legislative day of June 8, 2004, equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees; (2) one motion to adjourn offered by the Majority Leader or his designee on the legislative day of June 8, 2004; and (3) 3 hours of debate on the resolution on the legislative day of June 9, 2004, equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees;

on each demand of the Majority Leader or his designee, it shall be in order to debate the resolution on the legislative day of June 8, 2004, for an additional hour equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and Minority Leader or their designees; and,

notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair at any time may postpone further consideration of the resolution until a time designated by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 2004

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, June 14, 2004, it adjourn to meet at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 15.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 2004, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING HIS EXCELLENCY HAMID KARZAI, PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSITIONAL ISLAMIC STATE OF AFGHANISTAN

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Tuesday, June 15, 2004, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving a joint meeting of His Excellency Hamid Karzai, President of the Government of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 2004

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with on Tuesday, June 15, 2004.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in

order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of today and as designee of the majority leader, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 664) mourning the passing of President Ronald Reagan and celebrating his service to the people of the United States and his leadership in promoting the cause of freedom for all the people of the world, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 664

Whereas President Ronald Reagan reminded us that our great Nation was founded and built by people with great dreams and the courage to take great risks;

Whereas President Reagan reminded his countrymen of the Nation's calling in world history: ''From our forefathers to our modern day immigrants, we've come from every corner of the earth, from every race and every ethnic background, and we've become a new breed in the world. We're Americans, and we have a rendezvous with destiny.'';

Whereas President Reagan championed freedom and democracy throughout the world, bringing courage to millions of people suffering the bondage of tyranny and oppression;

Whereas on June 12, 1987, President Reagan stood at the Brandenburg Gate, the symbol of communism's brutal oppression, and demanded: ''General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!'';

Whereas on November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was torn down, signifying the end of the Cold War;

Whereas President Reagan, and his wife Nancy, brought dignity and respect to the White House and dedicated their lives to promoting national pride and to bettering the quality of life in the United States and throughout the world;

Whereas on May 16, 2002, Congress bestowed the congressional gold medal in recognition of their service to the Nation;

Whereas Ronald Reagan's eloquence united Americans in times of triumph and tragedy;

Whereas on January 28, 1986, President Reagan comforted a grieving nation as Americans mourned the death of seven American astronauts who ''slipped the surly bonds of earth to touch the face of God'';

Whereas President Reagan spent the twilight of his life as he always lived, leading a fight against Alzheimer's disease with faith, courage, and dignity, with the greatest love for the Nation and eternal optimism for its future;

Whereas by opening his heart to the Nation about his affliction with Alzheimer's disease, President Reagan promoted greater awareness of this condition; and

Whereas President Reagan appealed to the best hopes of the American people, not their worst fears, and to their confidence rather than their doubts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its deepest appreciation for the profound public service of President Ronald Reagan;

(2) expresses its condolences to Nancy Reagan and to Patti, Michael, Ron, and the entire Reagan family;

(3) calls on the people of the United States to reflect on the record of President Reagan during this national period of remembrance and to remember always his encouraging words: ''We have every right to dream heroic dreams.''; and

(4) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of President Reagan.

□ 1915

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the resolution shall be debatable on this legislative day for 2 hours, equally divided and controlled by the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees which may be extended for an additional hour on each demand of the Majority Leader or his designee.

The resolution shall be debatable on the legislative day of June 9, 2004, for 3 hours equally divided and controlled by the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees.

The Chair at any time may postpone further consideration of the resolution until a time designated by the Speaker.

The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), as the designee of the Majority Leader, and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), as the designee to the Minority Leader, each will control 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, through the years of having the opportunity to know President Ronald Reagan, one could go down many a pathway in recalling his greatness. My first recollection of Ronald Reagan, I can recall clearly I was lying on the living room floor, and he was giving this speech on behalf of Barry Goldwater. The remarks in that speech entitled, ''A Time For Choosing,'' never to forget, ''You and I have a rendezvous with destiny. We will preserve for our children this, the last best hope of man on Earth, or we will sentence them to take the last step into a thousand years of darkness.'' I will never forget rolling over on the floor and saying to my family, ''This guy ought to be Governor of California.'' And, by golly, just 2 years later, he was: Governor Ronald Reagan, elected in 1966 by the people of California.

Two years after that, a group of seven Republican freshmen legislators were invited to the Governor's home for a little dinner. They had a set of card tables in the living room, a couple sat down at one card table, I sat on an extra chair, and, lo and behold, the Governor sat down beside me. The gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) may remember that I was a bit more brash in those days than I choose to be now.

And so almost immediately, I raised the subject of interest to me to the then-Governor Reagan. I asked him what he thought about preschool and child care. It did not take 30 seconds for me to begin to understand that I had asked the right question, for Governor Reagan knew an awful lot more about preschool and child care than I ever thought of knowing. He and Nancy had been thinking about this subject for some time. And indeed, as a result of that beginning point of working together in this very special area of education, the Child Development Act was signed in 1972 by Governor Reagan and became the first major State quality day care programming that included health components and education components and involved parental responsibilities as well.

The Governor was way ahead of the curve, as one might see; for some 25 years later, Washington discovered the importance of child care.

Another illustration of an interesting side of the Governor who by many was considered to be some way out there, far out on the right; but quickly those who would observe carefully recognized that this Governor was looking out for the benefit of all people of California and because of that, shortly he became very well known as an environmental Governor. He joined quickly with Governor Laxalt of Nevada, and together hand in hand they literally saved Lake Tahoe.

A leader way ahead of his time, it was my privilege to spend so much time in those early days with Governor Ronald Reagan. At another time in this evening's discussion I would like to spend a moment discussing with all of you my first experience with Governor Reagan when he became President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to President Ronald Reagan. President Reagan has been a part of my entire political life. President Reagan got his start in politics when he was elected Governor in 1966. Two years later, I got my start in politics when I was elected to the California legislature. I served in the State legislature until 1974, the last year of Governor Reagan's term. And, of course, I served in the Congress of the United States for the entire 8 years of his Presidency.

I knew from those early days that President Reagan had remarkable political skills. He is known as the Great

Communicator and, truly, he was. President Reagan knew how to connect with people. And he could articulate values and resonate across America and around the world with his ideals. He was also likable and charming.

For many years, President Reagan was actually my constituent. Hollywood, the place and the industry associated with it, had a great impact on his life. It refined his communication skills and honed his sense of drama and delivery. And it gave him something that many people do not fully appreciate, an understanding that in America, with hard work and honest values, Hollywood endings really can come true.

President Reagan thought our Nation should be a shining example to the world. And under his leadership, we were really admired and respected around the world. He viewed America as a city on the hill, a beacon for freedom and a model for democracy.

And here is another thing many people do not fully appreciate: President Reagan was a pragmatic leader. He had strong convictions, but if he learned that those convictions were taking America in the wrong direction, he had the confidence and the wisdom to change course.

As everyone knows, President Reagan was afflicted with Alzheimer's disease in the last 10 years of his life. President Reagan struggled with this terrible condition with great dignity. And with great courage he and his wife Nancy shared his struggle with the American people. It is a true tragedy that this country lost the opportunity to have this elder statesman involved and seek his advice and leadership in the last years of his life.

I know that all of us in this body would like to find a fitting way to honor President Reagan's life. For my part, I can think of no better tribute than an accelerated effort to address the horrific disease known as Alzheimer's. Mrs. Reagan, the President's beloved wife, bravely spoke out about this just last month. In her moving words she said, ''Science has presented us with a hope called stem cell research which may provide our scientists with many answers that for so long have been beyond our grasp. We have lost so much time already. I just really cannot bear to lose any more.'' Well, it is past time for us to seize the potential that Nancy Reagan identified. There could be no important or more lasting legacy to her husband.

America has lost a devoted citizen and a dedicated leader. I want Mrs. Reagan and the Reagan family to know they are in my heart and in my thoughts. President Reagan's passing is truly felt among Democrats and Republicans, by all Americans, and people of goodwill all around the world. We will certainly miss him.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

President Reagan came to Washington at a moment when our country was in great malaise. Interest rates had risen as high as 21½ percent. Inflation was raging the country. Jobs were very, very difficult to come by. And in typical Ronald Reagan fashion, the President for whom the glass was always more than half full, he began setting forth policies that reduced interest rates, that impacted inflation, and created jobs. He set a stage for tomorrow that would lead us all to believe in America again and have new hope and opportunity within our country.

It is my privilege, Mr. Speaker, to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT).

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for yielding this time to me and leading this important recognition today.

I also want to thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your special understanding of President Reagan from your work in the military serving alongside him in his days in the White House.

What all of those that served with the President or watched him from afar were able to see was how his optimistic leadership reinvigorated the American spirit and how it redefined the politics of his time. Born in a small town near the middle of America, this son of a shoe salesman rose to heights of gigantic proportion and lifted his countrymen along with him.

After facing his last great challenge with courage and patience, Ronald Reagan now takes his place where his vision is once again clear, his faith rewarded, and his storied sense of humor returned. He placed his faith in God along with economic and permanent freedom. And the world is a better place because of those beliefs.

President Reagan helped raise individuals up and helped tear down the Berlin Wall. He inspired us, and he was inspired by us. President Reagan's leadership inspired more current members of our conference on my side of the aisle than any other political figure in the 20th century.

When I became the majority whip in this Congress, I named the conference room in the whip's office the Reagan Room for the brief time I am privileged to make that designation. And I hope many of my colleagues come by that room during this week on the third floor of the Capitol and view the photographs there chronicling the life of this remarkable man from his days as a radio announcer to those that foreshadowed the end of the Soviet Union.

□ 1930

President Reagan said, We are a powerful force for good. With faith and courage we can perform great deeds and take freedom's next step, and we will.

America is taking freedom's next step, and we are doing so in large part because of President Ronald Wilson Reagan.

Today America's light shines a little dimmer because he is gone, but, Mr. Speaker, it shines much brighter than it would have if he had not been here. He made a difference in America. He made a difference in the world. Today people all over the world are remembering and recognizing that difference.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), distinguished member of the Committee on Government Reform, to offer his presentation on this resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues as we pay tribute to the life and legacy of President Reagan. A bigger-than-life screen actor and television personality, Ronald Reagan moved from being Governor of California in the 1960s to President of the United States and dominating American politics in the 1980s. He was the first President to be reelected to a second term since Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Media-made and media-presented, President Reagan got millions of Americans to feel proud of their Nation. America's 40-year Cold War with the Soviet Union cooled considerably and perhaps actually ended during Reagan's Presidency. Many Americans credit him with having achieved that significant outcome.

Born the son of a shoe salesman in small-town Illinois, President Reagan's impoverished but loving parents instilled in him a sense of optimism that carried him through college as an average student. After graduation, he worked for a few years as a sports broadcaster in Midwestern radio before landing a film contract with Warner Brothers, which took him to Hollywood in 1936.

Over the next 30 years, President Reagan made scores of films, including Army films produced during World War II. He hosted two popular television series and was actively engaged in politics as president of the Screen Actors Guild.

In the 1950s, President Reagan changed from being a Roosevelt New Deal Democrat to a conservative Republican. In 1966, he became Governor of California and was reelected in 1970. Using his popularity in California, he unsuccessfully challenged President Gerald Ford for the Republican nomination in 1976. He tried again and won the nomination in 1980 and thereafter defeated the incumbent Democrat Jimmy Carter. With his 1984 reelection victory, President Reagan became the most politically successful Republican President since President Eisenhower.

In the last 7 years, as President Reagan battled Alzheimer's disease, our Nation went from having zero drugs for this devastating disease to today having five new prescriptive drugs to help manage and treat the progression of Alzheimer's. Today it is

even possible to diagnose Alzheimer's with more than 90 percent accuracy. It is clear that Alzheimer's does not discriminate on whom it affects, regardless of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, political ideology or if one worked the fields, in the factories or in the Oval Office.

With now more than 4.5 million people suffering from this disease, the upsetting effects of Alzheimer's is growing faster than modern medicine can manage. This is only likely to become more complicated with the aging of the baby boomers, boosting the number of Alzheimer's patients to an astounding 11 to 16 million people by the middle of the century.

As a way to honor President Reagan, let us make the greatest commitment that we can to real investment in research for Alzheimer's disease and follow through with clinical trials to translate the research into treatments. We must now act to make the lives of all Alzheimer's patients more comfortable with a better quality of life, while hopefully being able to prevent this disease in the future.

Mr. President, as one might say in a western movie, you had a good ride and our country is proud to say, ''Much obliged.''

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY).

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for bringing this resolution to the floor today.

President Reagan's impact on America and the world is immeasurable. He ended the Cold War and restored America's confidence. His Republican administration rebuilt our economy with the help and support of a Democratic House of Representatives.

President Reagan achieved such successes because when you sat in a room with him, there could be over 1,000 people in the room, yet you felt like there was only the two of you, and his wonderful wit would put you at ease. That was a tremendous gift.

That is why some of his biggest political enemies were among his closest personal friends. It is why a staunch anti-Communist could negotiate with the President of the Soviet Union. President Reagan reached across and President Reagan connected with people.

President Reagan is now at rest. We mourn his passing, but we are grateful for the gifts he gave us: a safer world, strong economic base, and a renewed belief in America's greatness.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan will be laid to rest at his Presidential library in Simi Valley, California. It is where I began my political career as mayor and city councilman. It has been my home for more than 35 years.

President Reagan often spoke about a shining city on a hill. The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library is such a place. President Reagan will be laid to rest at the edge of a high hill where his library stands. His grave overlooks the farmlands, ranches and chaparral of the Tierra Rejada Valley. On a clear day, one can see the Channel Islands in the Pacific Ocean more than 30 miles away. It is a fitting place for America's greatest son.

Mr. Speaker, it is the end of an era, but it is the beginning of a legacy that will last forever. We will miss him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) is recognized as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today we remember a true leader, a statesman and a great man who led our country with dignity, with grace and with strength. President Reagan was the quintessential American who exemplified unbridled optimism, a strong sense of faith and the idea that our Nation was a true beacon for the world.

There is no doubt that among his greatest achievements was his resolve to end the Cold War so that other Nations could experience the glory of freedom and the power of democracy. His combination of political strength and personal appeal, his ability to communicate set the forces in motion for the walls of communism to crumble, and for this he will always be remembered.

However, President Reagan should also be remembered, especially in this House, for his willingness to fight in the political arena with dignity, with respect for his opponents, and his strong belief that democracy was for all of our citizens, even those with whom he might have disagreed. President Reagan exemplified civility and honor in an arena that is often lacking in both, and because of that he earned the goodwill not only of his supporters, but often of his friendly adversaries. In the end we remember a man, Ronald Reagan, not only as a great leader, but as a good and decent man.

My condolences and prayers are with his family and with his wife Nancy, who shared him with our country.

Mr. Speaker, we are all called by God for a special purpose with this turn at light that he gives us. Some nobility of purpose is embedded in each of us with that calling, and as it is the case with Ronald Reagan, there will be on his tombstone 1911 to 2004, but the most important thing on his tombstone will be the dash in between. For the fundamental call from God is always what will we do with the dash.

Ronald Reagan did great things with his dash. For those 93 years in that dash was actor, head of a union, broke down the barriers of communism, the Star Wars defense system, his legacy of rebuilding the Republican Party.

Yes, Ronald Reagan was a great man, and he, as so many of us, have heeded the call, and as I think of Ronald Reagan, I am reminded of the great prophet Isaiah who said in that great conversation when God called and said, who will go for us and whom shall we send, that great prophet Isaiah said, at no hesitation, here I am, Lord, send me.

Ronald Reagan responded the same way. I can almost see it. When the Lord called and said, who will go for us and who will we send to perform that nobility of purpose in life that Ronald Reagan did, which is the legacy of his Presidency, I can see him getting to attention and saying, here I am, Lord, send me.

God bless Ronald Reagan.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, we are all going to talk about President Reagan, Commander-in-Chief Reagan, leader of the free world Reagan. Some of us were privileged to know him in a different context. My friend from California (Mr. LEWIS), the chairman, has talked about his relationship with him when he was Governor of California.

I knew him in a number of different contexts, and I was always amazed at one thing, and that was he was the same person regardless of the context in which you met him, worked with him and was led by him.

In 1974, I decided that I would run for public office. He was then in the last year of his governorship, and he decided to come to Bakersfield, and so I planned an event for the Governor. We decided that we would charge what seemed to be an appropriate amount, $25 a head, and almost 500 people came to see the Governor. I had no doubts about why they were coming.

We picked him up at the airport, and when we got in the car, he started quizzing me about me, and so I was visiting with him. But as we got closer, I said, well, do you want to take just a little time now so that you can get ready for the event? He said, Bill, if I am not ready now, 5 minutes will not make any difference.

□ 1945

He was always prepared. He was always on time, whether it was a minor event or if it was a debate with other leaders of the world.

And you see him in a bunch of different contexts and you say, well, of course, because he was a movie star and he is supposed to carry himself. And the point I want to make, if I do not make any other point, is he was that way because of who he was, not because of what he did. Because, frankly, if you tried to write a script and went to Hollywood on Ronald Reagan's life, you would last about 2 minutes in the room. Because people are willing to suspend belief, but not that much.

And what I like most about the juxtaposition of Ronald Reagan and his

career, which was kind of molded out of the context that he found himself in, was that the American people were wise enough, first of all to choose him as Governor of California for the traditional two terms, had he chosen to run for a third term he probably could have gotten elected; and the American people chose him for two terms as President, a now constitutionally limited period of time. Were it not for that constitutional limit, he may have been elected again.

And so when you watch people recognizing Ronald Reagan as they pass the casket, as they did in California, many people will have an individual memory, perhaps a general shared one, and perhaps a personal one. For me, Ronald Reagan's life means that any American can do anything any American wants to do. For Ronald Reagan, the public person, it means he made sure that he set up a structure which allows any American to do whatever any American wants to do; and his justification and enabling of that is, he would tell you, because I did.

You are going to hear him called the Great Communicator a lot. What you also need to know was he was a great compromiser. It can be put no more clearly than a comment he made when he was Governor of California, because he became Governor with an enormous debt at that time for the State of California. California did not have a withholding tax, and he needed to create a front load for money to solve the problem that he was facing. He had, however, made a statement earlier that his feet were in concrete over not having a withholding tax. Once he looked at the options in front of him and he realized he did not have any options other than instituting a withholding tax, having worked with the legislature, he then went to the microphone and said, ''That cracking sound you hear is the cement breaking away from my feet.''

And so when you wonder why Ronald Reagan could get along with so many different people in so many stages of life, whether small or great, it was because Ronald Reagan was the same person regardless of the job the American people gave him. He was always prepared, he was always on time, and he was a very, very sincere man. He was also quite smart, in ways that many people never understand.

So what I want to do tonight is to just share briefly the memoirs of someone who, if you are looking for an example, he certainly stands out, not just in what he did but the way in which he lived his life and the way in which he recognized his condition later in life and the way in which he concluded his life. All of us should pause and remember that he was an amazing, amazing person. He was an American.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) for yielding me this time. I am particularly pleased that the gentleman from Texas is managing the time, because I think if Ronald Reagan were here, he would say, CHARLES STENHOLM was one of those who stood with me on principle, who believed that we needed to get this country moving, and believed that we needed to have sound policy; and CHARLES STENHOLM stood with me. And as the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) just related, for Ronald Reagan the concrete cracked again, frankly, when he viewed the program adopted and thought that perhaps some changes needed to be made.

Mr. Speaker, like every Member of this House, I offer my sincere condolences to the family and friends of former President Reagan, particularly, of course, his beloved wife, Nancy, and his children. What a wonderful example Nancy Reagan set for our country. Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan clearly loved one another deeply and cared for one another, and Nancy Reagan has shown extraordinary courage and fidelity not only throughout the course of their marriage but particularly in the course of Ronald Reagan's final illness.

Mr. Speaker, Ronald Reagan loved this Nation and served it with distinction; and he will ever be remembered for his humor, his grace, his irrepressible optimism which mirrored the American spirit and buoyed it in periods of difficulty.

The last decade, when this man who had lived life with such physical vigor slowly slipped away, was an especially cruel blow. However, let us be comforted today that he has been summoned to a far better place.

Having been elected to Congress just 4 months after he took office, and just 6 weeks after an assassin's bullet nearly claimed his life, I had a front-row seat during President Reagan's 8 years in Washington. He was a man I both liked and respected. I liked him for his warmth and for the respect that he accorded others, and I respected him for the honesty of his convictions and the intellectual integrity that he displayed in pursuing them.

After signing into law what was then the largest tax cut in American history in 1981, President Reagan had the fortitude to face fiscal reality, just as the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) reflected upon. His policies caused yawning deficits and spiraling debt, consequences that he subsequently tried to address, although not as successfully as I am sure he would have hoped. Without question, Ronald Reagan held strong ideological beliefs. But one of his real strengths was his willingness to put pragmatism above ideology, to make sure that his country had programs that were working.

I also remember him as a person who early in life committed to equality and justice for all, and later in life to the success of freedom and democracy around the world. I believed he was right in that endeavor, and like the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), supported his efforts to build up our defenses, to deploy those Persian and cruise missiles, to, yes, even provide for multiple warheads on the MX missile, and say to the Soviet Union, if you want to compete, we are prepared to compete; but we would rather seek peace together. And he had the courage to build up, and he had the courage to make peace.

While Democrats disagreed with and strongly opposed much of his domestic agenda, our political differences never hardened into paralyzing personal animosity on his side or on ours. We were blessed by the fact that we were led by two great Irishmen, Ronald Reagan and Tip O'Neill. They were friends. And they had a third friend, his name was Michel, Bob Michel, an extraordinary leader of this House. And they, together, believed that country was more important than partisanship and party.

For the most part, they worked together. On those matters that they disagreed on, they took their own separate ways. But when they could agree, they did. The Social Security reform of 1983 was probably the most stark example of that cooperative spirit. It was good for the country, it was good for Social Security, and they came together, worked together, and succeeded together.

That was due in great measure to the leadership styles and personalities of President Reagan and Speaker O'Neill. These two men, the most powerful political figures in our Nation in the 1980s, one a Republican, the other a Democrat, demonstrated to all Americans that our elected leaders could disagree politically without being disagreeable personalities or personally. They reminded all of us that cynicism and mean-spiritedness are inimical to American democracy, and that our real adversaries lie beyond our shores, not here.

The surest tribute that we can pay to Ronald Reagan today is to commit ourselves to recapture the generosity of spirit that always guided him. In a very real way, Ronald Reagan's life was the embodiment of the American Dream. Both President Reagan and President Clinton, like Harry Truman, gave credence to the promise that in America neither privileged birth nor economic advantage is necessary to enable one to become the President of the United States of America. It was, for them, and for millions to follow their example, the land of opportunity.

President Reagan's leadership renewed the conviction that the future would be better, better than the past, and that America's best days were still ahead. That is a philosophy that all of us should embrace and convey to our fellow citizens. I believe it is the case, Ronald Reagan believed it was the case, and may God bless his soul and comfort his beloved wife, Nancy.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California

(Mr. ROHRABACHER), who served Ronald Reagan as a part of his staff before coming to Congress.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, it is a blessing that Ronald Reagan did not die immediately after leaving office in 1989. In these last 16 years that we have had Ronald Reagan with us, it has given America a chance to take a look at who Ronald Reagan was and what he meant to our country. And now, with 16 years that have passed, we can look back and see what an enormous difference Ronald Reagan made not only to our lives as Americans but to the entire world.

Let me note that Ronald Reagan was 56 years old when I first met him, and that was when he was running for the first time for public office. He ran for public office for the first time when he was 56 years old. And all of these things we are talking about, a man who accomplished so much and changed the world for the better, happened after he was 56 years old. He had already had a successful life, a full career.

And he did come from a relatively poor family. I know his first job was being a lifeguard. That affected his way of looking at things his entire life. He saved 77 people's lives as a lifeguard. And having gotten to know him as President and also during his campaigns, I think he always had that consciousness, that he was there to save the day for the people who were in some type of a crisis.

He was a sports broadcaster, and he was a moderately successful film actor. But all of that seemed to be over when he was 50 years old. And then, when he was 56, he jumped into political life. Now, why did he do that? Because California was a mess in 1966.

□ 2000

And he came and stepped forward because he felt he had a contribution to make. He jumped into the political waters to save the day.

I was a youth volunteer in that first campaign, and I got to meet him personally, and it was one of the joys of my life.

Let me note that years later after I got finished with school, I became a journalist, and I covered Ronald Reagan's last 2 years as Governor as a journalist. I remember that he had a press conference one day, it was near the end of his term, where he was announcing the findings of his law and order task force. One of their findings was an expanded use of the death penalty. And just as I am now, I was then always trying to get to the heart of the matter and ask the tough questions, and I asked President Reagan, who was then Governor, well, how can you be in favor of expanding the use of the death penalty when you are a committed Christian? And, you know, he sat forward, and he leaned forward to the mike, he says, I take that question very seriously. I prayed about this, about using the death penalty more frequently and taking people's lives. I have sought help. I have read the scripture, and I have talked to other people about this, and I have come to the conclusion that if we are executing people for revenge, that it is inconsistent with the principles that Jesus Christ taught us, but if we are executing murderers in order to deter people from killing other human beings, we are doing it then to save people, to save innocent people, and that is totally consistent with Christianity.

At that point Evelle Younger who was the attorney general of the State, reaches over and grabs the mike and says, oh, this religious and philosophical stuff does not mean anything. The voters of this State voted for the death penalty, and they are going to get it. Well, my opinion of Ronald Reagan's sword, I knew that he was a man who did not take these things lightly, a man of strong conviction, but a man who deeply cared about people enough to think about it and to pray about decisions like this. He was not just a great communicator, and I worked for him as a speechwriter for 7 years in the White House. He was, yes, someone who understood the fundamentals of communication, but that is not what made him great. He was not the great communicator. He was America's great leader. He had ideals that helped direct his decisions.

We have heard about his strong convictions. We know today that most people with strong convictions are not very pleasant to be around. When they talk about people with philosophies, there is a saying that you cannot change somebody's mind, and he will not change the subject. Ronald Reagan was a person who taught me that you can have strong principles and have a solid philosophy, but be a pleasant person and care about people at the same time. It was that type of humane approach that permitted Ronald Reagan to capture the hearts of the American people and inspire us.

When our country was in such terrible peril economically and in retreat internationally, and our spirit had been destroyed, people were not even waving the American flag back in the late 1970s, Ronald Reagan dove into the political waters again to save the day. And he saved us. He was the lifeguard who saved us, and he saved the world.

Jim Bruelte, a political person in California, noted on D-Day the American soldiers liberated half of Europe. Ronald Reagan liberated the other half of Europe and did it without firing a shot.

We live in a more prosperous country, a safer country, and hundreds of millions of people now live in relative freedom than if he would not have been here. We are so grateful to Ronald Reagan for having dove in to save us, and he did. He saved America, and he saved us personally.

I am now 56 years old, the same age Ronald Reagan was when he first entered politics. I am so grateful that he spent those years of his life making this a better world for my children. I just had three children just 6 weeks ago today, and I am so grateful that he made it a better world for them.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ALEXANDER).

(Mr. ALEXANDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) for this time.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that we devote this week to honor the memory and the contributions of our 40th President Ronald Reagan. My thoughts and prayers are with President Reagan's family and all of the Americans who grieve this week.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan was a true patriot, committed to the ideals of a democratic Nation, and dedicated to maintaining the strength of America as a world power. His abilities as a strong leader and a communicator gave Americans confidence and strength during a time of economic hardship and struggling with the Soviet Union.

President Reagan once said, ''There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he does not mind who gets the credit.'' We should follow this example and remember that public service is not about partisan battles or taking credit, it is about serving the American people to the best of our ability.

I am honored to be here in Washington during this week of memorial services. I am grateful to all of those involved with arranging the safety and logistics during a week when thousands of Americans will journey to our Nation's Capital to pay their respects to President Reagan.

Mr. Speaker, as we face a new decade and new challenges, let us honor the life and contributions and remember the debt of gratitude we owe our 40th President, Ronald Reagan.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Ronald Reagan became President in 1981 after an election in 1980. At that point in our history, our defenses had been reduced to such significant levels, all of us were concerned about the future of America's ability to defend itself. Indeed, there were great leaders who recognized the importance of building our defenses. Among those who have come here since President Reagan was with us is the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, we rise to honor and mourn Ronald Reagan.

But first I would like to thank Mrs. Nancy Reagan. The wisest of men knows it takes a good woman to make a good man, and what a good wingman

she has been, both in sickness and in health. This Nation also owes Nancy Reagan a debt of gratitude; both of them good and decent people. Ronald Reagan was one of the most respected and effective Presidents in American history.

Mr. Speaker, the Irish have a toast, and it goes like this. It is to those who support Ronald Reagan, and everybody lifts their glass; to those who may support Ronald Reagan, and everybody lifts their glass; and to those that will never support President Ronald Reagan, may God strike them in their shins so we shall know them by their limping. But there are not many of those, Mr. Speaker.

President Reagan said, you know, the United States was never meant to be the second best Nation. We set our sights high for the stars, and we are going for the gold. He said that back in the 1980s. He came to the job with one underlying goal, and that was freedom. Freedom for you, Mr. Speaker, and people all over the world, much to the same challenges that we have today; the freedom in Bosnia, in Kosovo, in Afghanistan and in Iraq, and with the United Nations signing a resolution today following in suit much as Ronald Reagan guided us through troublesome times when he was President.

Ronald Reagan restored the economy of a double-digital inflation, interest rates the same thing. He gave this Nation tax relief, much as President Kennedy and President Bush. He increased the coffers by three times the amount. Unfortunately, it was Congress that spent a lot of that money.

He followed his pledge to restore our military. Ronald Reagan believed in peace through strength, and I think it showed through. He eliminated an entire class of nuclear weapons. He is responsible for bringing down the Berlin Wall, ended the Cold War, and challenged governments to have a new way of life to bring freedom to their people, also a task that we face today in this body and in this Nation.

For his imprint on history, for his legacy which will be felt for generations to come, this Nation owes President Reagan and Nancy Reagan a debt of gratitude.

The President's many legacies. Navy's newest nuclear carrier, the USS *Ronald Reagan,* will reside in San Diego. That aircraft carrier will travel all over the world, much as Ronald Reagan did, and serves as a symbol of the respect and elegance of his family. Throughout his political career, President Reagan always concluded his campaign in San Diego. He called it his lucky city. We feel fortunate that he considered San Diego so. It is only fitting that this great new shining city on the hill, San Diego, will be called the home of the USS *Ronald Reagan,* our latest and newest nuclear aircraft carrier.

Mr. Speaker, we bid Ronald Reagan adieu and thank the Reagan family for what they have given to this Nation. God bless you, Nancy Reagan, and your family and the President.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, my friend and colleague, and also thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for allowing us to come at this time.

I imagine this time is the reason why so many of us, in fact I would say this entire House, cherishes this body and cherishes this institution, because it allows us to come at a time like this and shed our Democratic and Republican labels and simply approach this tribute as Americans. I would imagine that is what these times, although sad, allow us to do.

I am proud as an American to come forward and to salute an American President, and to be able to join the millions of Americans mourning the passing of President Ronald Reagan and celebrate his service to the people of the United States and his leadership in promoting the cause of freedom for all of the people of the world.

Protest has its place, protest is good in life, but protest has no place in death, and so this opportunity is to acknowledge the principles by which this President lived and stood for during his Presidency. The love that President Reagan had for this Nation was infectious to the point that it reflected on everyone who listened to him, here in America and abroad.

Even when his actions did not agree with the policies and initiatives of many of us who wear a different political hat, he maintained himself with integrity and engaged in honest and open debate. We have heard repeatedly over these last couple of days that despite partisan disagreements, former President Reagan followed the tenet that at 5 p.m., we are no longer Democrats or Republicans; rather, we are Americans, families and friends.

I am reminded of the stories told about he and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill, who shared in their Irish heritage a bit of good conversation and maybe a little bit of drink.

□ 2015

The differences may have been real; but because of the way President Reagan led, he taught us that there is a big difference between strong beliefs and bitter partisanship. As the Commander in Chief, he was the voice of America in imparting both good news and bad news. As we mourned the loss of our brave astronauts in the Challenger tragedy, it was President Reagan who reminded us, ''Nothing ends here. Our hopes and our journeys continue.'' We in Texas at that time appreciated his strong leadership and that in fact even in spite of the Challenger tragedy at that time, we would prevail and we would go forward.

President Ronald Wilson Reagan was an American who will always be remembered. He will be forever remembered for the warmth and the respect with which he accorded others. Furthermore, our thoughts and prayers are with Nancy and his children at this difficult time.

Strong beliefs and a love of our country are the only way to bring this country forward as we face a costly and difficult war in Iraq and a budget that is struggling to survive. Strength and leadership is what we need now. Strength and leadership will be required to bring this Nation back to the standards by which we have always been known. I believe it is appropriate to read his famous words: ''We have every right to dream heroic dreams. Those who say that we're in a time when there are no heroes, they just don't know where to look.''

President Reagan himself admitted that he was an optimist and he believed that this Nation had an optimistic future, and so he was always able to rise to the occasion and share words of encouragement. President Reagan always stressed that America is a ''can do'' country. I would say to you that we Democrats agree. We can and will get back on the right track, largely through his legacy of integrity and hard work. With strong leadership and a real commitment to confronting the problems facing American families, we can improve upon our weaknesses. Optimism, the true challenge for all Americans, something President Reagan has left as his legacy.

He once said, ''The house we hope to build is not for my generation but for yours. It is your future that matters. And I hope that when you are my age, you will be able to say as I have been able to say, we lived in freedom, we lived lives that were a statement, not an apology.''

It was interesting to hear over these last couple of days the number of young people, then young people, who were amazed that they had the opportunity to work in President Reagan's administration. Sixty-nine years old when he took office, it seemed that he gravitated toward young people. Now being able to recite their wonderful experiences again, a tribute to a man who had a great history.

We will always remember him as the man who tore the Iron Curtain down. He did it with a kind of leadership and integrity but sternness and determinedness. I will simply say no one will ever forget him challenging Mr. Gorbachev by saying, ''Open this gate'' and, ''Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.'' We are better for it. He did it with a sternness but also with an attitude of peace.

I am grateful also for the shining example of the wonderful relationship between him and his wife Nancy, the great love that they shared and the fact that they were married for some 52 years. Might I share with you some words that he wrote in 1983 on their 31st wedding anniversary as he was riding on Air Force One, and might I

commend to you Nancy's book, ''I Love You, Ronnie,'' published in 2000, but hear these words. He wrote, ''I more than love you, I'm not whole without you. You are life itself to me. When you are gone I'm waiting for you to return, so I can start living again.'' That is a true testament to the value of marriage and partnership and they did it unabashedly and without fear.

Mrs. Reagan wrote in 1989, ''Some of the reporters who wrote about me felt that our marriage was at least partly an act. But it wasn't and it isn't.'' And I believe her.

Finally, in 1998 she told Vanity Fair magazine: ''Our relationship is very special. We were very much in love and still are. When I say my life began with Ronnie, well, it's true. It did. I can't imagine life without him.''

Mr. Speaker, I started by saying that is why I cherish this institution, because it allows us now to come together again, not wearing any partisan hat but simply saying that we are Americans. I do not know if she would mind me saying this, but my daughter is now 24, I remember her as a small girl, very small, and she always used to refer to Ronald Reagan as the grandfather. I had to kind of clarify that for her, but it was out of the mouth of a child that described him as such.

And so I simply leave you with the idea of why we have come today to be able to honor this American President. It is because he did leave us with a sense of optimism and an ability to go forward, to look at the troubles that we might be facing both to the left and to the right and forward and back but yet to say that we are determined to succeed. I would only say that in his passing, let us maintain the legacy of optimism for this country. ''We are the showcase of the future. And it is within our power to mold that future, this year and for decades to come. It can be as grand and as great as we make it. No crisis is beyond the capacity of our people to solve, no challenge too great,'' the words of Ronald Reagan on January 5, 1974.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I simply say, farewell, farewell. And though we say farewell to a great and wonderful American President, his legacy will live on that America's future is founded in our optimism and our belief in freedom and democracy and certainly this day our understanding that we all are Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution offered by my colleague, Representative LEWIS of California, to mourn the passing of President Ronald Reagan and to celebrate his service to the people of the United States and his leadership in promoting the cause of freedom for all the people of the world.

The love that President Reagan had for this Nation was infectious to the point that it reflected on everyone who listened to him—here in America and abroad. Even when his actions did not agree with the policies and initiatives of my Democratic colleagues, he maintained himself with integrity and engaged in honest and open debate.

Despite partisan disagreements, former President Reagan followed the tenet that ''at 5 p.m., we are no longer Democrats or Republicans; rather we are Americans, friends, and family.''

The differences were real, but because of the way President Reagan led, he taught us that there is a big difference between strong beliefs and bitter partisanship.

As the Commander-in-Chief, he was the voice of America in imparting both good news and bad news. As we mourned the loss of our brave astronauts in the *Challenger* tragedy, it was President Reagan who reminded us that ''Nothing ends here; our hopes and our journeys continue.''

President Ronald Wilson Reagan was an American icon. He will be forever remembered for the warmth and the respect he accorded others. Furthermore, our thoughts and prayers are with Nancy and his children at this difficult time.

Strong beliefs and a love of our country are the only way to bring this country forward as we face a costly and difficult war in Iraq, the largest budget deficit in history, escalating health care costs, and two million jobs lost over the past three years. Strength and leadership will be required to bring this Nation back to the standards by which we have always been known.

We must follow his famous words: ''We have every right to dream heroic dreams. Those who say that we're in a time when there are no heroes, they just don't know where to look.''—January 20, 1981

President Ronald Reagan always stressed that America is a ''can do'' country. We Democrats agree. We can and will get back on the right track, largely through his legacy of integrity and hard work. With strong leadership and a real commitment to confronting the problems facing American families, we can improve our weaknesses.

The President once said: ''The house we hope to build is not for my generation but for yours. It is your future that matters. And I hope that when you are my age, you will be able to say as I have been able to say: We lived in freedom. We lived lives that were a statement, not an apology.''

So when we return to work next week, I hope this House will be inspired by the leadership of Ronald Reagan instead of mired in the partisan politics and a lack of integrity that have too often affected our work as of late. We should be inspired by his patriotism and devotion to our country. Moreover, we should remember his faith, his optimism, and his unwavering commitment to his convictions as we do the work of the American people.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COLD WAR

President Reagan had a calm speaking voice and forceful diction that earned him the title of ''the Great Communicator.'' This task was surely the work of a leader of fortitude and commitment to the betterment of our diplomatic relations with that Nation.

Mr. Reagan's efforts and tenacity contributed greatly to the end of the Cold War. His policies included strong support of the U.S. military and the doctrine of ''peace through strength.''

In a few days it will be exactly seventeen years to the day that President Reagan stood at the Brandenburg Gate in what was then West Berlin, Germany, in which he famously proclaimed: ''General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!'' The speech was made to the free people of West Berlin, but it was clearly audible on the East side of the Wall, and soon those words would help make it possible that the people of East and West Berlin could finally hear each other. For all of his achievements and acclaim, I am certain that President Reagan's greatest accomplishment will be the demise of the Soviet Union. As Margaret Thatcher said, he was the man who ''won the cold war without firing a shot.''

The world President Reagan faced when he came in to office in 1981 was very different from the world we see today. Today the United States is the unquestioned superpower of the world, but two decades ago this world was dominated by the struggle between two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. President Reagan came in to office with his own vision on how this great struggle could be dealt with. He succeeded in maintaining the stand-off with the Soviet Union so that the world did not have to witness the consequences of a brutal nuclear war. He fought the Soviet Union indirectly wherever they sought to threaten the freedom of the world's people. In Afghanistan he mobilized our allies and our resources in the region to ensure that the Soviet's would not have a stranglehold on the continent of Asia. The Reagan Doctrine succeeded in a time where grave danger not only threatened our Nation, but indeed the fate of the world as we know it.

President Reagan used his great communication skills to help end the Cold War without the necessity of another World War. As with his speech at the Brandenburg Gate, President Reagan inspired people throughout the world to believe that freedom and prosperity were indeed possible.

President Reagan made Americans believe again that our Nation was the greatest on Earth and that we would indeed be victorious. Finally, his words made the leadership of the Soviet Union believe that they were fighting from a side of weakness, that the good of our beliefs and our national system would prevail. His words were inspirational two decades ago, but today they have been proven true. The Soviet Union no longer threatens our world, and we must always pay tribute to President Reagan for that accomplishment.

REAGAN'S RELATIONSHIP WITH WIFE NANCY

At a time when war and bloodshed are one of the biggest thoughts on the minds of Americans, the history of President Reagan's relationship with his wife is a refreshing thought that has restored a feeling of compassion in our hearts.

Relationships—whether they be diplomatic, spousal, or plantonic, have not been placed in the greatest light as of late in America. We have been marred by accounts of human rights abuse and other examples of a disregard for the rights and personhood of our neighbors.

In contrast, the relationship between Ronald and Nancy Reagan was one of the greatest love stories in U.S. presidential history. The two were utterly devoted to each other, and Nancy was said to have been a key adviser and confidante during her husband's two-term presidency from 1981 to 1989. Though they were married 52 years, Nancy has told with

great pain how her husband did not recognize her during the final years of his struggle with Alzheimer's disease.

Nancy, who was herself a Hollywood starlet in the 1940s and '50s, said it was virtually love at first sight when she met Mr. Reagan in 1949 when he was president of the Screen Actors' Guild. President Reagan left messages of love for his wife at the White House and wrote a constant stream of love letters; some were published in Nancy's book "I Love You, Ronnie," published in 2000. No matter where he was in the world, he made sure he wrote to his wife.

In 1983, on the 31st anniversary of their wedding, the President was on Air Force One when he wrote: "I more than love you, I'm not whole without you. You are life itself to me. When you are gone I'm waiting for you to return, so I can start living again."

At official engagements, including even his swearing-in, the couple sometimes embarrassed their staff by just gazing at each other. In her 1989 autobiography, Mrs. Reagan wrote: "Some of the reporters who wrote about me felt that our marriage was at least partly an act. But it wasn't, and it isn't." Finally, in 1998 she told Vanity Fair magazine: "Our relationship is very special. We were very much in love and still are. When I say my life began with Ronnie, well, it's true. It did. I can't imagine life without him."

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, again, I support Mr. LEWIS' resolution saluting a leader whose influence and positive legacy will live on with not only the American people but the entire international community. Thank you, Mr. President, and may you rest in peace. May your family find strength and courage through these very difficult days.

I conclude now by reciting some of President Reagan's spirited words to us as Americans:

> The house we hope to build is not for my generation but for yours. It is your future that matters. And I hope that when you are my age, you will be able to say as I have been able to say: We lived in freedom. We lived lives that were a statement, not an apology.
>
> The challenge of statesmanship is to have the vision to dream of a better, safer world and the courage, persistence, and patience to turn that dream into reality.—March 8, 1985
>
> We have every right to dream heroic dreams. Those who say that we're in a time when there are no heroes, they just don't know where to look.—January 20, 1981
>
> We are the showcase of the future. And it is within our power to mold that future—this year and for decades to come. It can be as grand and as great as we make it. No crisis is beyond the capacity of our people to solve; no challenge too great.—January 5, 1974

Again, farewell, Mr. President. May your optimism live on.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the eloquence of our colleagues from both sides of the aisle reflect the best of Ronald Reagan. His leadership indeed recognized that there was little partisanship when you were really working towards solving problems for America's people.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER).

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, some of my first impressions of Ronald Reagan were back in the 1950s when I was yet in grammar school, and I observed him as he hosted the ''General Electric Theater.'' And then again I remember him just after graduating from high school in 1964 when he campaigned and he spoke out for Barry Goldwater. Ronald Reagan stood for ideals that simply were not being expressed anyplace else.

The appropriately named Reagan Revolution was precisely that. He was one of the main reasons I ran for political office. In the late 1970s, we heard our leaders talk about lowering expectations and the good times are over and that our Nation is in a, quote, general malaise. This was mirrored in high inflation that reached 10 to 12 percent, unemployment rates that were over 10 percent or more, and a prime interest rate that reached as high as 21.5 percent.

But then in stepped Ronald Reagan saying America could do better and America would do better. When Ronald Reagan said it, you believed it. His vision of the shining city on the hill gave hope to countless millions of Americans. Back then I, as a small business owner who grew up on a ranch, the American dream appeared endangered by high taxes and big government. In California, property taxes were doubling and tripling. With Ronald Reagan, there was someone we could rally around. His hope, his direction, and his moral clarity gave us all renewed energy. Ronald Reagan had the great ability to say what so many of us were thinking, what we were thinking about our national budget, about our national defense, about taxes; and, yes, about a better America.

The first time I ever met Ronald Reagan was in 1980 when I was running for the State Assembly in California and I journeyed to Simi Valley to get my picture taken with him. I can remember growing up hearing my mother talking about President Franklin Roosevelt, how she would listen to President Roosevelt on the radio during the Great Depression and during World War II. President Roosevelt gave hope to her generation. Ronald Reagan was to my generation what FDR was to my parents.

In Congress I had the privilege to meet Ronald Reagan six or seven times. Just being around President Reagan was inspiring. He lit up the room. To those of us who believed strongly in the American dream, in traditional values and the Judeo-Christian faith, Ronald Reagan was indeed a shining light in the city when there seemed to be none. His spirit will live on in the hearts of Americans. He was truly one of our Nation's greatest Presidents.

Ronald Reagan, thank you, thank you, for all you have done for me. Thank you, thank you, for all you have done for our great Nation.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

Mr. ISRAEL. I thank my friend from Texas for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in joining my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in mourning the loss of President Reagan. I did not agree with the President on every issue, but there were three values that he exuded which I do share deeply: first, a respect for the democratic process and the building of consensus to move us forward and to make us safer; secondly, a fundamental belief in a strong military and a strong defense; and, third, as we have heard before, a boundless optimism about America's capacity and our potential and our role in making the world safe for democracy.

I never had the privilege of personally meeting President Reagan, but I did work here in Congress during his administration for a former Member of Congress, and I have a sense that even tonight, President Reagan and former Speaker Tip O'Neill are looking down upon this House with rather wry and proud smiles wishing us the best as we join together, as they join together to move our country not to the left, not to the right but forward, and they guide us not from the left, not from the right, they guide us from above.

Several months ago, I had the privilege of participating in an issues forum in New York with Ronald Reagan, Jr. Tonight my thoughts and prayers are with him and the entire Reagan family as they mourn the loss of a father and a husband and as America mourns the loss of a President.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), chairman of the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me say at the outset I think it is extraordinarily appropriate that the gentleman, the former mayor of Simi, California, the home of the Ronald Reagan Library and what will be the final resting place for Nancy and Ronald Reagan, is presiding over this institution at this moment. I would also like to thank my friend, the true dean of our California congressional delegation, for yielding me this time.

A generation was inspired by Ronald Reagan is what we have been hearing, but it was really a generation and then some inspired by Ronald Reagan. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) heard Ronald Reagan's speech in behalf of Barry Goldwater in 1964. Two years later, Ronald Reagan was elected Governor of California, and 2 years after that the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) was elected to the California State Assembly, serving 6 of the 8 years that Ronald Reagan was Governor of California. In fact, he is the only Republican Member here who did serve while Ronald Reagan was Governor of California. He went on to inspire many others. I am among them.

I was pleased this morning to be able to include in the RECORD very thoughtful remarks that were provided by a great American, George Shultz, who Sunday afternoon read his statement to me and I read it into the RECORD this morning, and I would like to commend it to my colleagues because it talks about the vision and the perspective that Ronald Reagan offered in a wide range of areas. Ronald Reagan made it very clear that the Republican Party is the party of ideas. We constantly hear about Ronald Reagan being the Great Communicator, but he had a message to communicate. Members on both sides of the aisle have talked about that message.

To me it embraced four very simple points: his commitment to a free economy, limited government, a strong national defense, and personal freedom. Those are the bases from which Ronald Reagan made his decisions on public policy issues, but he had those deeply rooted principles. And because they were so deeply rooted, he was able to communicate them extraordinarily well. Why? Because it came right from the heart. It came right from his heart.

We have heard a lot of very serious statements made about Ronald Reagan; but, of course, one of the most memorable things as people talked about his ability to communicate was his ability to communicate with that amazing sparkle, that twinkle in his eye. There were some wonderful things that he said that were able to, in fact, break the ice and really entertain all of us. Remember, it was Ronald Reagan who said, ''Hard work never killed anybody, but I figured, why take the chance?'' It was Ronald Reagan who after he had been hit by that bullet, right up Constitution here at the Washington Hilton when the statement was made to him shortly thereafter that the government was working as usual and he looked up and said, ''Why would that make me happy?''

□ 2030

There was, of course, his last speech which really stuck with me. It was on February 3 of 1994, and the Republican National Committee was having a dinner over here at the Pension Building, and Ronald Reagan was obviously quite elderly then, and the speech was delivered literally months before he wrote his famous letter in November of that year to the American people stating that he had Alzheimer's. So when he stood up at this meeting, I remember that Bill Clinton had been elected President of the United States the year before, and we as Republicans were gathering, we were poised to win our majority, and Ronald Reagan stood up without a great deal of strength as he got up for this speech.

He stepped up to the lectern, and he looked out at the audience, and he said, ''Well, I flew into town today to give this speech this evening, and as we came in, we circled the White House, and as I looked out the window, I looked down there, and there was everything just as I remembered it, the south lawn, the rose garden, David Gergen,'' who was at that moment working for President Bill Clinton. And we knew then that even though the President was obviously not in the most robust of health, that sparkle continued. He still had that amazing wonderful sense of humor.

I see my friend from San Diego Mr. Lowery here on the House floor. I was very pleased to, along with Bill Lowery and 51 others, be part of the Reagan Revolution. We came here to the House of Representatives, elected in November of 1980, and we made Ronald Reagan an honorary member of our class in 1980, and that is because he was leader of the revolution that brought all of us here and allowed us to vigorously pursue those goals that we shared in common.

We stand on his shoulders. George W. Bush stands on his shoulders. The similarities, to me, are so striking. The ''ism'' that Ronald Reagan stood up to was communism. The ''ism'' that George W. Bush is standing up to is terrorism. Ronald Reagan had broad, across-the-board tax cuts to stimulate economic growth. That is exactly what we have done. He did it in 1981. George W. Bush has started it in 2001. The party of ideas is strong and vibrant. It is doing extraordinarily well, and it is the vision that Ronald Reagan put forward.

And I thank my friend for taking this time, and I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who are joining in this very important recognition of one of our Nation's greatest leaders.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just nostalgia that makes us remember President Ronald Reagan especially so fondly upon the occasion of his death. Politics, ideology, geography aside, there is a mark of leadership and charisma which undeniably stamps some men and women.

Ronald Reagan was one of those men whose leadership was felt by all who encountered him. When President Reagan first came to office, he quickly understood that enacting his economic agenda would require bipartisan support in Congress, which was under Democratic control, 242–192 and 1 absent. It took 52 bipartisan votes to enact anything, and President Reagan understood that.

I met with the President on several occasions as he sought to build that bipartisan coalition to pass his legislation. I met with President Reagan one on one in the Oval Office as well as in Air Force One, and for a second-termer in 1981 that was pretty tall cotton for a Jones County cotton farmer.

In 1981, I was just in my second term and was a member of the conservative Democratic forum better known as the Boll Weevils, the precursor to today's Blue Dogs. In the very first month Reagan was in office, he had to pass into law an increase in the debt limit, and so he invited me to meet with him. Now, mind you, this was the first major piece of legislation of the Reagan administration. In the past, prior to President Reagan's being elected, Republicans had always opposed increasing the debt limit. Republicans had denounced Democrats for voting to increase the debt limit. So here was the first Republican President in many years coming to ask conservative Democrats for support in passing this very thing into law, something members of his own party had opposed on many occasions in the past.

We had a lengthy talk. The twinkle in the eye that many of those who had known him much better from California were there, and we finally struck a deal. We had an understanding that if the President could deliver 100 votes from Republicans, then we would do our best to deliver the necessary Democratic votes. President Reagan more than held up his end of the bargain. He ultimately delivered 150 Republican votes. So in the spirit of bipartisanship and on a very tough issue, Reagan successfully secured the votes he needed, from Democrats and Republicans, and got the increase in the debt limit, just as he and we needed it.

I was proud to have several opportunities to work with the President in the months and years ahead to build bipartisan coalitions, especially on his economic agenda. I still proudly display a picture in my home in Abilene, Texas, of President Reagan signing the 1981 tax bill. I got one of the pens and one I treasure.

Reagan had very strong principles and very strong values. We know what they were. But he also understood that in order to govern, it was important to find a middle ground. And I was lucky enough to be in the middle of many of those compromises.

One of his greatest strengths was his ability to communicate, a skill that he used to great effect when courting votes in Congress. His courting of Members of Congress was the best of any President I have served with, and I have now been privileged to serve with five. If the Members can imagine a second-termer sitting in the Roosevelt Room in the White House talking about some issues with the President's Cabinet members and others and having the President walk in unannounced and put his hands on his shoulder; some telephone calls that we had many times when there was a vote and the President had to work the phones like no President that I have seen since, rounding up the votes, and he was very effective at doing that.

President Reagan's private and public demeanors was the same. What one saw was what one got. That is the mark of a great leader.

Ronald Reagan was a very decent man, and he understood how he could use his office to make a difference in countless lives. This aspect of his personality was always very clear to me

because it was this decency, this understanding of the power of the office that gave me the most rewarding opportunity I had to work with President Reagan.

The context was very personal. In May of 1983, I was contacted by the grandfather of Ashley Bailey, a baby girl in Abilene, Texas, who needed a liver transplant to survive. At that time organ donations and organ transplants were not as common as now, and the organ donation system was not organized to the extent it is today.

I spoke to President Reagan's folks about it to ask for his help in getting the baby girl a new liver. Shortly after receiving my letter, President Reagan used his weekly radio address to publicize Ashley's situation and encourage all Americans to fill out organ donor cards. He also called Ashley's mother, Annette.

Unfortunately, the President's plea did not result in finding a liver in time to save Baby Ashley, but it did end up saving the lives of dozens of other babies who needed liver transplants. President Reagan later started a national organ donor awareness program, which led to the designation of National Organ Donation Awareness Week every April. To this day I consider this one of the highlights of my 25 years in Congress.

Reagan knew how to disagree without being disagreeable, rise above politics, and these qualities, unfortunately, are rare today. President Reagan and House Speaker Tip O'Neill, the Massachusetts liberal, were good friends who got along very well during their years of service together. They never lost their philosophical convictions, and they never let those philosophical convictions hijack their understanding that America's democracy requires respect for all opinions and a practical determination to work out our differences for the good of the country.

President Reagan spoke of hope and a better tomorrow. He reminded us that we live in the greatest country in the world, and he made us believe it and believe in ourselves. He believed that we, as Americans, had a special duty to promote peace and freedom for the rest of the world. He always told us that for America, the best was yet to come.

It is good for all of us to remember Ronald Reagan's optimism, his kindheartedness, and his cordiality. As we remember this great man this week, it would do us good to remember how we should behave today and in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

(Mr. ISSA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, on this second week of June, 17 years ago, President Ronald Reagan stood in the then-divided city of Berlin and called on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to ''tear down this wall.'' Then, as perhaps now, critics did what they so often do. They cast aside the genuineness of his statement and, in fact, said that his speech was a publicity ploy. The Soviets and East Germans called it an infringement of East German sovereignty, an unwarranted meddling by the American President.

Two years later the wall came down.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan was a leader with the foresight and strong conviction to get things done. He believed in America so much that he made America believe in itself again. He valued freedom, especially for those who had none. He understood that for America to be great, it first had to be good. He understood that America's problems, the malaise of the years preceding his Presidency, were simply America's not understanding how great it was and how great it could be.

Mr. Speaker, I was just a soldier during the period leading up to Mr. Reagan's becoming President Reagan, but I was a businessman starting a business from scratch when President Reagan came to office, and I recognized overnight that this was a special time to be an American, a time when we had a President who was saying that an American hero was somebody who took chances, who made a difference for the world, but particularly somebody who cared enough to work those extra hours and to care enough about his country.

Ronald Reagan knew America. He knew what was right about our Nation. What was right about our Nation and what was right about America would set the world in a better direction. Ronald Reagan led America, and the rest of the world became a freer place. Under his leadership we headed toward more than 400 million people in 27 countries finding a freedom they did not have. Today the soldiers of some of those democracies now fight side by side in Iraq and Afghanistan.

President Reagan showed us that our freedom and our determination can tear down walls.

Many Speakers will come here tonight, and they will talk of how profoundly President Reagan affected them, and I would be no different, but perhaps I can be slightly different tonight by saying that the only way to honor President Reagan's legacy is to take it to the next step. Today we are trying to do that for people in the Arab and Muslim world, and we have not finished that job. Today Communist China still denies rights to the people of its own country and is attempting to stifle the freedom and independence of Hong Kong. Today Cuba, to our south, is still a Communist nation, having little or no respect for the rule of law and for its people.

All of these and more need to be part of the American struggle because, Mr. Speaker, only if we determine that America's greatness will be in our willingness to set a course for the world in a positive way, not to dominate, but, in fact, to liberate, I think that is the legacy that Mr. Reagan would want.

And if I can take a personal liberty on behalf of Mrs. Reagan, I believe that continuing to look for a cure to the terrible illness that plagued President Reagan for his last 10 years of life and promote and continue stem cell research consistent with what this body has passed would also be a tremendous addition to the Reagan legacy.

□ 2045

I am determined to work for both of these, and I ask this body to take those steps to free those who were not freed under President Reagan, and to commit itself to the research to end the terrible illness that the Reagan family has suffered under for 10 long years.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HART).

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for allowing me to mix in with the Californians tonight.

I think like most of us, we all have our own different, but very similar, inspirations from President Reagan. I first heard about Ronald Reagan probably around the dinner table when I was a kid when he was Governor of California and when he first decided to run for President. But I had grown up in an era that was pretty difficult. I grew up thinking assassinations were normal, remembering the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy; that government corruption was normal, remembering Watergate; and that a failure of government to properly serve its people was normal. Very high inflation, for example.

But I remember also the things that my dad and my mom and my grandfather, who was an immigrant, told me about America. They were patriotic people. Ronald Reagan was a patriotic man. And I heard his message, and it resonated with me, because it was something that I had always heard at home, but, unfortunately, had not seen much in practice in government. I became interested, and, as I guess somewhat of a precocious seventh-grader, wrote an editorial in my middle school newspaper supporting Ronald Reagan for President. He did not win that time, but it was not because I did not try. But that legacy and what he stood for stuck with me.

My family paid attention. I was very fortunate. Our normal dinner conversation often dealt with politics. So when I turned 18 in 1980, Ronald Reagan was running for President, and I volunteered. I found out that politics is a means of achieving a greater good and could be respected. I was hooked. He showed for us the America that we all knew could exist. It was the America that my parents believed in. It was the America we knew we could get back.

Ronald Reagan said, it is not my intention to do away with government, it

is rather to make it work. Make it work with us, not over us; to stand by our side, not ride on our back. Government can and must provide opportunity, not smother it. It must foster productivity, not stifle it. Government is to walk with us. That is the most important thing, and it is important because it is the American dream.

After 10 years of volunteering on campaigns, and after Ronald Reagan was elected that first time, through law school, through the private practice of law, it led me to take part in the process in a big way, to dream big dreams, and to take some risks. So at 28 I ran for the State senate, unseated an incumbent, and had the opportunity to pursue the same dream.

Ronald Reagan said America is too great for small dreams. There are many of us here in Congress today who agree with him. Let us in government remember him and his legacy and act on that legacy.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I could not feel more strongly than I do about the gentlewoman's remarks. Indeed, one of the wonderful things that has happened in recent years in the House is the advent of young women like this stepping up to the plate, running for Congress, and making a big difference in the People's House.

It is my honor, Mr. Speaker, to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I came to the United States Congress in 1981, the same year President Reagan was sworn in as our President. I examined the brochures that he ran on and looked at the brochures that I ran on, and I found them to be almost identical: jobs and security, and jobs meant dignity; a strong military; a concern for the unborn; strong second amendment rights. All of those things we totally agreed upon. At that time I was a Democrat. I was a member of the Boll Weevils and the Conservative Democratic Forum.

We have heard others speak here before us tonight and know of the respect and admiration that we all had for President Reagan. I had the pleasure of going out to Camp David with him and spent times and hours, and had the opportunity for discussions, and we discussed everything from the problems of the day to his times in the movies. He was a good, down-to-Earth guy that you could talk to.

I just know that he knew of our needs. He knew that our military had atrophied away. He knew that we needed to have an injection there, and that United Airlines could employ one of our pilots the minute they graduated and had spent their time. He knew that the enlisted men, 35 percent of them were eligible for food stamps, and he knew something had to be done there. I think he is responsible for the strong position that we have, the strong financial position we have, the strong geopolitical position we have in the world.

I know that I have had a lot of occasions to visit with him. Jim Baker was in his Cabinet at that time, and Jim and I had been longtime friends when I was 10 years in the Texas Senate. I knew Jim Baker, Hines Baker, Rex Baker and all of his folks. That gave me access to President Reagan. George Bush, I had been a Navy pilot with George Bush. He was his Vice President, so I had access to the President, and I enjoyed that access, enjoyed visits with him over there.

One time I went in and the President said, Congressman HALL, what would it take to get you to vote for my budget cuts? I said, well, Mr. President, I have a brother that always wanted to be a Federal judge. He said, well, that should not be any problem. He turned to George Bush and he turned to Jim Baker and said, can you get one of Ralph's brothers, can you get him approved by the Senate and go through confirmation there? They said, I think we can. I said, well, wait just a minute, Mr. President; he is not a lawyer. And the President got a big kick out of that. He never really forgot that. Any time he would see me out in a group, he would come shake hands with me. But he liked me. Sometimes he really could not think of my name, but he would say, how is your brother. He liked my brother because he was not a lawyer.

I just think that this country is stronger today and this country is great today because of the gifts of Ronald Reagan, for the time he gave us, for the honesty that he brought to the office, for the common man background that he had, that he understood frailty of men and women and their need for help.

I am honored to have known him. I am very lucky to have been a friend of Ronald Reagan.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the comments of our colleague from Texas. I am reminded of that tragic day when Ronald Reagan, shortly after he became President in March of 1981, and the assassination attempt took place. As they rolled him on a gurney into the emergency room, he looked up and said to his wife, I guess I forgot to duck, honey. Ronald Reagan, a man who was always ready to try to calm down the other person and make sure they felt okay, our President.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) for yielding me this time and for undertaking this great opportunity to honor President Reagan.

Asked in 1980 what Americans saw in him, Ronald Reagan replied, ''Would you laugh if I told you that I think maybe they see themselves?'' Mr. Speaker, hardly would we laugh.

A few years ago I had an opportunity to visit Rancho del Cielo, President Reagan's beloved ''Ranch in the Sky.'' The home reflects the man. It does not feel like a museum; quite the opposite, with Nancy's and his TV trays still standing by their respective recliners, both facing the old black-and-white television. It seems they have just gone out for an afternoon ride and will return at any moment.

At purchase the ranch was a mere 600 square feet. Reagan labored diligently with his own hands to remodel and expand it. Even so, the only grand thing about it is the natural surroundings. Asked once to explain the ranch's almost magnetic appeal for him, Reagan replied with a quote from Psalms: ''I look to the hills from whence cometh my strength.''

Mikhail Gorbachev, Margaret Thatcher, and Queen Elizabeth were among the notables that he hosted there. Gorbachev is said to have been disappointed by the humble ranch, knowing the lavish palaces of European leaders. However, it is fitting that the place at which Reagan felt most at ease disarmed the world's dignitaries.

He always related best with the common man, yet he was far from ordinary. To the contrary, he lived an extraordinary life which had a profound impact on the landscape of our Nation and the greater span of human history.

He left us on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the D-Day liberation, and almost 20 years ago to the day of one of his most beloved speeches on the cliffs overlooking the beaches of Normandy. Looking out at faces wizened by time, calling them the ''boys of Point du Hoc,'' Reagan offered a compelling picture of how these young men, freedom's army, struck a death knell to the nazism and fascism which had a stranglehold on formerly-free Europe.

He extended this same moral clarity to the great conflict of his day, possessing a steadfast commitment not just to containing communism, but to transcend it, and transcend it he did.

Bursting on the national political scene during the 1964 Presidential campaign with his now famed ''A Time For Choosing'' speech, he spoke to a divided and searching Nation: ''You and I have a rendezvous with destiny. We will preserve for our children this, the last best hope of man on Earth, or we will sentence them to take the first step into a thousand years of darkness. If we fail, at least let our children and our children's children say of us, we justified our brief moment here. We did all that could be done.''

These words reflected his eternal optimism not just in America, this great experiment in self-governance, but in Americans.

In 1979, we were in the throes of a nationwide recession, the Soviets had invaded Afghanistan, and the hostage crisis in Iran dominated the nightly news. Yet Reagan saw us as a ''shining city on a hill,'' the hope of the world.

Reflecting on his death, may we find consolation in his own words spoken to a grieving Nation in the wake of the

Challenger disaster, whose crew perished on his watch. They, and now he, has ''slipped the surly bonds of Earth to touch the face of God.''

In his farewell address from the Oval Office, a place where he refused to remove his suit jacket out of a humble respect for the post he held, Reagan described how he envisioned the shining city he had invoked countless times. He went on to observe this of his time in office: ''We weren't just marking time. We made a difference. We made the city stronger, we made the city freer, and we left her in good hands. All in all, not bad, not bad at all.''

''Not bad'' reflects the modesty of the man, but not the magnitude of his accomplishments. In rebuilding the military and facing down the tyranny of communism, calling the Soviet Union the evil empire that it was, and calling on President Gorbachev, calling upon him to tear down the Berlin Wall, in restoring our faith in the free enterprise system through cutting taxes and encouraging innovation, and, most importantly, in raising our spirits, he made us proud to be Americans.

□ 2100

He set this Nation on a new course that still inspires us today. We have a right to dream great dreams, he said, because after all, we are Americans. Yes, Mr. President, we do see ourselves in you. We still dream great dreams of freedom and opportunity around the world. And I am honored to pay tribute tonight to President Reagan, the greatest President of the last century.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, tonight, certainly, our prayers go out to Nancy Reagan and to the Reagan family. And in the true spirit of the character that has been exemplified over and over by those that have known President Reagan tonight, I yield the balance of my time to my classmate and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) to use in whatever manner he might see fit tonight.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate my colleague from Texas joining with us in this discussion this evening of perhaps America's greatest President, Ronald Reagan. In his words, Ronald Reagan said, ''Some argue that we should encourage democratic change and right-wing dictatorships but not in communist regimes. Well,'' he said, ''to accept this preposterous notion, as some well-meaning people have, is to invite the argument that once countries achieve a nuclear capability, they should be allowed an undisturbed reign of terror over their own citizens. We reject this, of course.''

As Ronald Reagan rebuilt America, his defense budget designed to restrengthen our country's ability to defend itself, he stared down the Evil Empire and negotiated a nuclear arms treaty with Gorbachev. As two enemies became close friends, think of that, two enemies became close friends, Gorbachev was heard to say, Who would have thought it.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was a young intern in 1984. I had been through medical school and college and had not really followed politics much, but I was rotating through the cardiologist service. And I remember asking one of our attendees who he was going to vote for in the 1984 election. Ronald Reagan was running against Walter Mondale. He said he was voting for Ronald Reagan because he had a wife and three kids at home and the tax cuts that Reagan had put through were putting about $200 a month more in his pocket. And it was just making it easier for him to take care of his family.

I had not followed politics much, but I was very much impressed by Rick Monsor's comments and began to read more and more about the policies of Ronald Reagan. And over time I came to realize, like millions of other Americans, that his economic policies had been reducing taxes on Americans, actually had precipitated a great economic recovery. It had resulted in a doubling of revenue into the Federal Treasury, a dramatic reduction in unemployment. It was essentially the right economic policy. And it is an economic policy that we still follow to this day.

Of course, Ronald Reagan is most well known for ending the Cold War, precipitating the break up of the Soviet Union, and allowing millions of people in Eastern Europe to taste freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly for the first time in their lives. Millions of people besides those of us here in America were positively affected by the policies of Ronald Reagan.

But what is most dear to my heart about Ronald Reagan was his indefatigable optimism, belief in the power of American ingenuity, the American spirit, the can-do attitude. At the time that he took office, we were facing, as many of us know, terrible problems with inflation and a declining economy and as well our defenses were in decline. It was not only his policies that moved us in a positive direction but his attitudes and beliefs that lifted our Nation and helped us to move on to better things.

And he once said the following, ''Whatever else history may say about me when I'm gone, I hope it will record that I appealed to your best hopes, not your worst fears; to your confidence rather than your doubts. My dream is that you will travel the road ahead with liberty's lamp guiding your steps and opportunity's arm steadying your way.''

President Reagan, your desire has become a reality. You did appeal to our best hopes and not our worst fears. And your confidence in us is leading us in the right direction today. We salute your great accomplishments.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I joined my colleagues in voting for a resolution expressing the profound regret and sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of Ronald W. Reagan, former President of the United States of America. I did not cast that vote as one Member of this, the people's House, nor as a Congressperson for 654,000 New Yorkers who it is my privilege to represent here in our Nation's capital. Rather, that vote reflected the profound regret and sorrow felt far beyond the borders of one district, one State, one Nation.

It is illustrative of the sincere sentiment of a world community in collective mourning. President Reagan was so much more than a head of state. He was an inspiration to all whose lives he touched, not just by his words, which reached across the great divides that separate people, but by his deeds which always sought to bring people together in common cause.

The President's noble achievements, and there were so many, have been and will continue to be chronicled by historians for time immemorial.

So many of my colleagues who preceded and those who will follow have been and will be eloquent in their tributes to the lasting legacy of this great man, and deservedly so. For my part, I simply want to add a listing of the words which come immediately to mind when recalling President Reagan: words like integrity, conviction, honor, faith, grace, dignity, friendship, humor, values, honest, humble. The list of positives in the life of this man of principle and character is endless.

To President Reagan and his beloved partner, Nancy, who was always at his side and in his heart, I am but one of so many who say a heart felt thank you for leading by example and serving so many so well for so long. You will always be an inspiration and you will always be in our thoughts and prayers.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON).

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was driving down to Corpus Christi last Saturday afternoon with my wife, Terry, and her daughter Lindsey and her cousin Jackie and Terry's family for a brief family vacation when my staffer Andy Black called me on the telephone and said, Have you heard the news that President Reagan died this afternoon? And I said no, I have not heard that, but we immediately switched on the radio; and sure enough,

there was a news bulletin from California that President Reagan had passed away.

And so as we continued to drive down to Corpus, I began to reminisce about the President. My mind went back to the late 1970s when this country was mired in recession and interest rates were sky high and we had hostages in Iran and there was a spirit of pessimism that America could not be great anymore. And Governor Reagan came out of California and announced for the Presidency and said that there was hope, that not only could we be great again, but we would be great again. And that inspired me to campaign for him to be President of the United States in the 1980 election.

And the night that he won in November of 1980, I dusted off an old White House Fellows application and changed the date and signed it and mailed it in. White House Fellows is a program that takes young men and women from all over the country and puts them in positions to observe the workings of the Federal Government either in the White House or in the Cabinet agencies. The year that I applied there were about 1,600 applications, and I was fortunate enough to be one of like 15 or 16 that got selected.

I worked in the Department of Energy as a White House Fellow for Secretary of Energy James P. Edwards. The spring of 1982 the Secretary called me into his office and said, Joe, I am going over to the White House this afternoon for a Cabinet meeting. Would you like to go with me? I said, Mr. Secretary I would love to go with you. He said, There is one thing: you cannot say anything. You can only sit in the back of the room and listen. So I said, I promise.

So we went over to the White House, and they walked us into the Cabinet room, and I was seated directly behind Vice President Bush, who was seated directly across from President Reagan. The President came in from the Oval Office and shook hands with his Cabinet, and he reached over and got a handful of jelly beans out of a jar in the middle of the cabinet table and ate the jelly beans and asked if anybody wanted them.

Then he said, Gentlemen, what is the agenda for the day? And a Cabinet Secretary said it is the Caribbean Basin initiative and what to do about sugar quotas. The Secretary of Agriculture Jack Block raised his hand, he said, Mr. President, you have tasked me to try to help the American farmers and we are doing the best that we can, but sugar prices are low in the world market. And I think it would be disastrous for American farmers if you let more sugar into our country. And the President said, Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Then the Secretary of State, I think it was General Haig, raised his hand and said, Mr. President, I am the Secretary of State and you have tasked me with creating this Caribbean initiative to help the emerging democracies in the Caribbean. Their largest export crop is sugar. It would really help my job as Secretary of State if you allowed more sugar to come into the United States. And the President said, Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

He said, Is there any other discussion? The rest of the Cabinet just sat there. The President said, Well, what we ought to do is take American wheat and Caribbean sugar and create cookies and create a cookie export, cookies for peace program maybe, to the Third World. The Cabinet chuckled about that; but he said, Really, I have heard what is best for the State Department and I have heard what is best for the Agriculture Department, now I want you gentlemen to tell me what is best for America. And there were no cameras and he really said that.

And I just was absolutely inspired when he said it. I was sitting directly across from him behind Vice President Bush. Of course, I had been told I could not say anything, but when the President said that, Gentlemen tell me what is best for America, it kind of jumped out from me, I said, Right. That is why I voted for you. And, of course, the Secretary of Energy was aghast that I had said something. But the President looked over and he looked around the Vice President, he looked at me with a twinkle in his eye, did not say anything, he just smiled. And I knew then that that is why the American people trusted him, because he wanted to do whatever the issue was, what was right for America.

So when I finished my White House Fellows program, I went back to Texas. And in 1984, John Tower announced that he was not going to run for the U.S. Senate, and Congressman Phil Gramm of the 6th district announced that he was going to run for the Senate and Joe Barton announced that he was going to run for the 6th district as a Republican. Because I wanted to be a part of the Reagan revolution in Washington.

I was very fortunate that I got elected that year. I primarily got elected because my entire campaign was Reagan-Gramm-Barton. And when people went to vote for President Reagan and Senator Gramm, they also voted for me.

So now as a senior member of the majority in the House of Representatives, I simply hope that I can do what little I can to help foster the Reagan vision for America, which is always do what is right for America.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague yielding his time back, and now we know why he is chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in permitting me to speak this evening.

As we observe the news, we have commentators rushing to give an assessment of the legacy of Ronald Reagan. Conservative commentators will credit him with the fall of the former Soviet Union, new approaches to the economy, especially with tax cutting strategies. And, in large measure, the rise of today's Republican Party can trace its roots to his leadership. His was a strong voice for the conservative perspective from corporate spokesperson to the governorship of our country's largest State, to two terms as our President.

□ 2115

There were, of course, areas of policy disagreement, some of which I had strong feelings about. There were also areas of mistakes, blunders for which President Reagan characteristically and clearly assumed personal responsibility.

Balanced commentary will spotlight his pragmatic approaches as Governor and President; his ability to reach across party lines, to listen, to work, to add a human touch. There was his willingness to protect the economy and work with moderates, for instance, in both parties, even to the point of significant tax increases when he was faced with spiraling budget deficits and felt that it was important for our country.

I personally am content for history and the passage of time to sharpen the focus and place his entire career in perspective, but I am thinking this evening of how he became a leader and a symbol in his last years as he made a stark admission that he suffered from Alzheimer's disease. His wife Nancy became a champion in this great struggle to help lead the fight against Alzheimer's.

At a time when there are some who would put ideology ahead of meeting the needs of victims and families, Nancy Reagan stood tall and spoke out forcefully on the needs and benefits of stem cell research. Because of the affection for President Reagan and the strength of Nancy Reagan, millions will someday be spared this suffering.

My personal memory of President Reagan will be dominated by his almost magic ability to reach out and touch the American people. Along with Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy, Ronald Reagan stands out as someone who could truly communicate with the American people. Would that the American public today would be able to hear his calm, confident, friendly voice.

He has earned our respect and our thanks. The American people send their condolences and best wishes to Mrs. Reagan and the entire family.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), my favorite coach.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for providing so many of us with this opportunity.

I would like to express my appreciation to President Reagan for his adherence to principle rather than to expediency; for standing firm against America's enemies when so many urged containment and conciliation; for displaying a sense of humor when events were grim; for being decent when indecency was so common; for realizing that an offensive strategy is superior to defense when confronted by grave danger; for restoring a troubled economy by putting more resources in the people's hands and less in the government's hands; for promoting optimism when many were discouraged; for his capacity to disagree without being disagreeable; for his willingness to reach out to members of both parties in uniting, rather than dividing, this country; for showing kindness in the face of hostility; for communicating so clearly with words from his own heart and mind, written by his own hands; for inspiring courage in others through his own courage; and finally, for displaying trust in God, rather than human institutions, through an unwavering faith in God's sovereignty and mercy.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

(Mr. GINGREY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am humble to be one of the many Americans from all across our Nation who are paying tribute to President Ronald Reagan this week.

Members of Congress, including myself, came to this floor in February to celebrate President Reagan's 93rd birthday, but it is with a sad heart tonight that we come to the floor of the House of Representatives to eulogize one of our greatest Presidents.

It was appropriate that Ronald Reagan, a small-town American from Dixon, Illinois, would make a career and a home in California, would represent the very best of American life. As Governor of California, President Reagan became adept at representing the diverse nature of our country and cared deeply for all Americans.

As he is laid to rest, Ronald Reagan's legacy for America will carry on eternally in the annals of history. Not since Lincoln and Roosevelt has one man touched the core of what it means to be an American: Through unity and strength, we can achieve peace; and through self-determination, responsibility and character, we can live the American dream.

Ronald Reagan restored faith in America during one of our darkest hours of self-doubt. He gave us hope and promise when we needed it most. Reagan's true legacy is the restoration of the dream that is America. Even with his passing, Reagan's sense of hope and strength lives on.

As someone who has been inspired by his leadership and courage in the face of the evil empire of the Soviet Union, I deeply thank President Reagan for restoring our Nation's confidence and our hope.

God bless you, Ronald Reagan, and may God continue to bless the America whose spirit of eternal optimism you helped renew.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

On an October evening in 1975, before he announced that he would seek the Republican nomination for President, Ronald Reagan addressed the 20th birthday celebration of The National Review. It was an uplifting and humorous speech until the end, when he somberly quoted Whittaker Chambers. Two decades earlier, Chambers had written, ''It is idle to talk of preventing the wreck of Western civilization, it is already a wreck from within. That is why we can do little more now than snatch a fingernail of a saint from the wrack, or a handful of ashes from the fagots, and bury them secretly in a flower pot against that day, ages hence, when a few men begin again to dare to believe that there once was something else, that something else is thinkable, and need some evidence of what it was, and the fortifying knowledge that there were those who, at the great nightfall, took loving thought to preserve the tokens of hope and truth.''

Chambers spent 13 years in the service of the Soviet Union as a spy. He always believed that the world was engaged in a battle between the two great religions, communism and freedom. He believed that communism could not survive in a world where people believed in a higher power. Freedom, on the other hand, could not survive in a world where people did not. A nascent faith took hold in Chambers, and in 1937 he left communism for freedom. As he did so, he told his wife that he feared they were moving to the losing side.

This is what Ronald Reagan was thinking of in October of 1975. Communism was ascendant, and free people were losing their confidence, becoming fearful and timid of the future, and over the following 4 years, the Soviet Union increased its influence in 14 sovereign nations around the globe.

I was privileged to travel in his campaign plane in 1976 when he was in the Southeast, and in several meetings thereafter, with large numbers of people or small numbers of people, he always spoke less than anyone else in the room, enjoyed watching others have it out, and indeed, the next day he may not have remembered the name of everyone in the room, but he never forgot who he was. He never forgot who he was.

Michael Deaver tells a wonderful story about walking on a street with Ronald Reagan in 1978. By this time, he was easily recognized. A fellow kept inching close to him on the street wanting to say hello. Reagan saw him, looked over, reached out his hand and said hello. The man said, ''May I have your autograph, Mr. Milland?'' Reagan wrote Ray Milland on his paper and walked on. Michael Deaver said, ''Why didn't you tell him who you were?'' Reagan said, ''I know who I am. He wanted to meet Ray Milland.''

That was pure Ronald Reagan. He was not interested in making sure a stranger knew of his importance. He cared about making this one stranger happy.

Four years later he was President. He faced a military where one-third of our fleet was in dry dock, one-third of our planes could not fly for lack of spare parts. Our soldiers were practicing with pretend bullets. The economy had a 21 percent interest rate and a 14 percent inflation rate, and we were in trouble.

On January 20, 1981, President Reagan addressed these challenges and then said this: ''. . . together, with God's help, we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us.

''And, after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans.''

Over the next 8 years, his economic policies took an economy from $2.5 trillion to $5 trillion. Revenues to the Federal Treasury went from $519 billion to $1.054 trillion. We created 20 million new jobs, and on the foreign front Reagan was the first President since 1917 to ignore the bureaucracy and speak truth to evil. Eight years later the evil empire was crumbling, and the Cold War was over.

I always thought that the biggest missed opportunity of the past 60 years was to not have celebrated the end of the Cold War. Ronald Reagan deserved that, and now he takes his leave.

It has been a very difficult decade for Mrs. Reagan and the family, but for those of us who love freedom, we remember a man who dared to believe that there once was something else, that something else was thinkable. He gave us evidence of what it was in the fortifying knowledge that he would be there at the great nightfall to take loving thought to preserve the tokens of hope and truth, and he was there. Not a bad final act for a B actor from Dixon, not bad at all.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for his leadership tonight to pay tribute to the Gipper, President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Speaker, the world is grieving this week over the loss of a true American hero, President Ronald Wilson Reagan. Words cannot describe the admiration and respect that I have for this great man. He led a revolution for free enterprise, for victory of democracy over communism and for national political realignment.

For many Americans in mourning, including myself, Ronald Reagan was not just a good President, he was our President. He defined the honor and dignity of the office of the Presidency, and he lifted the spirit of a Nation with his hope and joyfulness that sprang from an abiding faith in God and deeply held belief in the American dream.

I am grateful to have lived the Reagan revolution as a foot soldier promoting his vision of a dynamic economy, creating jobs through tax cuts and free markets, his support of America's military to achieve success in liberating millions by victory in the Cold War, and his transformation of developing the Republican Party which today holds the majority of State legislative seats across America for the first time since 1952. He reinvigorated the Republican Party with optimism and vision.

He entered office during a time of doubt and despair and malaise, with the economy sputtering in a looming Cold War that threatened our families. With these seemingly insurmountable problems he faced, many critics underestimated the former California Governor. Yet President Reagan brought with him his conservative principles of individual freedom, limited government, personal responsibility, and peace through strength. He also brought an optimism that America's greatest days were ahead of us.

Proving all of his detractors wrong, President Reagan won the Cold War, spurred the economy to robust growth and restored our national confidence and patriotism. As author and former Presidential staffer Peter Robinson said recently, ''Ronald Reagan was great, because Ronald Reagan was right.''

His straightforward speeches began to change minds across America, and many became Reagan Democrats. Today in my home State, Republicans hold most statewide offices, a complete turnaround that has occurred throughout the South thanks to the leadership of Ronald Reagan.

He started a revolution where in 1980 Republicans in South Carolina held only 16 seats in the statehouse, and now there is a Republican supermajority of 76 out of 124 members. In the State senate, Republicans soared from three members in 1980 to now a supermajority of 27 of 46 members.

For 2 years I was honored to work in the Reagan administration as Deputy General Counsel to the Secretary of Energy Jim Edwards. I am a proud Reagan alumni association member, and in 1990, because of his efforts to win the Cold War and bring freedom to the oppressed people of the Soviet Union, I was asked by former Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater to observe the first democratic elections in Bulgaria.

I saw firsthand the Reagan legacy of peace and freedom, as Central and Eastern Europe rose from the ashes of communism to become strong democracies and American allies. The people I have met over the years from Bratislava, Slovakia, to Novosibirsk, Russia, regard President Reagan as their own hero, a man who was unafraid to tell the truth about the evil empire.

While we mourn his passing, President Ronald Reagan will never be forgotten. Children will read for centuries to come about the ''Happy Warrior'' who helped liberate tens of millions from totalitarian communism and restored America's position in the world as ''the shining city on a hill.''

□ 2130

Democracy is more widespread today in the world than any time in history due to President Reagan's success of peace through strength.

We cannot help but be reminded of his legacy as America faces similar battles today against the oppression of terrorism, and his critics deride our President, much as they did President Reagan 20 years ago. America is under attack because we are a symbol of liberty in the world, and we must meet this challenge with the same courage and conviction that Ronald Reagan had.

As he said in the 1964 Goldwater campaign in what has simply become known as ''the speech'' and was earlier referenced by Chairman Lewis, ''You and I have a rendezvous with destiny. We will preserve for our children this, the last best hope of man on earth, or we will sentence them to take the last step into a thousand years of darkness.''

May God bless the Reagan family, God bless our troops, and may God continue to bless America.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) very much for those very eloquent comments. I am reminded of the fact that in very simple form, Ronald Reagan challenged the world on behalf of liberty, on behalf of peace. He had this remarkable relationship that developed over time with Mikhail Gorbachev. After he described the Evil Empire in straightforward terms, they began to communicate as leaders of two great countries. Indeed, together over time they reduced the nuclear threat by coming to agreement with one another.

It has been said earlier, but let me repeat the words of Ronald Reagan: ''Mr. Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek the liberalization, come here to this gate, open this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.''

And indeed, within a couple of years, that wall came down. The East-West confrontation began to thaw; and between these two leaders, the world has seen a different kind of opportunity for peace. Today we face the challenge that involves the war on terrorism; and, indeed, that struggle is bound to last for years to come. It was the legacy of Ronald Reagan that laid the foundation for America to best be prepared to defend itself for liberty and for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 5 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURGESS). The gentleman from California has 2 minutes remaining of his original time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House today and as the designee of the majority leader, I request an additional hour of debate on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) is recognized for an additional 1 hour.

The gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from California, our dean, Chairman Lewis, our able chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the greatest Presidents in the history of our Nation, Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the United States.

He was a leader when our country needed it most, at a time when many Americans, including myself, had found ourselves disaffected by politics. His optimism gave our Nation the confidence and motivation to resume its place as a world leader.

I well remember the 1970s after President Nixon's resignation and the pessimism that followed, when many Americans disassociated themselves from public service. Ronald Reagan came onto the Presidential scene and reminded us that the ''best was yet to come,'' that we are not to blame for the world's problems; and yet, as a great Nation, we had a place of responsibility and a role to play.

President Reagan believed, as our Declaration of Independence states, all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Additionally, he knew better than most that strength comes from within, from the people. Therefore, first and foremost, Reagan used his first term as President to bring these rights back to Americans starting with what was then known as Reaganomics.

He sought to restore America to the people by giving them back control of their pocketbooks. Uncle Sam was put on a diet of lower taxes, sound money and fewer regulations, allowing us the benefits of hard work. By the time that Reagan left office, only two income brackets existed, with a top rate of 28 percent, compared to the 14 income brackets, with the top rate of 70 percent, that existed when he took office. Additionally, government was scaled back and red tape eliminated, allowing

Americans to take care of themselves. As Reagan was apt to say. ''Government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.''

He saw the rebuilding of America's military. After years of low morale and interest in the armed services, President Reagan made a return to the pre-Vietnam days of faith and professional appeal in our military. As Commander in Chief, he oversaw the largest peacetime buildup of military spending in history, leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War. His revolutionary policies regarding investment in military technology, good training, and pay laid the foundation for a strong military that later claimed victory in Operation Desert Storm and continues to protect our national security well into the 21st century and, now, in the war on terror.

Ronald Reagan lived a life worth living. He saw both the birth and death of Communism. He won the hearts of Americans and world leaders. How? He believed in peace through strength, and he lived his convictions based on experience, intuition, and love of life.

I will end with one of my favorite quotes: ''Above all, we must realize that no arsenal, no weapon in the arsenal of the world is so formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women.''

Thank you, President Reagan. May God bless you and your family, and may God bless America.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CHOCOLA).

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I join my colleagues tonight and rise in tribute to a great man, President Ronald Reagan.

In 1980, I turned 18, and the first person I ever voted for was Ronald Reagan. With that vote, the world changed. It changed because President Reagan clearly understood that the greatest strength of this Nation is the American people. He believed in us so much that he inspired us to believe in ourselves.

And in his typical humble fashion, during his last speech from the Oval Office, he said, ''I wasn't a great communicator, but I communicated great things, and they didn't spring full bloom from my brow; they came from the heart of a great Nation.''

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan captured the hearts of the American people and he unleashed the power, the hope, and the optimism that comes with a sincere understanding and love of freedom and democracy. President Reagan changed the world by simply reminding us all of exactly who we are. He inspired us to become the Nation we were all along. He always saw the shining city on the hill, and he gave us the vision to see it with him.

Although we deeply mourn his passing, Ronald Reagan's life was a gift to the world, a gift that will never be forgotten by all who love freedom and the shining example he gave us.

Thank you, Mr. President, and God bless Ronald Reagan.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES).

(Mr. HAYES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), for his leadership tonight in honoring such a wonderful man. President Ronald Reagan was a good man who became a great President. His leadership has inspired me throughout my career in public service, as I am sure Reagan inspired many folks presently serving in the public arena.

One of my favorite Ronald Reagan quotes comes from his 1986 State of the Union address, and I quote: ''Government growing beyond our consent had become a lumbering giant, slamming shut the gates of opportunity, threatening to crush the very roots of our freedom. What brought America back? The American people brought us back, with quiet courage and common sense; with undying faith that in this Nation under God the future will be ours, for the future belongs to the free.''

That is one of my favorite Reagan quotes for a number of reasons. First, it addresses one of the main reasons I switched parties. Like President Reagan, I began my career not as a Republican but as a Democrat; and, like Reagan, I switched parties because I felt that ''big government was slamming shut the gates of opportunity, threatening to crush the very roots of our freedom.''

Ronald Reagan's conservative principles, put into successful action, changed our Nation's attitude on the role of government and personal responsibility. Without President Reagan, there would not have been a bipartisan effort to reform welfare and end that vicious cycle of government dependency.

The other thing I like about this quote is that it reveals so much about the character of Ronald Reagan: his unbridled optimism, his belief in the American people, and his humbleness. He was too humble to take sole credit for the United States' return to greatness, even though had his measures failed he would have assumed the blame. Instead, he gave the credit to the American people, because he believed in the American people.

One of his favorite quotes was: ''There is no limit to what you can accomplish if you don't care who gets the credit.'' And he lived that quote on a daily basis.

One of the other things I admired about Ronald Reagan was his steadfast determination to stand up to communist aggression. Even though he knew such a determined view may not be popular, he never backed away from his firm belief that communism was wrong. In 1982, speaking before the British Parliament, Reagan said, and I quote: ''It is the Soviet Union that runs against the tide of history. It is the march of freedom and democracy which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history, as it has left other tyrannies which stifle the freedom and muzzle self-expression of the people.''

No truer words have been spoken. I believed it then, and I believe it now. We all saw Reagan's words validated when the Soviet Union fell apart shortly after President Reagan left office.

Finally, even when facing a devastating diagnosis, President Reagan still delivered the news with his typical optimism for America and his belief for the American people. On November 5, 1994, he wrote a letter to the American people announcing that he had Alzheimer's disease: ''In closing, let me thank you, the American people, for giving me the great honor of allowing me to serve as your President. When the Lord calls me home, whenever that day may be, I will leave with the greatest love for this country of ours and eternal optimism for its future. I now begin the journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life. I know that for America there will always be a bright dawn ahead.''

I do believe that the United States does face a bright dawn. And President Reagan and his leadership can take a large part of the credit for that fact. While I am saddened that President Reagan is no longer with us, I rejoice knowing that he has met his maker, and his maker is looking him in the eye and saying, President Reagan, the Gipper, you are a good and faithful servant.

He is now in a far better place. He is looking down on the country and the people that he loved. May God bless and protect America and the vision that was Ronald Reagan's for us and our future; that the freedom belong to the free.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER), the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, and I understand that somewhere in the building his son and his son's bride are wandering around. His son, Sam, was not born when the gentleman came to these Chambers, so because of family relations and otherwise, I now yield to him.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for yielding me this time, and I want to thank my great friend also for not only helping to preside over this special tribute, but for everything that he did in helping to lead the California delegation to be a source of strength for President Reagan when he put forth those monumental changes in the direction of our government.

I have listened to his statements and just now to the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), and many others, in talking about this wonderful American, Ronald Reagan; and I thought I might just

touch on a couple of the things he did in the way of national security.

We have short memories, Mr. Speaker; and President Reagan was not always popular, especially with the media and often with our European allies. I can remember in the 1980s, when he responded to the Soviet Union's ringing Western Europe with the SS–20 missiles and he started to move those Persian missiles and ground launch cruise missiles into Europe to offset the Soviet strength of their strategic programs and their intermediate range ballistic missiles that they were moving in. And there were massive demonstrations against Ronald Reagan and against those who supported him in Europe and lots of sniping by the press in this country.

□ 2145

And yet because of that strength and because he rebuilt national security, the Russians at one point, especially after the Reykjavik summit when he refused to give up the Strategic Defense Initiative, that is missile defense, the right of Americans to defend themselves against incoming ballistic missiles, after he did that, there was lots of hand-wringing among the elite media and lots of our European allies who said, there it goes, the last chance for peace, and lo and behold, the Russians picked up the phone and said, can we talk?

Ronald Reagan at that point started to negotiate with the Soviet Union, and not just to negotiate a peace, but to negotiate the disassembly of the Soviet empire, the tear-down of the Soviet empire, which is manifest today in numerous free states where once there was one state ruled by tyranny.

Mr. Speaker, I remember the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) was present as one of our senior members, and the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER) had not been elected yet, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), and Bob Lagomarsino, and John Rousselot, and Chip Pashayan, and my colleague Bill Lowery, and Bobby Fever, new Republicans who had come in in the Reagan win of 1980, and the President invited us to Blair House. The President invited us to Blair House even while President Carter was still in the White House. We were standing in the foyer, celebrated this victory of our Commander-in-Chief-to-be because he had not been sworn in yet, and the President-elect came down the stairs, and he talked to us about being up on his ranch in Santa Barbara and killing an especially big rattlesnake the day before while he was cutting brush. We had a great time talking with the President-elect. After a while he said, I am tired, I am going to go upstairs and hit the hay. He said, you guys turn off the lights when you leave. He went right upstairs; we continued to have a good time. That represented that western hospitality, that great charm that Ronald Reagan had that brought so many people, attracted so many people, even people of very different political persuasion.

My son Sam was not even born in those days when we first came in. I remember the picture of the cowboy that the President drew for my other son Duncan, who is now a United States marine and deployed overseas.

I think the one thing that this President sold in boatloads was inspiration. He was great at inspiration. He realized a little secret, and that is this country runs on inspiration. Whether it is the markets or the economy or people deciding whether or not they are going to join the uniformed services, inspiration is the fuel that this country runs on, and that is something that Ronald Reagan had an endless supply of.

He was tough during the tough times. You have to have good endurance to be a good President, and he had great endurance. He was able to handle the difficult times, the times when he was not real popular, and outlast his critics. It has been kind of fun in the last couple of days to watch people who criticized him very severely to seem now to remember that he was not such a bad guy after all. Not only was he not such a bad guy, but he brought this country together as a family. He was, of course, the head of the family.

It is a time for us to mourn this President, but also to celebrate his great life and the big piece of this life that he gave to our Nation. I will never forget when I was first running for Congress, I was practicing law on behalf of a barbershop on the waterfront in San Diego. My dad came in and said, you can be a Member of Congress. He said, Ronald Reagan is running. He is going to run on a platform of national defense and jobs, and in San Diego that is the same thing. I said, what do I need to start running? He said, we need one thing; you need a picture with Ronald Reagan, and we are going to go up and get it, and we went up and got it in L.A. That launched my foray into politics. So many of us won that year who had no chance of winning because we were riding along with a guy named Ronald Reagan.

Let us take a message and a lesson from this great American and proceed ahead with optimism and with dedication to the idea that you get peace through strength. That was a trademark of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy. I think we are following it with this President. I think we need to stay the course and stay steady.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for letting me say a few things.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) reminds me of another time when Ronald Reagan was trying to bring together Republicans to form a majority. It was 1969, and there was a majority for approximately 2 years in the California lower house for the assembly, and Ronald Reagan was then Governor of California. He came into this room, and here were 41 members of the new majority sitting there in front of him. He is sitting at a table in front of us, his legs dangling from the table, he has argyle socks on.

He said, I was trying to think about what I should say to you all. We have not had a majority before. We have to govern, he said, and he said, it is possible from time to time we may disagree with each other as we go about making decisions on public policy.

As I was thinking about what to say to you, I was reminded of my father-in-law, who is a dentist. It seems he had this fellow sitting in the chair, and the guy had an abscessed tooth which had to come out. And my father-in-law began to put this needle in his jaw. About that time my father-in-law felt kind of a groping at the lower part of his abdomen. He looked down startled, and the fellow looked back up and said, we are not going to hurt each other, are we, Doc?

For those who knew Ronald Reagan, he would get just to the edge of color, but nonetheless, he knew how to make a point to bring people together in a very special way; a man never to be forgotten, recognizing how important it is that we work together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, this week millions of Americans and people around the globe mourn the loss of one of our Nation's greatest heroes, Ronald Reagan. From the time that he took the oath of office until he left the White House, few American Presidents ever enjoyed the popularity, support and love that Ronald Reagan engendered. He developed a special bond with the American people, and one can see from the tremendous outpouring of sympathy and support across our great Nation that that special bond still endures today.

More than any other person, President Reagan is responsible for winning the Cold War. He engaged his Communist adversaries in the battle of ideas and achieved victory by winning the war for the hearts and minds of people. In his heart he knew these people. He knew the Bulgarian student who was never allowed to read Thomas Jefferson. He knew the East German mother who wanted a better life for her children. He knew the Polish factory worker who longed to be free of Soviet subjugation.

One 65-year-old Czech who lived under the Soviet regime said, ''For us, Reagan was important because we knew he was really anti-Communist, emotionally anti-Communist. For us, he was a symbol of the United States' genuine determination to bring communism to an end.''

A Romanian man who was recently interviewed struggled to find the words to describe President Reagan's legacy,

and then he simply said, ''It is due to him that we are free.''

Thanks to Ronald Reagan's determined leadership, untold millions were liberated from Communist tyranny and from the palpable fear of nuclear annihilation.

America was fortunate to have Ronald Reagan. At a time when our country needed a hero, Ronald Reagan was able to rekindle the American spirit. He inspired us with his powerful words and unwavering optimism. He had a steadfast belief in the goodness of America. No amount of pessimism, strife or tragedy could discourage that thinking or blur his vision of America as a ''shining city on a hill.''

I was one of perhaps hundreds of thousands of people that had the privilege to shake the hand of the former President, look him in the eyes and thank him for all he did for America. Frankly, next to my marriage and the birth of my children, it was one of the most profound moments in my life. An earlier generation was inspired to public service by Barry Goldwater. Many in my generation were inspired to serve by Ronald Reagan.

A woman in Santa Monica recently stated, ''When I think of him, I think of America. What is that saying, American, like Mom and apple pie. He should be in that, too, because he represented what this country is all about.''

President Reagan was what this country is all about. He believed in the American dream. He believed in the power of free men and free markets. He championed less government, lower taxes and lifting regulation. He believed in our country's ability to produce boundless possibilities and limitless opportunity. His policies ushered in a new age of entrepreneurship and innovation, and led to one of the greatest economic expansions in our Nation's history.

We believed in President Reagan because he believed in us. He always saw the best in us, and he never stopped believing in the decency and ingenuity of the American people. He believed deeply in the strength of democracy and never lost hope of America realizing its ''rendezvous with destiny.''

Our Nation will deeply miss Ronald Reagan. Undoubtedly future generations of Americans will remember him among the pantheon of America's great leaders, among the names of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, but there will never be another President Reagan.

Let us remember his words the way he wished to be remembered: ''Whatever else history may say about me when I am gone, I hope it will record that I appealed to your best hopes, not your worst fears, to your confidence rather than your doubts. My dream is that you will travel the road ahead with liberty's lamp guiding your steps and opportunity's arm steadying your way.''

Mr. Speaker, today should serve more than just a memorial, it should serve as a reminder. As President Reagan also said, ''There is much work before us. Not easy tasks perhaps, but I would remind you, they are not impossible, because after all, we are Americans,'' and perhaps none more so than Ronald Reagan.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), Ronald Reagan's home State.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, unlike many other Members of this body, I never had the great privilege of serving with Ronald Reagan. When President Reagan was elected in 1980, I was raising my four children and running a law practice out of my home in Hinsdale, Illinois. Back then I did not follow world events or political developments like I do now. In those days, it was all I could do to keep up with kids' soccer games, make it to the school board meetings on time, and ensure that I did not miss a court deadline for an important client.

This week, like most Americans, I revel in the stories that my colleagues and others who knew him well have recounted about their special moments with our 40th President. Like most Americans, I cannot get enough of Ronald Reagan.

What strikes me as I think back through the years of those Reagan times of the 1980s are two very important things. They are the things that he said that touched my life and my interests as a busy mother and a died-in-the-wool Republican.

First is what later became known as the Reagan 11th commandment. Ronald Reagan said, and practiced this principle, ''Speak no ill of a fellow Republican.''

Second was the Reagan rule for success: ''There is no limit to the good a man can do in this world if he does not care who gets the credit.''

Mr. Speaker, tonight my thoughts and prayers go out to the Reagan family. It is true I never met him, but they will never know how much his words, his deeds and his common sense have influenced and will continue to positively affect the generations of leaders that will follow him.

□ 2200

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), a member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WICKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank him for controlling the time tonight and affording us the opportunity even at this hour to pay tribute.

Mr. Speaker, I too rise and join so many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in paying tribute to Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the United States. I agree with so much of what has been said here today and throughout the Nation in the past few days about the incredible legacy of Ronald Reagan and what he left to America and to the world. Ronald Reagan will always be larger than life to millions of people around the world who were freed from the shackles of Communism because he stood firm against what he so correctly called the Evil Empire. Ronald Reagan's determination and leadership forced an end to the Cold War. His philosophy of cutting taxes and easing Federal regulations brought about one of the largest periods of economic growth in American history. And his eternal optimism and hope for a brighter day lifted the spirits of a Nation.

Much has been said about Ronald Reagan's charisma, quick wit and ability to put people at ease. He was also blessed with a great asset for anyone in public life, a sense of timing. Whether it was one of his famous one-liners or the ability to do just the right thing at the right time, he always seemed to disarm a tough national press corps or defuse a difficult political issue.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of witnessing an example of his instinctive timing and humor in 1980 in Mississippi when then-candidate Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, came to the Neshoba County Fair in Philadelphia, Mississippi. The Neshoba County Fair is called Mississippi's largest house party and has been the premier gathering for political speeches during the hot Mississippi summers for more than a century. Ronald Reagan's visit was the first ever by a Presidential candidate to this most celebrated political event in my home State.

One of the issues that had surfaced in Mr. Reagan's Presidential campaign was the question of his age. He was 69 years old. Some questioned whether he might be too old for the job. At the Neshoba County Fair an incident occurred which could have potentially exaggerated the issue of his age. After Mr. Reagan's speech, a local craftsman, Gary Harkins of Mississippi, presented Mr. Reagan with a rocking chair. I am sure some of the candidate's advisers and staff were horrified to think of the prospect that the one image coming from this appearance was a picture of the 69-year-old former Governor sitting in a rocking chair. But without hesitation, Ronald Reagan sat down in the chair, grabbed his wife, Nancy, by the hand and pulled her onto his lap. They appeared at that moment to be the very picture of vitality and energy. The widely distributed photograph and film footage which followed went around the Nation and nobody seeing that image thought Ronald Reagan was too old to be President.

Mr. Reagan's quick thinking probably boosted his candidacy and dispelled doubts in the minds of some voters. The incident also changed the life of Greg Harkins, the craftsman who made the rocking chair and whose fledgling business was energized by his short encounter on the national stage. Mr. Harkins soon began receiving hundreds of requests for chairs from across

the Nation and around the world. His business is still going strong today nearly 25 years later, and Ronald Reagan provided the spark for that little bit of business success. Harkins was quoted recently as saying, ''What they did was give me a foothold on something that I can be able to carry on for the rest of my life.''

Mr. Harkins represents just one small example of how Ronald Reagan touched the lives of people in ways that are hard to quantify. We may not know all of their names or their unique stories, but his fellow citizens gained inspiration from Ronald Reagan's leadership and his attitude that it really was ''morning in America.''

Whether it was a young American answering a call to public service or becoming involved in the growing conservative movement or simply taking the initiative to exercise their rights and register to vote for the first time, Ronald Reagan energized many Americans to action. They followed him because they trusted this man of principled beliefs and because he captured their imagination, and they simply liked him.

Ronald Reagan, some people said, would be limited because he was only an actor. He was perhaps the best example of an actor turned politician; but he ended up being the real thing, the true article, the genuine American; and, Mr. Speaker, I believe he will be recorded as being the greatest President of our time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, before I proceed any further, pursuant to the order of the House of today and as the designee of the majority leader, I request an additional hour of debate on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURGESS). The gentleman is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE).

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank the gentleman from California for allowing me a couple of minutes during this period of tribute. The death of President Reagan reminded Americans and many around the world of the achievements of his 8 years in office. A significant part of his legacy is that he helped the United States to feel good about itself again and the tax cuts that he advocated in the early 1980s stimulated the economic boom that lasted until the end of the century.

History may well show that President Reagan's greatest accomplishment was reestablishing our military strength and bringing about the collapse of the Soviet Union, which had been the principal adversary of the free world in the Cold War that had raged since the close of World War II. The strengthened military was the one that waged Desert Storm successfully and laid the foundation for the United States military that is leading the war on terrorism. President Reagan rekindled the American spirit and patriotic fervor in this country. We shall never forget the grace and style with which President and Mrs. Reagan represented America. Our country will always remember Ronald Reagan.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP).

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for taking the leadership tonight. The previous speaker, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), myself, and President Reagan all shared one thing in common as many do in this House and that is we used to be Democrats and we are Republicans. That brings me to what I want to share tonight, which is the change in the political landscape brought about by the life and service of Ronald Wilson Reagan; but I want to start by saying that I believe, and I think this honors his memory, that neither party has an exclusive on integrity or ideas, neither party always has it right or always has it wrong and the two-party system continues to serve our country extremely well.

I am proud of the first half of my life when I was a Democrat and proud of the second half of my life as a Republican, but the story in my life as a Southern conservative Democrat goes way back generations. My father's great great grandfather, Enoch Alldredge, served in the 19th century in the Alabama General Assembly for in excess of 40 years. My mother's great uncle Reuben Alldridge served in the 20th century in the Alabama General Assembly for a number of years, both very prominent political figures from the northern part of Alabama, all as Democrats. So I grew up honestly as a Southern conservative Democrat.

As a matter of fact, my first real memory of it all as a young person was watching my parents be involved in local campaigns and then, in the fall of 1976, going to Woolen Gym at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as a 19-year-old freshman and voting for Jimmy Carter as President of the United States and then having my parents attend the inaugural in Washington here with Franklin and Emmy Haney, two of the biggest Democrats in the State of Tennessee and being proud that my parents were here and saluting the new President, Jimmy Carter.

But the years that followed in my formative years certainly gave me an opportunity and hope when I saw Ronald Reagan. I saw the malaise we were in. Let me say that Jimmy Carter has proven what a fine and outstanding man he is over these last 24 years since leaving office. It was a low point in our country's history, but he is a good and decent man; and frankly I will stand by that vote as a Democrat at that time, but over those next 4 years at the University of North Carolina, we saw a real low in our country's history and then all of a sudden there was a new day in 1980, and it seemed like someone came from the West and actually kind of showed us the hope and opportunity that you heard repeated on this floor over and over and over again.

I can remember as the campaign generated momentum in 1980 at UNC, my fraternity, the Sigma Nu house, got real energized about the campaign and by the convention when they had that strong conservative Governor from the West team up with maybe the best person on paper that had run in 100 years, George Herbert Walker Bush. It was like that did it. That sealed the deal. What a great team. And on election night in the fall of 1980 we loaded up in cars from UNC. It was Lee Ives and Tom Nesbit and Tony Floyd and Allen Miller and Lyn Thornburg and a group of us, and we drove to Washington, D.C. and we were here that night in 1980 when Ronald Reagan was elected President of the United States.

I was a Southern conservative Democrat who became a Republican. Our entire family shifted from our party identification over the hope, the opportunity, the fresh start that Ronald Reagan brought to the political process. That changed the political landscape in the United States of America, and it moved our country from what was more left of center to slightly right of center.

The Founding Fathers did not want things to change dramatically. This is like a big ship of state. If you turn it one degree, you arrive at a different destination. The country went from being left of center to right of center over the leadership, the strength and what I would say is the constancy of Ronald Reagan. He stood for something, and he simply articulated to this country what he stood for, and he never wavered. When people elect a President, they want a strong leader that can make a decision, that will stand his ground. When the wind blows, he stands firm. Ronald Reagan did that.

That is why the 8 years is a legacy beyond measure. As the previous speaker said, in our lifetime, the model, the great leader is Ronald Reagan. I salute him. He made a Republican out of me, and I have been in the House of Representatives as a Republican elected official for 10 years. I ran once and lost to get here, and I am proud of the whole story. I am very typical of a lot of Southern boll weevil conservatives that believed in that simple limited government, personal responsibility, traditional values, strong national defense, lower taxes, take care of yourself and your family first and your extended family, look to the government last, but do it with a smile on your face and love in your heart. He is like a father, a big brother, a great leader who we could trust and have confidence in. Today we remember a truly great American President, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman from Tennessee, I must say, reminds me a bit of my own youth, for I was raised in a family where my father was a Republican, my mother was a Democrat. I was somewhat confused. But the gentleman reminds me of another thing. I remember as a student at UCLA having the chance to participate in a pre-Peace Corps people-to-people program. I was headed with a group of 11 other students on our way to India to talk about freedom and hope and opportunity.

During that time, I was really confused myself. Would I become a member of one of our great parties, the Democratic Party, or would I become a member of the Republican Party? It was amazing what that summer did. I made that decision for myself in the summer in India. Why? Because one of our great parties was of the view that maybe individuals in our society needed a little help, maybe individual people could not do it for themselves and government was a requirement. It was another of the great parties that thought the individual was critical, made a difference in our future, and if you apply your spirit, your talent, your energy within that party, the survival of the individual was the key. That is how I made my decision. The gentleman from Tennessee reminded me a lot of that tonight. It is a pleasure to be with him.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to my dear friend, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I am tempted to begin by saying that I come to honor the life of Ronald Reagan; but the truth is nothing I can say, nothing anyone can say can speak more loudly than Reagan's own achievements do. His legacy will endure and his memory will remain.

□ 2215

Many leaders have changed history. Ronald Reagan changed the future. How soon we forget the environment he inherited in 1981, double-digit inflation, high interest rates at home, and Soviet aggression combined with American malaise abroad. Yet through his conviction, his courage, and his commitment, Ronald Reagan changed the Nation and the world.

The story of Ronald Reagan is the story of America. He was an ordinary man who led a most extraordinary life. Born in poverty, Reagan rose to the greatest political office in the world. Along the way he did not merely argue for American values, he lived them. His determination was matched only by his decency, his leadership equaled only by his love of country.

He was a great President who was also a good man, and he was a man so unlike any other in politics. Politics is filled with people who go with the flow, change with the times, and exchange principles for polls. These politicians are like tugboats, pushed back and forth by the waves. Not Reagan. He was like a battleship, always moving forward in its destination, always certain of victory.

Though he has now left us, his impact never will. Every time we see a free person in a foreign land vote in a democratic election, Ronald Reagan is there. Every time we see a new job created through innovation and creativity, Ronald Reagan is there. And every time we see an American taking pride in his country, Ronald Reagan is there.

Ultimately we mourn for ourselves, not for Reagan, for his life was one of victory. Like few other leaders in history, he lived to see his vision vindicated. Just as he had predicted, he saw communism repudiated and freedom spread across the globe.

Ronald Reagan always knew who he was and what he believed. He knew why America was great and why America must lead. We recognize tonight his achievements and his legacy, but also let us also remember his style and his self-deprecating humor. We give him the credit he did not seek or think important.

At the end of his Presidency, Reagan was asked if he objected to all the favorable press coverage that Mikhail Gorbachev got. ''Good Lord, no,'' Reagan responded. ''I co-starred with Errol Flynn once.''

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, tonight it is my deepest heart-felt honor to remember and to celebrate the life of Ronald Wilson Reagan. President Reagan was a man of unfettered principle. He was not afraid to do what was right. And not only was he not afraid, he was tenaciously committed to doing only that that he thought was right in his own heart.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan warned us all to beware of the temptation to ignore the facts of history and the ''aggressive impulses of any evil empire, to simply call the arms race a giant misunderstanding and thereby remove ourselves from the struggle between right and wrong, good and evil.'' Mr. Reagan understood that some things were worth fighting, even dying, for, and he was resolute about them in his heart.

President Reagan made us all believe that America still had what it takes to be victorious, to rise above and out of difficult circumstances, and to face devastating challenges. He said, ''Every promise, every opportunity, is still golden in this land. And through that golden door, our children walk into tomorrow with the knowledge that no one can be denied the promise that is America. Her heart is full, her future bright. She has arms big enough to comfort and strong enough to support.'' By the grace of God, those words are still true today.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan on so many occasions simply shared his wisdom and experience with us. He stated that ''the future does not belong to the fainthearted; it belongs to the brave.'' I believe he would want us to continue to make this Nation great by preserving its goodness. He would want us to continue in the struggle between right and wrong and good and evil.

Mr. Speaker, Ronald Reagan's life was a transformed one, one that reflected the light from within, and he shared that light with all of us in the brightness and warmth of his smile and in his grace and good humor.

Mr. Reagan said this of his Savior: ''He promised there will never be a dark night that does not end, and by dying for us, Jesus showed how far our love should be ready to go: all the way.'' Ronald Reagan's dark nights on this Earth have ended, and he is at this moment in the presence of his precious Savior. And now for Mr. Reagan each day has a bright new dawn and a shining sunset, and while he was here, he went all the way. And, Mr. Speaker, if he could speak to us one last time, I truly believe that he would tell us the same message that he told us so many times before when he said, you and I have a rendezvous with destiny. We can preserve this, the last best hope of mankind on Earth, for our children, or we can sentence them to take that very last step into a thousand years of darkness. If we do fail, at least let our children and our children's children say of us that we justified our brief moment here. We did all that could be done.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your life, and thank you for reminding us all of our rendezvous with destiny.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time.

It is an amazing thing to join our colleagues tonight and to thank President Reagan and his family for their decades of service. And as I have listened to our colleagues tonight, I thought about the first time I had the opportunity to see and hear President Reagan, and this was back in the early 1970s, and he had come into Jackson, Mississippi, for a Republican Party event. And I attended that event with my parents and was absolutely amazed at several things as I listened to and watched Ronald Reagan. It was his warmth, his ability to communicate, the way he used simple words for a very strong message, one that really showed his principle and his commitment in those still convictions that never ever wavered.

And one of the things that really impressed me was that this was a man who really loved America. He loved everything that America stood for. And I think that it is fitting that we have a world that stands in awe today as they look back and they remember those commitments in and accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to return today with some of my colleagues from being in Normandy to celebrate and to commemorate the 60th anniversary of D-Day and the fight for freedom that was so important to our allies and also to our Nation, and to have an opportunity to share with so many of those individuals their love of President Ronald Reagan. And I think they all saw in him something that we appreciated and maybe could not always put into words. But he promised a renewal of American spirit for us, and by sheer willpower, he made that happen. And I think, yes, that he believed in us more than we believed in ourselves as he became the President of this great country, and he taught us how to enact that belief.

He also taught us that tax relief would make our economy boom, and that indeed happened with an unprecedented economic expansion. He also showed us how one could say, I am not going to hide behind diplomatic platitudes, and I am not going to allow the Soviet Union to slowly eat away at the West. He simply communicated the truth about communism and exposed it for what it was: a cruel system built by thugs and murderers.

And President Reagan truly was the quintessential American hero, the small-town boy with the can-do attitude who set out with a dream and ended up changing the world. He had courage, he had wisdom, and he believed in the best that there was with America. God bless, Ronald Reagan. He was a true American original.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, from the days I knew Ronald Reagan as Governor, and he was a key leader who sponsored early development of child care in our State, recognizing the importance of quality daycare in terms of the future of America's children, the environmental governor who saved Lake Tahoe, to the days that I had a chance to watch him rebuild America's strength by building our defense, he always was straightforward, candid with the American people.

And not so long ago he was heard to say: ''In closing let me thank you, the American people, for giving me the great honor of allowing me to serve as your President. When the Lord calls me home, whenever that may be, I will leave with the greatest love for this country of ours and eternal optimism for its future. I now begin the journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life. I know that for America there will always be a bright dawn ahead.''

God bless you, Ronald Reagan. To Nancy and their family, all of us share with you our prayers for our great President, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this resolution, a fitting tribute to a personal hero of mine, the fortieth President of these great United States, President Ronald Wilson Reagan.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan was and is today the personification of all that is good in America. All that knew him have commented on the eternal optimism he exuded, much like the hope America presents to the rest of the world.

He was a beacon of light for freedom and for freedom loving people everywhere. The fact is that today there are not hundreds, not thousands, but millions of people in the world who live in freedom, and these people are free because of the leadership of President Ronald Reagan. He had a vision that set this nation down a path of greatness that historians shall look back on as a vital turning point for not only this country, but indeed the world as well.

There is an old military axiom that there are no bad battalions only bad leaders. As a corollary, I propose that there are no great nations, only great leaders.

President Reagan was indeed one of this country's greatest leaders. During the eight years he was President, he turned this country around militarily, economically and diplomatically. And as a result, he stands with many of the great leaders of our country's past—like George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

What he left most importantly was a legacy of optimism and a restored faith in the American presidency. In 1984, the year I was elected to Congress, President Reagan said while speaking to students at Fudan University in Shanghai, China, ''We're an optimistic people. Like you, we inherited a vast land of endless skies, tall mountains, rich fields, and open prairies. It made us see the possibilities in everything. It made us hopeful.'' He made us hopeful even in the face of adversity.

Who can forget that cold, grim day the hours after the *Challenger* disaster, when our nation was stunned and weeping? He comforted us with a poem:

''We will never forget them, nor the last time we saw them this morning, as they prepared for their journey, and waved goodbye, and slipped the surly bonds of earth to touch the face of God.''

And today, we as American people, are comforted for it is most certain that as he heads on his final journey, we wave goodbye to our fortieth President and he ''slips the surly bonds of earth to touch the face of God.'' Well done, Mr. President. I will miss you and America will miss you, but we will never forget you.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ronald Reagan—a beloved President who changed America and the world.

I first want to express my deepest condolences to Former First Lady Nancy Reagan and the Reagan family. An entire nation shares your sadness over the loss of our former President; a man of humble beginnings who rose to capture our hearts and minds, our hopes, and our aspirations.

Ronald Reagan embodied the spirit of what it means to be an American. As much as he was a leader of the people, he was also a product of the people, which helped him to relate with people from all different backgrounds. He was born to a working family in a small rural town, and brought up to respect traditional values such as family, hard work, God and country. Blessed with an unmistakably entrepreneurial spirit, he set out to pursue the American Dream.

Ronald Reagan lived through and endured tremendous economic hardship during the Great Depression. Despite these challenges, he put himself through college by earning a scholarship, washing dishes, waiting tables, all while sending some of his earnings home to his parents to help support his family. His strong character was forged by hard work.

Driven by the belief that all people should be able to live freely, Ronald Reagan joined the American people and the world community to rally against the tyrannical oppression of the Axis powers and to defeat Nazism in Europe. United behind the many brave soldiers fighting for freedom in Europe and the Pacific, Ronald Reagan volunteered his talents to create instructional videos critical to the training of Army recruits during World War II. A staunch defender of freedom and democracy, Ronald Reagan would, after the defeat of the Axis powers, turn his attention to vanquishing from the world another threat to liberty: Communism.

Ronald Reagan began his political ascendancy in 1966 during his campaign for Governor of California. He would go on to win the first of two terms as California's governor before reaching the White House in 1980. His conservatism appealed to many across political and cultural lines. We will always remember his optimism and confidence in America's future.

From ''sea to shining sea,'' President Reagan, recognized the importance and value of every individual and every community to our country's strength. On two separate occasions, President Reagan visited Guam, America's most distant Territory. On these occasions, I had the honor of hosting President Reagan as First Lady of Guam along with my husband Governor Ricky Bordallo, experiences I remember fondly. Donning ''islandwear'' rather than more formal business attire, President Reagan was approachable and personable and put those around him at ease. His charm and grace left a lasting impression on those he came into contact with. He was as genuine and real in person as he was behind the podium or in front of the camera.

He recognized the importance of Guam in promoting American values in the region, calling our island ''America's flagship in the western Pacific.'' President Reagan declared: ''It's said that it's here on Guam each morning that the Sun first casts its rays upon the Stars and Stripes. Well, my friends, I can't think of a more beautiful way for America's day to begin.'' While these words are recorded in history, it is the grace and sincerity with which he delivered those words that are remembered by the people of Guam.

The outpouring of love and affection President Reagan has received from family, friends and the entire American family is a testament to his life and all of those he touched. Through courage, clarity and compassion, he led the people of this great nation and the entire world from the perils of the Cold War to the hope of liberty, freedom and dignity. His spirit will continue to live in the hearts and minds of all of us for whom he dedicated his life of public service. The advent of freedom in the former Soviet Bloc and the spread of democracy throughout the world will forever be linked to his famous challenge, ''Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!'' On behalf of myself and the people of Guam, I want to say ''Adios, esta ki.'' Goodbye until we meet again.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans and people across the world respect and

admire Ronald Reagan. My greatest admiration is for his steadfast opposition to communist threats to our national security and the security of our allies.

Many credit Ronald Reagan for winning the Cold War, a bipartisan war begun under President Truman and lasting forty-five years under bipartisan U.S. governments. When President Reagan spoke out against the evils of communism, as he often did, he spoke out for all Americans: Republican, Democratic, and Independent.

In this long running struggle, President Reagan excelled by working with America's strong belief in freedom and our patriotic love for our country.

He was instrumental in keeping the nation united against the threat that Soviet communism posed to our national security, an important and difficult task after the domestic and foreign policy conflicts of the 1960s and 1970s.

President Reagan's ability to lead a united America, during eight years of bipartisan government is conclusive proof that he was a natural leader who knew to treat all Americans with dignity and respect. The sincerity of his patriotism and his beliefs were crucial for uniting America against the threats of communism. Any American leader could learn from him.

Reagan was also inspiring for an America hit by tragedy. His underlying faith in America and Americans shone through in a powerful speech after the *Challenger* tragedy.

He made it clear, when directly addressing the millions of American schoolchildren who had watched the disaster, that tragedy was a painful setback, but was no reversal. The President said on January 28, 1986: ''The future doesn't belong to the fainthearted; it belongs to the brave. The *Challenger* crew was pulling us into the future, and we'll continue to follow them.'' That also applies today.

By bringing America to common terms during international tyranny and national tragedy reinforced the strong, shared goals of the American people: to live in freedom, to excel in technology, and the belief in something larger than ourselves.

Today we mourn the passing of an American giant.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, this weekend marked the passing of one of the most influential Presidents of our era. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Nancy, and his children at this difficult time.

President Reagan was an American icon. No matter what your politics, he had a special way of making every citizen feel good about their country. He made us proud to be Americans. He will be forever remembered for his warmth and the respect he accorded others.

Even when he disagreed with those who did not share his political philosophy, President Reagan lived by the noble ideal that at the end of the day, partisanship ended and we are all fellow Americans and friends. He taught us that there is a big difference between strong beliefs and bitter partisanship.

President Reagan is credited with many great accomplishments, not the least of which is ending the Cold War. In spite of all he achieved, he once said that the greatest leader is not the one who does great things—it is the one who gets the people to do the greatest things. Ronald Reagan's glass was always half full. His optimism, his patriotism and his sense of duty inspired several generations of Americans to do great things.

In life, President Reagan enjoyed the affection of a grateful nation. We all join together to mourn the passing of this great American.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Ronald Reagan, 40th President of the United States. I am proud to be a cosponsor of Congressman LEWIS' resolution. Today, Republicans and Democrats alike honor in unity the life of a man who left a permanent mark on the history of our nation and the world.

Today we praise the life and accomplishments of the Great Communicator, and we give our condolences to Nancy, and the entire Reagan family. President Ronald Reagan was a man who meant much to all free peoples in the world through his many noble accomplishments. President Reagan's policies, many of which I disagreed with, were nevertheless motivated by a commitment to preserve and enhance our nation's greatness. I remain firm in my admiration of this great leader whose intellectual integrity was always unquestioned.

As the oldest serving president in American history, President Reagan was an inspiration for seniors. He showed us that youthfulness can be found in people of all ages, and that life does not expire at 65. When President Reagan was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, he brought awareness and understanding to an illness that is too often ignored.

President Reagan will be remembered for his dedication to the American dream. Although many Americans may have disagreed with his policies, they were still inspired by his enthusiasm and optimism.

President Reagan should be remembered not just for his role in Washington, but for his hard work in the State of California as well. As Governor of California for eight years, he led the state with dedication and commitment to his convictions. As an actor, he provided us with entertainment in over 50 motion pictures.

On behalf of myself, the residents of the 43rd Congressional District in California, and a grateful world that is safer and freer, I pay homage to President Ronald Reagan—leader, statesman, actor, father, husband and American hero.

And now, let's make this resolution ''one for the Gipper.''

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who I believe to be the greatest President of the 20th Century.

President Ronald Reagan succeeded in defeating the most powerful and dangerous military empire in the history of humanity, without firing a single shot. Reagan knew instinctively that, despite the imperfections inherent in every human enterprise, the United States of America represents good and communism represents evil.

President Reagan never wavered in his conviction that freedom is the birthright of all mankind. His firm belief that freedom is the inalienable right of all people changed the world, and is his most enduring legacy. However he also realized the liberties we hold sacred must be constantly protected against the forces of tyranny and oppression. President Reagan proved that when one fights for justice, for human rights, and for the liberty of those suffering under repression, one must persevere in spite of the strength of the opposition and the apparent magnitude of the obstacles one must confront.

The enemies of the United States never forgave him for his firmness, for his character, for his faith in the people of the United States and in the cause of liberty. Even in his death they continue to attack him. This hatred is evidenced by the declaration made by the tyrannical regime in Havana yesterday, ''He, who never should have been born, has died.'' That monstrous statement illustrates the ultimate evil of the tyrant who has enslaved the Cuban people for over 45 years. President Reagan knew that Castro, and every Communist tyranny, represents the antithesis of liberty, freedom and human dignity.

At home, Ronald Reagan forever changed the political landscape of America. He was a union leader. In fact, he was the only president in the history of the United States to have been a union leader. He was also at first a member of the Democratic Party, having campaigned for Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. However, ideas and times change. When he became a Republican at the age of 52, he convinced millions of members of his former party that the superior ideas and the better reforms of our age belonged to the Republican Party. Inspired by his leadership and his example, my brother, Congressman MARIO DIAZ-BALART and I proudly became Republicans.

May Ronald Wilson Reagan, apostle of freedom, democracy and human rights, rest in peace.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, on this second week of June, 17 years ago, President Ronald Reagan stood in the then divided city of Berlin, and called on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to, ''tear down this wall.'' President Reagan's critics at home called his speech a publicity ploy. The Soviets and East Germans called it an infringement of East German sovereignty—unwarranted meddling by the American President. Two years later, the wall came down.

President Reagan was a leader with foresight and strong conviction. He believed in America—then he made America believe in itself again. He valued freedom—so he brought it to those who had none.

Through wise policies, force of will, and a kind demeanor, President Reagan conveyed strength and determination alongside reason and optimism to America and those who yearned for freedom behind the Iron Curtain. He never doubted what America could do—and he wouldn't let us doubt ourselves. When tragedy struck, he told us to move forward—and we listened.

Ronald Regan knew America. He knew what was right about our Nation, what was right for our Nation, and what America could set right in the world. Ronald Reagan led America and the rest of the free world against communism. When his work was finished, the free world had expanded by over 400 million people in 27 countries.

Today, soldiers from these new democracies fight side by side with Americans against the new enemies of freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan. President Reagan showed us that freedom can tear down walls. He reaffirmed for us that America is a force for good in the world, and that our proudest achievements will never come without criticism or sacrifice.

I never had the opportunity to meet Ronald Reagan, but knew him, like most Americans, as someone who had faith in our ability to

achieve great things for ourselves and the world.

Mr. Speaker, history will remember Ronald Reagan for bringing freedom to more people throughout the world than has ever been done before. The America and the world Ronald Reagan leaves behind is a better place because of him.

President Reagan, we still carry the confidence you gave our Nation and will never forget what we accomplished together. A grateful Nation thanks you.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of President Ronald Reagan.

Ronald Reagan leaves an enduring legacy of character and a dedication to the American ideal of liberty. His philosophy and values were not political calculation; they were inscribed in his heart.

I recognize Ronald Reagan as a true leader that remained true to American principles of the individual over government, sense of duty toward neighbors, and expansion of freedom.

Moreover, Reagan was a man with vision on a grand scale. He knew America's greatest achievement was spreading democracy throughout the world. He was resolute in this endeavor and faced each challenge with both vigilance and grace. No American did more to spread the gift of liberty and respect for human dignity to people who had never enjoyed them. No American did more to persuade our Nation that the contribution of democracy and human rights to all is the proper goal of the United States.

Throughout our history, when evil and iniquity has been the common enemy, Americans have displayed a resolve to create a better country and a better world. Ronald Reagan personified that American trait. Reagan's service is considered recent in history's timeline, but his character and deeds are a model of leadership for all time. We need to remember in our hearts the dedication to higher purpose. We are duty-bound to advance each society to Ronald Reagan's shining city on the hill.

Thank you Mr. Speaker. I conclude by saying that this week's passing should not be seen as the loss of a man but rather the beginning of a legend.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice to the chorus extolling the life of Ronald Reagan. On a similar occasion over a century ago, Lincoln said of Washington, "How do you add glory to the sun?" And I must confess, I feel same futility at trying to add my few words to a life and legacy that shines so bright.

Ronald Reagan came to the stage when it appeared that America was grasping at the complexities of modernity. Inflation, recession, and unemployment appeared permanent and the light of freedom appeared to be dim. Europe was enthralled with socialism and communism and the American exception was denounced as arrogant and on the edge of failure. Much like today, we were told what we needed was more government not less; higher taxation, not less; more regulation, not less. Reagan saw all of this and he smiled.

I was at his inauguration. When he said "It is time for us to realize that we're too great a nation to limit ourselves to small dreams," my spine stiffened. I got goose bumps when he called out "that peace is the highest aspiration of the American people. We will negotiate for it, sacrifice for it; we will not surrender for it, now or ever."

From that day, I knew America was back. You see many people speak of the Reagan Revolution, I like to think of it as the Reagan restoration. Reagan restored our optimism, our belief in our ability to create, and the belief that God put man on this earth to be free and made America to prove it.

I was in Washington the day Reagan was shot. I held my breath and was glued to the TV. The humor, strength and courage that were Reagan's came through and, along with the rest of America, I laughed when he said "honey, I forgot to duck."

Ronald Reagan changed the paradigm. He changed America's foreign policy from one of benign containment to active confrontation and for the first time since communism began extending its sinister reach, we saw its hand pushed back, and that gave us hope.

Reagan confronted the evil he saw in the world and he did it without apology. He battled communism. He armed the resistance in Afghanistan; he sent troops to Grenada; Lebanon; and Pershings to Europe. In a courageous move he walked away from negotiations at Reykjavik. To the cries of the left and chattering classes he held firm to the belief that America never should and never would surrender her right to defend herself. Mikhail Gorbachev has said Reykjavik was the turning point. His strength broke the back of the Soviets.

Before the British Parliament, Reagan envisaged that the last pages of communism were being written and in those famous words predicted that totalitarianism would be consigned to the "ash heap of history." He was derided. Yet few could know how prophetic his words would be, or how fast the fall would come.

In 1989, Soviet citizens voted for the first time. Pro-democracy demonstrations were held in Tiananmen Square. Lech Walesa was elected president of Poland. Shortly thereafter, the Eastern European Soviet Bloc closed the door on communism for democracy. In November, the Berlin Wall was opened and, as Reagan would have it, an anonymous German struck the first blow at tearing down wall. The following year, in free elections defeated the communist Sandinistas and the Soviet Union was dissolved. The light of freedom extended its reach.

Reagan has been so often called the Great Communicator, but I like to think about his time in office and his legacy in a different way. His victory was not of communication, but a triumph of content—the content of his ideas. He reignited the light of freedom. He cut taxes and regulation and in 8 years created 19 million jobs. He reminded us that the path to prosperity was one of individual freedom and personal responsibility. As Reagan has said, these were not his ideas, but they were American ideas. Reagan thought his revolution was "more like the great rediscovery, a rediscovery of our values and our common sense."

So, as we honor President Reagan let us remember his humility, his dignity, his kind words and most of all his courage. Let us honor the legacy of President Reagan with a renewed commitment to the exceptionalism that makes us American. Let us renew freedom's promise to those who live in oppressive tyranny. Let us renew our determination, our courage, and our strength. And let us renew our faith and our hope.

There are many who stand against freedom and peace. There are many who criticize and compromise, but let us honor Ronald Reagan by standing firm, with resolve, in this time of war.

We can do it. Why? As Reagan would say, "After all, we are Americans."

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I share with my colleagues a poem by Albert Carey Caswell.

AND TO THIS END

And to this end
Approach Heaven, our True American Hero . . . America's finest of all true friends
Rest now . . . our Great American Patriot . . . as up to Heaven your magnificent soul as so ascends.

And to this end
And oh, what to this our Country you have so been
With that, your warm smile and that thick brown hair . . . and what your heart of gold has so meant.

And to this end
The promise, and your gift . . . the pride and the respect . . . believing in us as if . . . as you'd begin
Bringing your Nation back to shore, our savior . . . rescuing & seeing the light that others so ignored.

And to this end
Breaking down walls, hearing the children's calls . . . wearing your heart on your sleeve
To believe . . . In God and Country, and in all of those things which made us free . . . all in you we see.

And to this end
To dream . . . to start from nothing, as it would so seem
As was yours . . . this The Great American Dream . . . as is this, our Nation's greatest of all themes.

And to this end
Returning and The Pride and The Respect . . . to America's greatest of all assets
Her fighting Women & Men . . . her one true fine reason why we all can dream, you'd not let us forget.

And to this end
As you brought the light, into that battle against the darkness . . . this your courageous fight
As you have brought us hope, where there was none . . . as your journey begun . . . for what was right.

And to this end
Yes, Ron . . . there are jelly beans up in Heaven my dear friend
And to you, I so salute . . . this one's for you Gipper . . . as the swollen tear drops so roll down my chin.

And to this end . . . "Well, There You Go Again"
And now, and forever . . . whenever, I look into our flag . . . I'll see your face
For such men of heart, such men of warmth & character & grace, Heaven . . . so surely holds a place.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, people say that a truly great athlete is not only gifted himself, he makes those who play with him better. The same is true of President Reagan, who not only led the country, but restored America's confidence. He renewed our sense of America's goodness and America's greatness. And with that assurance, the American people achieved great things.

When Reagan came into office, America was demoralized. President Carter had even spoken of our "malaise." Watergate and our defeat in Vietnam shook our self-confidence. We surrendered control over the Panama Canal which we had built.

The Soviet Union was at the height of its power and communism seemed to be on the march. After Vietnam fell to the communists, Cambodia followed. The Sandinistas took control in Nicaragua and communist insurgencies were under way in Ethiopia, Angola, and Mozambique. The Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979 and were in the process of suppressing the Solidarity movement in Poland.

At the same time, the Shah fell in Iran, and supporters of Ayatollah Khomenini held 52 Americans hostage for more than a year at our embassy in Tehran. Worse, the American military expedition to free them failed in the desert, with the crash of two helicopters and the death of eight servicemen.

The economic situation was just as dire. In 1980, inflation stood at 13.5 percent, and interest rates reached 21 percent. The turmoil in the Middle East sparked gasoline shortages. People waited for hours in line just to fill up their cars and worried about people stealing the gas out of their cars.

People lost their optimism. America no longer seemed special, or a world leader. It felt like the divine spark at the center of the American experiment had gone out.

It was Ronald Reagan who turned it around. He never lost faith in the American people. And he had enough optimism to restore our lost confidence and get America back on its feet.

He believed we could restore our economy—and we did. By 1990 the U.S. economy had grown by a third, or roughly the size of the entire German economy. And 35 million jobs were created.

He believed we could stand up proudly for American values around the world and stand up to the Soviet Union—and we did. It was President Reagan's resolve that halted the march of communism in Central America, and in Afghanistan. It was Reagan's resolve that nurtured the Solidarity movement in Poland, and gave heart to the dissidents of the Soviet bloc. Ultimately it was President Reagan's faith in American ideals that led to the fall of the Berlin wall and the liberation of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

It was that leadership and vision for America that made Ronald Reagan special. Like FDR during the depression, he taught us that there was nothing to fear but fear itself. Like Winston Churchill during World War II, he spoke for an entire nation at a time of stress. It restored our confidence, and that made all the difference.

Let us remember Ronald Reagan. Let us remember what Ronald Reagan wanted for America. He wanted us always to be that shining city on a hill. And he wanted us to know that America's best days always lie ahead.

May God bless Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Reagan and may God bless America.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I join today with others in the House in expressing deepest condolences to Nancy Reagan and the Reagan family on the passing of Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the United States of America, and in paying tribute to President Reagan as we remember his presidency and what he meant to our country and indeed to the world.

I deeply admired and respected President Reagan. I had the good fortune to run for the 10th District of Virginia seat in Congress in November 1980 when he was elected to his first term. Some called my victory then "on Reagan's coattails." I have no doubt I'm in Congress today because of him.

I will always be grateful that after my two unsuccessful bids for Congress, Ronald Reagan led the ticket that I was on and I became a member of the Class of 1980.

As we remember President Reagan today, I have been moved by the outpouring of love and support we have been seeing over the past few days across our Nation and especially in California, where he served the Golden State as governor for two terms.

"Thank you, President Reagan. You made us proud again."

That was the sentiment on one of the many posters and other mementos in memory of President Reagan placed outside the entrance to his presidential library in Simi Valley, California, the day after his death on June 5. And that sentiment could well sum up the legacy of President Reagan, who lost his 10-year battle with Alzheimer's disease at age 93.

He was the leader of our Nation when Americans needed to know and more importantly to believe that indeed it was "morning again in America," and the best was yet to come for our great country—that we could be proud to stand up and be called an American. He made us feel good again. He gave us hope. He inspired us. He gave us optimism because he was an optimist.

And when we needed to be comforted at a time of our own Nation's mourning in the wake of the space shuttle *Challenger* disaster in 1986, he was there for us, speaking to us much like a father, telling us it would be all right: "It's all part of the process of exploration and discovery. It's all part of taking a chance and expanding man's horizons. The future doesn't belong to the fainthearted; it belongs to the brave. . . . Nothing ends here; our hopes and our journeys continue."

The June 7 edition of National Journal's Hotline headlined, "Ronald Wilson Reagan," described Mr. Reagan's presidency well:

> The optimism of Morning in America left little room for mourning in America. So instead of grief, there is respect for the man, celebration of his boldness, relief for his widow, and memories of leadership with purpose, grace and humor.
>
> He literally disarmed his enemies aboard with his tenacity. He gently disarmed his political enemies at home with his modesty. If he was overestimated as an actor, he was underestimated as a political leader. Because he never quite fit in with official Washington, he stayed connected inseparably with the people. And for an entire generation of Americans, he defined the Presidency.
>
> He dreamt, acted out, and embodied the American dream. He was a leader. Those who agreed with his policies cherished his principles. Those who doubted his capacities wondered at his accomplishments.
>
> Friend and foe have come to see him as an American icon, whose light may forever shine from his city on the hill.

In many ways, President Reagan's profound conviction that every human being had the right to live in freedom inspired my work for humanitarian and human rights causes. While he didn't always outwardly show it, he was a man of deep faith. He said in a speech before the House of Commons in 1982: "We must be staunch in our conviction that freedom is not the sole prerogative of a lucky few, but the inalienable and universal right of all human beings."

I saw a poignant television news report from southern California on Sunday evening which also reminded me that another crucial part of his legacy belongs not only to America, but to the world. A woman was interviewed. She was holding a bouquet of flowers. Tears were streaming down her face.

She had a broken English accent and identified herself as a Russian emigrant. She said she had to come to the makeshift memorial outside the funeral home where President Reagan was resting because, "I owe my life to President Reagan."

I was also reminded of how President Reagan gave hope to the persecuted peoples of the world when I read an opinion article from the June 6 edition of The Jerusalem Post written by former Soviet political dissident Natan Sharansky. I will insert the entire text of that article for the RECORD. Mr. Sharansky wrote:

> In 1983, 1 was confined to an eight-by-ten foot prison cell on the border of Siberia. My Soviet jailers gave me the privilege of reading the latest copy of Pravda. Splashed across the front page was a condemnation of President Ronald Reagan for having the temerity to call the Soviet Union an "evil empire."
>
> Tapping on walls and talking through toilets, word of Reagan's "provocation" quickly spread throughout the prison. We dissidents were ecstatic. Finally, the leader of the free world had spoken the truth—a truth that burned inside the heart of each and every one of us.

Who will ever forget Ronald Reagan calling the Soviet Union "an evil empire" and his challenge to then-Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev outside the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

And who would ever have imagined the relationship President Reagan forged with Mr. Gorbachev which ultimately led to the fall of communism and indeed, the tearing down of the Berlin wall. Mikhail Gorbachev will honor that legacy of President Reagan by his attendance at Mr. Reagan's funeral service at the National Cathedral in Washington on Friday, June 11.

Ronald Reagan was a remarkable man and I believe will be remembered by history as one of the greatest presidents of our Nation. I will close by sharing his own words spoken in August 1992 about how he wanted to be remembered:

> Whatever else history may say about me when I'm gone, I hope it will record that I appealed to your best hopes, not your worst fears, to your confidence rather than you doubts, and may all of you as Americans never forget your heroic origins, never fail to seek divine guidance, and never, never lose your God-given optimism.

We thank God for the life of Ronald Wilson Reagan.

Republican Members who were elected in 1980 on the ticket with President Reagan:

Wendell Bailey, Missouri; Cleve Benedict, West Virginia; Tom Bliley, Virginia; Hank Brown, Colorado; Greg Carman, New York; Gene Chappie, California; Dan Coats, Indiana; Jim Coyne, Pennsylvania; Larry Craig, Idaho; Hal Daub, Nebraska; Larry DeNardis, Connecticut; David Dreier, California; Jim Dunn, Michigan; Bill Emerson, Missouri; T. Cooper Evans, Iowa; Bobbi Fiedler, California; Jack Fields, Texas; Steve Gunderson, Wisconsin; and Judd Gregg, New Hampshire.

James Hansen, Utah; Tommy Hartnett, South Carolina; Bill Hendon, North Carolina; John (Jack) Hiler, Indiana; Duncan Hunter, California; Gene Johnston, North Carolina;

John LeBoutillier, New York; Bill Lowery, California; Bill McCollum, Florida; Bob McEwen, Ohio; Ray McGrath, New York; David Martin, New York; Lynn Martin, Illinois; Guy Molinari, New York; Sid Morrison, Washington; John Napier, South Carolina; and Jim Nelligan, Pennsylvania.

Mike Oxley, Ohio; Stan Parris, Virginia; Clint Roberts, South Dakota; Pat Roberts, Kansas; Hal Rogers, Kentucky; Marge Roukema, New Jersey; Claudine Schneider, Rhode Island; Clay Shaw, Florida; Mark Siljander, Michigan; Joe Skeen, New Mexico; Albert Lee Smith, Alabama; Chris Smith, New Jersey; Denny Smith, Oregon; David (Mick) Staton, West Virginia; Ed Weber, Ohio; Vin Weber, Minnesota; Frank Wolf, Virginia; and George Wortley, New York.

[From the Jerusalem Post, June 6, 2004]

THE PRISONERS' CONSCIENCE

(By Natan Sharansky)

In 1983, I was confined to an eight-by-ten-foot prison cell on the border of Siberia. My Soviet jailers gave me the privilege of reading the latest copy of Pravda. Splashed across the front page was a condemnation of President Ronald Reagan for having the temerity to call the Soviet Union an ''evil empire.'' Tapping on walls and talking through toilets, word of Reagan's ''provocation'' quickly spread throughout the prison. We dissidents were ecstatic. Finally, the leader of the free world had spoken the truth—a truth that burned inside the heart of each and every one of us.

At the time, I never imagined that three years later, I would be in the White House telling this story to the president. When he summoned some of his staff to hear what I had said, I understood that there had been much criticism of Reagan's decision to cast the struggle between the superpowers as a battle between good and evil.

Well, Reagan was right and his critics were wrong.

Those same critics used to love calling Reagan a simpleton who saw the world through a primitive ideological prism and who would convey his ideas through jokes and anecdotes. In our first meeting, he told me that Soviet premier Brezhnev and Kosygin, his second-in-command, were discussing whether they should allow freedom of emigration. ''Look, America's really pressuring us,'' Brezhnev said, ''maybe we should just open up the gates. The problem is, we might be the only two people who wouldn't leave.'' To which Kosygin replied, ''Speak for yourself.''

What his critics didn't seem to understand was that the jokes and anecdotes that so endeared Reagan to people were merely his way of expressing fundamental truths in a way that everyone could understand.

Reagan's tendency to confuse names and dates, something I, too, experienced firsthand, also made him the target of ridicule. In September 1987, a few months before a summit meeting with Gorbachev in Washington, I met with Reagan to ask him what he thought about the idea of holding a massive rally of hundreds of thousands of people on behalf of Soviet Jewry during the summit. Some Jewish leaders, concerned that if the rally were held Jews would be accused of undermining a renewed hope for peace between the superpowers, had expressed reservations about such a frontal challenge to the Soviet premier.

Seeing me together for the first time with my wife Avital, who had fought for many years for my release, Reagan greeted us like a proud grandparent, knowing he had played an important role in securing my freedom. He told us about his commitment to Soviet Jewry. ''My dear Mr. and Mrs. Shevardnadze,'' he said, ''I just spoke with Soviet Foreign Minister Sharansky, and I said you better let those Jews go.''

Not wanting to embarrass the president over his mistake, I quickly asked him about the rally, outlining the concerns raised by some of my colleagues. His response was immediate: ''Do you think I am interested in a friendship with the Soviets if they continue to keep their people in prison'' You do what you believe is right.''

Reagan may have confused names and dates, but his moral compass was always good. Today's leaders, in contrast, may know their facts and figures, but are often woefully confused about what should be the simplest distinctions between freedom and tyranny, democrats and terrorists.

The legacy of president Reagan will surely endure. Armed with moral clarity, a deep faith in freedom, and the courage to follow his convictions, he was instrumental in helping the West win the Cold War and hundreds of millions of people behind the Iron Curtain win their freedom.

As one of those people, I can only express my deepest gratitude to this great leader. Believe me, I will take moral clarity and Shevardnadze any day.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to former President Ronald Reagan who passed away on Saturday June 5, 2004. At this time, I extend my deepest condolences to his loving wife, Nancy, and his children, and I join with our Nation in mourning the loss of a great leader.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois to Nelle Wilson and John Edward "Jack" Reagan. In 1928, Ronald Reagan graduated from Dixon High School where he served as student body president. From 1928–1932, Reagan attended Eureka College, a small liberal arts institution in Illinois. He majored in economics and sociology.

In 1937, Reagan enlisted in the Army Reserve as a Private and was soon promoted to 2nd Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps of the Cavalry. While in the Army, an agent for Warner Brothers discovered Ronald Reagan. In 1940, Reagan wed Jane Wyman.

In 1942, the Army Air Force called Reagan to active duty. He was assigned to the 1st Motion Picture Unit in Culver City, California where he made over 400 training films. Reagan was discharged from the Army in 1945 at the rank of Captain.

After the war, Reagan resumed his acting career and in 1952 wed Nancy Davis. In 1956, Reagan campaigned as a Democrat for Eisenhower. In 1960, he campaigned for Richard Nixon. In 1962, he officially changed his party registration to Republican.

In 1966, Reagan was elected Governor of California and was re-elected in 1970. On November 4, 1980, Ronald Reagan Wilson became the 40th President of the United States.

Ronald Reagan wished to be remembered as the President who wanted Americans to believe in themselves. We will remember him for much more.

We will remember Ronald Reagan as a political leader who worked diligently to stimulate economic growth, increase employment and strengthen national defense. He was "The Great Communicator" whose words and actions spoke of honor and peace.

Through his convictions, we witnessed the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. "Peace through strength" is what he sought and achieved.

In his own words taken from 1986 as he sought to comfort us after the *Challenger* Disaster, "We will never forget [him], nor the last time we saw [him] . . . as he prepared for [his] journey, and waved good-bye, and 'slipped the surly bonds of earth' to 'touch the face of God.' "

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. EDWARD L. SCHROCK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROHRABACHER) laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable EDWARD L. SCHROCK, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 3, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a criminal subpoena for documents, issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

After consulting with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

EDWARD L. SCHROCK,
Member of Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. CASE (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of personal reasons.

Mr. FROST (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of personal reasons.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. LAMPSON (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. MENENDEZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in the district.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. REYES (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of family medical reasons.

Ms. SOLIS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in the district.

Mr. STUPAK (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of family reasons.

Mr. TURNER of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and June 9 on account of a funeral in the district.

Mr. KING of New York (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of being detained on official business.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and June 9 on account of illness.

Mr. TAUZIN (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1887. An Act To amend the Controlled Substances Act to lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug addiction treatments by medical practitioners in group practices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 663, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 9, 2004, at 10 a.m. in memory of the late Honorable Ronald Wilson Reagan, former President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8411. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — 2002 Farm Bill Regulations — Loan Eligibility Provisions (RIN: 0560-AG81) received June 7, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8412. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Indoxacarb; Tolerances for Residues; Technical Correction [OPP-2004-0169;FRL-7362-4] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8413. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Humates; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2004-0166; FRL-7361-6] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8414. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Streptomyces Iydicus WYEC 108; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2004-0041; FRL-7361-3] received June 2, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8415. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Novaluron; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2004-0125; FRL-7359-2] received June 2, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8416. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's legislative initiatives for inclusion in the National Defense Authorization Bill for FY 2005; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8417. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to Congress on the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, pursuant to Section 803A(g)(1) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8418. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicaid Programs; Provider Qualifications for Audiologists [CMS-2132-F] (RIN: 0938-AM26) received May 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8419. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Sta., FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Antidiarrheal Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Amendment for Final Monograph [Docket No. 1978N-036T] (RIN: 0910-AC82) received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8420. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District [CA 295-0441a; FRL-7667-8] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8421. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delegation of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories; State of Nevada; Nevada Division of Environmental Protection — Bureau of Air Pollution Control [NV053-0076a; FRL-7670-1] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8422. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Capacity Building for Morocco NGOs and the Department of Environment — received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8423. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Minnesota [MN79-3; FRL-7620-5] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8424. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Nevada — Las Vegas Valley PM-10 Nonattainment Area; Serious Area Plan for Attainment for the Annual and 24-Hour PM-10 Standards [NV-040-0075; FRL-7663-4] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8425. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; VOC Emission Standards for Portable Fuel Containers in the Metropolitan Washington, DC Ozone Nonattainment Area [VA 148-5078a; FRL-7671-1] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8426. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Revisions to Regulations for General Compliance Activities and Source Surveillance; Correction [VA133-5066a; FRL-7670-8] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8427. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Virginia; VOC Emission Standards for Solvent Metal Cleaning Operations in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. Ozone Nonattainment Area [VA149-5076a; FRL-7671-6] received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8428. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Analytical Method for Uranium [OW-2003-0067; FRL-7668-9] (RIN: 2040-AE62) received June 2, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8429. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Rulemaking on Section 126 Petitions from New York and Connecticut Regarding Sources in Michigan; Revisions of Definition of Applicable Requirement for Title V Operating Permit Programs [FRL-7669-6] (RIN: 2060-AJ36) received June 2, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8430. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Label for Email Messages Containing Sexually Oriented Material (RIN: 3084-AA96) received May 11, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8431. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Inspection of Alloy 82/182/600 Materials Used in the Fabrication of Pressurizer Penetrations and Steam Space Piping Connections at Pressurized-Water Reactors — received June 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8432. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8433. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Inspector General's Semiannual Report for the period ending March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8434. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the six-month period ending March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8435. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Management, Department of the Treasury, transmitting purusant to Section 647(b) of Division F of the Consolidated

Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199, a report on the Department's competitive sourcing efforts; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8436. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004, pursuant to Public Law 95—452, section 5; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8437. A letter from the Acting Assitant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report concerning minority employment and recruitment submitted pursuant to Sections 324 and 325(c) in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Pub. L. 107-228); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8438. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8439. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's 2003 Competitive Sourcing Report, as required by Section 647(b) of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004, Pub. L. 108-199; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8440. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General ending March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8441. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for October 1, 2003, through March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8442. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the Semiannual Report to the Congress of the Inspector General and the Chairman's Semiannual Report on Final Actions Resulting from Audit Reports for the period of October 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8443. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting pursuant to Section 647(b) of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2004 (Pub. L. 108-199), a report stating that the Endowment did not undertake any competitive sourcing activities in FY 2003, nor is it conducting any such competitions in the current fiscal year; to the Committee on Government Reform.

8444. A letter from the Chairman, National Science Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector Generalfor the period October 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8445. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8446. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft bill ''To modify the boundary of the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes''; to the Committee on Resources.

8447. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''Buckle Up America: The National Initiative for Increasing Safety Belt Use, Sixth Report To Congress and Fourth Report to the President'' June 2004, as required by House Report 105-188 and Executive Order 13043; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8448. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Annual Report on Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development for Fiscal Year 2003, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 636(j)(16)(B); to the Committee on Small Business.

8449. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of an intent to transfer funds from the Defense Working Capital Funds to the Operation and Maintenance Appropriations of the Army, pursuant to Public Law 108–87, section 8006; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

8450. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Elimination of Statement of Intent Procedures for Filing Medicare Claims [CMS-1185-F] (RIN: 0938-AK79) received April 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4226. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to make certain conforming changes to provisions governing the registration of aircraft and the recordation of instruments in order to implement the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment, known as the ''Cape Town Treaty''; with an amendment (Rept. 108–526). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia: Committee on Government Reform. H.R. 4012. A bill to amend the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 to permanently authorize the public school and private school tuition assistance programs established under the Act (Rept. 108–527). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1731. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish penalties for aggravated identity theft, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108–528). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 530. A bill for the relief of Tanya Andrea Goudeau (Rept. 108–529). Referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 712. A bill for the relief of Richi James Lesley (Rept. 108–530). Referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 867. A bill for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan (Rept. 108–531). Referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 103. An act for the relief of Lindita Idrizi Heath (Rept. 108–532). Referrred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RENZI (for himself and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama):

H.R. 4521. A bill to amend section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949 to allow borrowers under the rural single family housing guaranteed loan program to finance the amount of the guarantee fee; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 4522. A bill to provide for the establishment of an independent, Presidentially-appointed Commission to assess the safety of the International Space Station and its crew; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 4523. A bill to provide that children's sleepwear shall be manufactured in accordance with stricter flammability standards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 4524. A bill to expand the Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave Program to cover transportation by members of the Armed Forces who are stationed inside or outside of the United States, but not in an area previously designated for inclusion in the program, and are granted leave in anticipation of deployment overseas in connection with a contingency operation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. HARRIS, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 4525. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign the half dollar coin to commemorate Ronald Wilson Reagan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 4526. A bill to ensure the coordination and integration of Indian tribes in the National Homeland Security strategy and to establish an Office of Tribal Government Homeland Security within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 4527. A bill to enhance the criminal penalties for illegal trafficking of archaeological resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEY (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H. Con. Res. 444. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the late Honorable Ronald Wilson Reagan,

the fortieth President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H. Con. Res. 445. Concurrent resolution recognizing the invaluable contribution of Native American Veterans and honoring their service to the Nation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DELAY:

H. Res. 663. A resolution expressing the profound regret and sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of Ronald Wilson Reagan, former President of the United States of America; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEWIS of California (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DREIER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. COX, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. POMBO, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. FARR, Mr. RADANOVICH, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mrs. BONO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. OSE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. NUNES, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SHADEGG, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. MATSUI):

H. Res. 664. A resolution mourning the passing of President Ronald Reagan and celebrating his service to the people of the United States and his leadership in promoting the cause of freedom for all the people of the world; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H. Res. 665. A resolution providing for enclosing the visitors' galleries of the House of Representatives with a transparent and substantial material; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H. Res. 666. A resolution congratulating the people and Government of the Republic of Indonesia on successfully completing elections for national, provincial, and regional parliamentary representatives, and praising the growing friendship between the United States and Indonesia; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 122: Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 623: Mr. BOEHLERT and Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 645: Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 716: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 742: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 745: Mr. LANTOS.
H.R. 756: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.
H.R. 897: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 977: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 1002: Mr. RAMSTAD.
H.R. 1039: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1043: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 1083: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. SCHROCK.
H.R. 1084: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1102: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1155: Mrs. BLACKBURN and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1205: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1214: Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 1231: Ms. WATERS and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 1306: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 1532: Mr. CHOCOLA.
H.R. 1639: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 1708: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1716: Ms. HARRIS.
H.R. 1919: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 2069: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2096: Mr. GRAVES, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 2135: Mr. COLLINS.
H.R. 2176: Mr. BOOZMAN and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 2260: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. MICA.
H.R. 2387: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 2404: Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. BALLANCE.
H.R. 2464: Mr. EMANUEL.
H.R. 2494: Mr. CASTLE.
H.R. 2509: Mr. RAMSTAD.
H.R. 2621: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. STARK, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2680: Mr. SCHIFF and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2699: Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. JOHN, and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.
H.R. 2762: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 2932: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2956: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 3133: Mr. CARDIN.
H.R. 3190: Mr. NUSSLE.
H.R. 3203: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 3266: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 3308: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 3350: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 3425: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 3429: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 3432: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3459: Mr. MATSUI.
H.R. 3473: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3474: Mr. GOSS and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 3545: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 3558: Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 3574: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. HALL.
H.R. 3575: Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 3582: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3615: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 3633: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 3634: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3704: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 3729: Mr. HOLT, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 3800: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 3809: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 3816: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3831: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 3924: Mr. ENGLISH.
H.R. 3936: Ms. HARRIS.
H.R. 3953: Mrs. BIGGERT and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3968: Mr. FILNER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. EMANUEL, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3988: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 3999: Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 4011: Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 4022: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 4026: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. UDALL of New Nexico, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. KELLER.
H.R. 4067: Mr. FARR, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 4082: Mr. COOPER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 4101: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4113: Mr. MATSUI and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 4123: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4147: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4150: Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 4154: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 4191: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4214: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4236: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. MCINNIS.
H.R. 4237: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. MCINNIS.
H.R. 4248: Ms. HARRIS.
H.R. 4255: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. STARK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4256: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. MCNULTY.
H.R. 4260: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4261: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. FROST, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. MCNULTY.
H.R. 4262: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4343: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. HAYES.
H.R. 4357: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 4363: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. SIMMONS, and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 4370: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BEREUTER, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4376: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. BURR, and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 4379: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 4387: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 4414: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ.
H.R. 4420: Mr. BAKER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HALL, and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota.
H.R. 4425: Mr. ETHERIDGE.
H.R. 4449: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WEINER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. BELL.
H.R. 4450: Mr. BERMAN and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 4468: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 4498: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4499: Mr. VITTER.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BURR, and Mr. BONILLA.
H. Con. Res. 213: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H. Con. Res. 298: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey and Mr. SCHROCK.
H. Con. Res. 405: Ms. HART, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BURNS, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. SNYDER.
H. Con. Res. 425: Mr. FROST, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. ADERHOLT.
H. Con. Res. 434: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H. Con. Res. 443: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. FLAKE.
H. Res. 38: Mr. MEEHAN.
H. Res. 60: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H. Res. 363: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 466: Mr. NADLER.
H. Res. 485: Mr. QUINN.
H. Res. 550: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
H. Res. 570: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H. Res. 604: Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H. Res. 632: Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. KUCINICH.
H. Res. 662: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. KLECZKA.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 150 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 2004 No. 79

Senate

The Senate met at 9:45 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, a Senator from the State of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's prayer will be offered by the guest Chaplain, Dr. Prentice Meador, of Prestoncrest Church of Christ, Dallas, TX.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Shall we pray.

Holy Father, we affirm You as Lord of our lives and our Nation. We are comfortable to come into Your presence on this special moment because You have invited us before Your throne. Gratitude and praise flows from our hearts for giving our Nation blessings that would have astonished our ancestors.

Lord, in this historic week, our Nation mourns the death of President Ronald Reagan. Father, we celebrate his patriotism, optimism, and courage. Bless Mrs. Reagan, her family, and our Nation with peace from Your heart.

And, Father, may we never forget our heritage. Sovereign Lord, we are keenly aware that 60 years ago today, heroic men were fighting their way off the beaches of Normandy. Lord, we shall never forget places like ''Bloody Omaha,'' Carentan, Sainte-Mere-Eglise, Caen, Bastogne. Keep in our memory those who fought together and now lie together in death that we might be free. Father, may their voices of valor be heard in this Chamber in clear, crisp tones.

Merciful Father, in a world that sometimes drowns out such voices, empower the women and men of this great body to hear again words from our past: integrity, faith, bravery, sacrifice, and godliness. At this special time, I pray that each Senator might recommit to the clarity of Your truth, the depth of Your wisdom, and the power of Your love.

Father, help the Senators to know that many in this Nation pray for them and their faithfulness to their most solemn obligations. May they bow their knees before You so they may know what is right for our country. Lord, sanctify this assembly by dwelling in the hearts of each of these respected leaders. May glory, honor, and dominion be Yours forever and ever.

In Your most holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 8, 2004.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, a Senator from the State of Texas, to perform the duties of the Chair.

TED STEVENS,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. HUTCHISON thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. This morning and throughout today's session, Members will have the opportunity to give remarks and pay tribute to President Reagan. I announced yesterday and again last night that the Senate would delay its work on the pending Defense bill until Monday next week. The filing deadline for amendments to that bill passed at 5 p.m. yesterday. Now the two managers of the legislation will be able to look over the legislative language of those submitted amendments. We will start Monday and work aggressively on that bill and will likely have multiple votes on Monday.

For the remainder of this week, in addition to today's morning business period, Senators will have until 3 p.m. tomorrow to come to the floor to speak on the life and legacy of our 40th President, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

The Senate will honor that life through a Senate resolution, which is deserving of a rollcall vote. However, that vote will not occur until tomorrow.

I will talk to the Democratic leader about the precise timing and we will let our colleagues know as that is scheduled for Wednesday. Therefore, we will not have any rollcall votes today.

As a reminder, we will recess today from 12:30 until 2:15 for our weekly policy luncheons.

Today we will also pass an adjournment resolution which will allow both Houses to adjourn on Wednesday and to reconvene on Monday to accommodate the ceremonies and services relating to the death of President Reagan.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). The minority leader is recognized.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

THIS WEEK'S SCHEDULE

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I thought it might be helpful if the majority leader would walk through the week's schedule. I have had a number of questions about the schedule.

As I understand it, we will have the vote tomorrow, and tomorrow will be dedicated primarily to remarks on the floor by colleagues and Members in tribute to the President. Then beginning as early as noon—is it on Wednesday?—we will not anticipate any session. Then at 7 o'clock Wednesday night, it is my understanding the memorial service here in the Capitol be will held for Members only.

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, we can talk about earlier than 3 o'clock, but right now it is until 3 o'clock tomorrow. At 3 o'clock, we will recess.

Mr. DASCHLE. Is it the majority leader's intention to be in session on Thursday?

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, we will not be in session on Thursday or Friday.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, then we have the official memorial service in the National Cathedral at 11:30 on Friday morning. Is that correct?

Mr. FRIST. That is correct. That is by invitation. Of course, our colleagues and spouses are invited.

Mr. DASCHLE. Senators should be aware they have all day today and up until 3 o'clock tentatively tomorrow to come to the floor to make presentations. Obviously, Senators are welcome to speak about any issue.

My hope is we would want to accommodate Senators who wish to speak in memory of President Reagan and perhaps defer other remarks unrelated to these tributes to next week. Obviously, as I say, it is every Senator's prerogative to make that decision.

I appreciate the majority leader's clarification on the schedule.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Texas.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Certainly.

Mr. REID. Madam President, there are a number of people who wish to speak. I know Senator HUTCHISON wishes to speak regarding our prayer this morning. But it is my understanding the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire wishes to speak. If I could inquire through the Chair, how long does the Senator wish to speak?

Mr. GREGG. Madam President, Senators are permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes in morning business.

Mr. REID. If I could, I ask unanimous consent that after the Senator from Texas completes her remarks the Senator from New Hampshire be recognized for 10 minutes, the Senator from Maine for 10 minutes, and the Senator from California, Mrs. BOXER, for 10 minutes.

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

The Senator from Texas.

GUEST CHAPLAIN, DR. PRENTICE MEADOR

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, it is my pleasure to introduce our guest chaplain, Dr. Prentice Meador, from Dallas, TX, the minister at Prestoncrest Church of Christ. Dr. Meador hails from Nashville, TN. Our majority leader and Dr. Meador have known each other for a long time.

He is a graduate of David Lipscomb College and holds a Ph.D from the University of Illinois. He and his wife Barbara, a registered nurse, have three married children and 10 grandchildren.

Dr. Meador served at the South National Church of Christ in Springfield, MO for 14 years before moving to Dallas in 1988. There he started serving as a pulpit minister for the Prestoncrest Church of Christ.

Not only did our distinguished leader come over to say hello to our chaplain this morning, but also Senator BOND from Missouri, who when he was Governor worked with Dr. Meador on a summit for children. Dr. Meador has been very active in that regard as well.

So we came in today, and not only was he there with me as his hometown Senator but also the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Missouri came to greet him, which I think shows what a great impact he has wherever he goes.

Dr. Meador has in fact adopted a wonderful philosophy of the modern church. He offers grace to imperfect people. He doesn't want to save the world and lose our own families. He offers God to people entangled in the web of today's culture.

That take on the urban church has attracted large audiences of young adults. In fact, the average age in his church in Dallas is 28. Dr. Meador has done an excellent job of cultivating their interest by emphasizing relationship building, mentoring, and accountability groups.

He is a member of the board of trustees of a great university, Abilene Christian University in Abilene, TX, and he is on the chancellor's council of another great university, Pepperdine University in California. Dr. Meador is listed in ''Who's Who in Religion'' as well as ''Who's Who in the Southwest.'' He has spoken throughout the world and has given frequent lectures throughout the United States.

He is an accomplished author who has written several books, and has been the managing editor of 21st Century Christian magazine starting in 1992. He is a regular television contributor, including as a weekly panelist on the American Religion Town Hall, which is a national program.

Dr. Meador has received numerous awards for his leadership and citizenship. It is an honor to have him with us today.

I was so pleased to be able to be with him this morning. We had a good visit at our prayer breakfast about what we do in the Senate. I thank Dr. Meador for sharing his blessing on us at a very important time in our country.

Thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Mr. GREGG. Thank you, Madam President.

I rise today, as many Americans, to pay my respect and thanks, and also to celebrate the life of Ronald Reagan, an extraordinary man who has had such a huge impact on our generation and the generations to come in the world—especially Americans' place in the world.

I have a lot of fond and personal memories about Governor and President Reagan. First, I had the opportunity to meet him with my wife Kathy when he and Nancy Reagan came to New Hampshire to campaign in 1976. He was running against a sitting Republican President, Gerald Ford, appointed, of course, coming out of the Watergate era. Some in our party thought maybe it was time to move on, put a new face on our party, and put someone forward who had a certain charisma and attitude which was a little different. Certainly Reagan met that test.

As we traveled around New Hampshire, he was not the national figure he is today, although he was a significant figure. In fact, he was a movie star. People were flocking to meet him and see him. They wanted to hear what he had to say. But as we traveled around, a fairly small contingent in a bus and a few cars, we had a chance to get to know him a little bit. What came through most apparently to myself and Kathy was he was a genuine person who had a real sense of self and who had a way of making people feel at ease around him. He had a charisma, to say the least.

Then I had the great fortune of being elected to Congress in 1980. Prior to that, ironically I had been at the famous national debate in January of 1980 where President Reagan actually set the course for getting the nomination and moving on to become the

President with the famous comment, ''I paid for this microphone, Mr. GREEN.'' Ironically, I was at the site and in charge of the site in advance of the nomination. So I had a chance to see a bit of history there.

But in 1990, along with 54 other Republicans, I was elected to the House of Representatives, and we came here with President Reagan. We had a purpose. We had a definite purpose. People will recall at that time coming out of the 1970s the inflation rate was 12 percent, interest rates were 22 percent, and we had American citizens being held captive in Iran. The President—then-President Jimmy Carter—said we were in a period of national malaise. We didn't feel that way. We felt America was a great and wonderful Nation. Ronald Reagan epitomized that view of the future being bright rather than dark—the future being one of unlimited opportunities rather than one of a decreasing pie. So 54 of us arrived in the House of Representatives.

It was a unique situation because the House of Representatives was being controlled at that time—and people do not appreciate it today, but it had been controlled by the Democratic Party for 26 years; continuously controlled by the same party, and it produced a lot of very interesting and very aggressive and strong individuals to manage the House. The strongest, of course, was ''Tip'' O'Neill, who was then the Speaker. He was not going to tolerate those 54 new Republican Members who arrived in the House of Representatives and were carrying the water for President Reagan. We were treated with an experience in education on how politics really works by ''Tip'' O'Neill, as we were exposed to what real power can do and how it can be managed in a congressional body.

We continued to charge the Hill, however, for the President, because President Reagan had a clear and defined agenda. He intended to fundamentally shift this country. The shift was going to be toward strengthening our national defense capabilities, toward reducing the burden of Government, toward reducing the burden of taxation, and toward reestablishing our confidence as a nation. There was a lot of legislation brought forward, with very difficult battles over the budget, very difficult battles over issues of making our defense capability stronger once again.

We became known as ''Reagan's robots.'' That was a derisive term used by some of our friends in the media and it was thrown at us. As Reagan's economics were called Reaganomics, a derisive term put out in the intellegentsia community by our friends who saw it as inappropriate economics and saw it as water bearers for a President who they considered to be superficial, and in some cases a caricature, but we took that as sort of a red badge of courage, those who came in that class. We enjoyed the fact we were tweaking the institution of the House at the time led by Speaker O'Neill, who I happened, over the years, to come to like as an individual very much. He obviously had a very strong personality and led the House very aggressively in a very partisan way. It was a unique and special time to have a chance to serve under a President such as President Reagan.

Going to the White House with Kathy and our two oldest children, I remember a lot of fond personal memories of how kind he was. Our daughters were then quite young. I think they were 4 and 5 or maybe 5 and 6. He took them aside and got hotdogs for them; he got popcorn for them.

He was just a wonderful, inclusive individual and had a naturalness about him that was extraordinary and made everybody who was around him, when they had the chance, feel good. It was that personality that I think caused him to be able to be President during a time when there was a fair amount of strident partisanship. At the same time, there was less of a personal vindictiveness in the atmosphere, which was nice at that time, to have at least that sort of atmosphere where people were not into the personal assassination level that we sometimes see occur in politics, although it did happen to some degree.

The fond memories are there from an individual standpoint, but the real memory, the real force of President Reagan goes beyond the personal contact. It goes to what his mission was, what he accomplished for our Nation, which was so extraordinary, and what he accomplished for the world. It has been discussed. There is nothing unique about the discussion because it is so broadly accepted now what he did accomplish.

That was, essentially, this: He took a nation which was, as I said by its own definition, by its then leader, Jimmy Carter, in a period of national malaise and he turned us and reawakened our natural optimism. We are a nation of optimists. We are a nation that believes we can accomplish whatever we seek to pursue, whatever goal we set. He made us believe in that again. His ''city on the hill'' belief in our Nation was deep in him, but, more importantly, he was able to project it across our country and give people a sense of self and a sense of purpose that was optimistic and upbeat, that was essential to our country at that time.

Probably equally important to the world, he set America back on a course of leading us in what was then the true great confrontation of the 20th century, which was the question of whether Communist, Socialist economics, and a totalitarian state would dominate or whether democracy and market-oriented economies would dominate.

There were three major trends of the 20th century that were tested. The first, of course, was the issue of the philosophy of Communist versus market-oriented economies. The second, of course, was totalitarianism, first presented in fascism and secondly presented in the Communist states of Stalin, by Stalin and Mao versus democracy. The third was the issue of relativism. On those first two issues, he led the world and delivered the results which said unequivocally that democracy and market-oriented economies were the future for mankind and that individual rights meant something.

In accomplishing that, he passed on to our generation and all the generations to come a gift of freedom and a gift of possibility in the area of economic well-being that was not necessarily a given. It would not necessarily have occurred without him. It is possible the Soviet Union and certainly the mutations of the Soviet Union could have proceeded for a considerable amount of time. We could still be dealing with that issue today had he not been willing to stand up, because he had unequivocal confidence in our Nation and in the values that drive our Nation, had he not been willing to stand up and say essentially that we were going to compete in that race at a level that would essentially make it impossible for the Soviet Union and Communist-style regimes to compete with us. That is what he did.

He did it first in the military where he essentially said to the Soviet Union, we are just simply going to outbuild you and we are going to exceed your ability to compete, so they crumbled from within. Second, he did it by establishing, once again, that the basic values of democracy far exceeded any values that were being put forward, and clearly our much better lifestyle than anything being put forward by a Soviet Communist state.

So we owe him a great debt of thanks and we certainly owe his family a great debt of thanks. We thank Nancy Reagan for her wonderful service to this Nation. We thank his family for the gift of this great man to our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous consent, the Senator from Maine is recognized.

Ms. SNOWE. Our Nation mourns the passage of a man who called Americans to their economic purpose and renewed our age-old faith in the limitless possibilities of freedom.

With heavy but immensely grateful hearts, our country grieves the passing of President Ronald Reagan and extends our collective thoughts and prayers to his extraordinary wife Nancy and the entire Reagan family.

Reflecting today on the hope that President Reagan inspired in America, I am reminded of the story of Benjamin Franklin near the close of the Constitutional Convention. Franklin pointed to the painting behind Washington's chair, a landscape of the Sun just on the horizon and remarked:

> I have often . . . looked at that sun behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now

. . . I have the happiness to know it is a rising and not a setting sun.

Let the record forever show that in a time of great consequence, President Reagan assured an uncertain nation that ours remains always a rising Sun. He brought a passionate belief in American ideas to bear in advancing freedom as a force for good in the world and heralded a new dawn of confidence at home.

Like so many Americans, I remember well the steep challenges facing the Nation in 1980. At that time, having already served 2 years in the House of Representatives, we could look back to the late 1970s as an incubator of change.

Before President Reagan, we had become conditioned to accept limitations on what we might aspire to as individuals and as a nation. But out of those days of national disillusionment and political drift came a bold leader to inspire confidence.

As I said, I had just completed my freshman term as a Member of Congress, and this was a period of self-doubt for America. Internationally, our country was mired in the cold war and reeling from the Iranian hostage crisis. On the domestic front, our economy had been sapped by double-digit inflation, double-digit prime interest rates, and stifled by massive tax burdens, including a top tax rate of 70 percent. We also had been undercut by a serious energy crisis at that point in time. In fact, we had gasoline lines here in Washington and all through the country at that point. So suffice it to say, these were not bright days in Washington or America. As I said at the time, whoever won the White House would bear the responsibility for making America productive once again, and President Reagan did. With his conviction that the greatest untapped potential lie in the American people themselves—by embracing hope, not resignation, and by projecting an optimism in our Nation and her people that was as genuine as the man himself—he charted a course for America for greater prosperity and security.

As President, as we know, he confronted the world's only other superpower, laying the foundation for victory in the cold war. He campaigned to reduce the size of the Federal bureaucracy, to return tax dollars to the families that had earned them, and to devolve out of Washington and back to local governments—all ideas whose time had come, just as President Reagan's had. Not only that, but he reinvigorated America with his unabashed faith in her essential goodness.

The other night, I had the opportunity to recount the Reagan era with my husband, Jock McKernan, who also served 4 years in Congress. He served the other congressional district in the State of Maine. He was there for 4 years as well under the Reagan Presidency. We were recalling a time in which we visited the White House, regarding the shaping of defense policy. As Senator GREGG was recounting, we were building up our national defense.

We recalled the statement the President made at the time, which I think summed up his belief in trying to make a distinction between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. He said: You know, it tells something about a country when more people want to leave the country than want to come in. His simple logic was indeed compelling.

President Reagan was a conservative Republican from California, and I, of course, was a moderate Republican from New England. Obviously, there were times—and many times, in fact—when we might differ on policy. Yet I can also recall meeting with him and other members of the Republican caucus, as well as Democrats. We had numerous meetings at the White House either in the Cabinet room or within the Oval Office itself. We were able to negotiate our differences, whether it was within our party or across party lines. The issues ranged from defense policy, to the MX missile, to Central America, to the budget. We had numerous budget discussions where we negotiated the actual budget resolutions and the budget numbers themselves.

And I spearheaded an effort to meet with the President to talk about women's issues, to close the gender gap which at that time was affecting the Republican party. In fact, it led to ultimately passing the landmark child support enforcement legislation, that heretofore had not been part of the Federal lexicon, much less part of Federal policy.

And to this day I have on my wall a letter of appreciation from President Reagan for my efforts to help develop and pass the 1986 Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act, which he signed and which contained a provision I authored to create an accountability review board within the State Department to investigate all incidents involving serious security failures.

With regard to trade policies, we had a number of meetings. In fact, my husband and I met in the Oval Office with the President to discuss the impact of international trade policies, particularly as they affected Maine's industries, whether it was the potato industry, shoe industry, or the lumber industry.

He was always respectful of divergent views and willing to keep his Oval Office door open, even as he always knew what he believed. In terms of his principles, his compass was steady. At the same time, he was certainly committed to the fine and, in Washington, rare art of listening. He was also willing to seek consensus, even though we surely had a partisan environment at that time.

We had a divided Government, with the Democrats controlling the House and the Republicans controlling the Senate, and obviously a Republican Presidency. But again, he was willing to forge consensus because he believed that was the only way you could get things done. Rather than by controversy and division, in the final analysis you had to do it by persuasion and openness. So he was willing to develop pragmatic approaches in the final analysis because he was a problem solver. Actually, he gave life to what he once said: ''If I can get 70 or 80 percent of what it is I'm trying to get . . . I'll take that and then continue to try to get the rest in the future.''

He certainly did live by that axiom throughout his tenure of 8 years, irrespective of the differences. Ultimately, he wanted to achieve the great things he set out to do when he became President and also to make sure he could be resolute in implementing his vision for this country.

He was entirely comfortable with stepping outside of others' conventional perception of himself and his politics. He was also extremely credible as Commander in Chief, as leader of this country when he set about to build up our military and to defy the Soviet Union and to ultimately bring down the Wall. The fact is, he also, on the other side of the coin, ultimately negotiated the first pact to reduce the United States and Soviet nuclear arsenals—he negotiated that with Mikhail Gorbachev—because, again, he understood what needed to be accomplished in the end.

His legacy will forever be his vision that brought about the end of the cold war because, again, he saw the difference between dictatorships and democracy and our ability to foster liberty in the dark corners of the world.

Some thought his bold descriptions and his plans to bridge the wide chasms that separated democracy from despotism were ill-considered. Yet he viewed the world through that crystal clear prism of, in the words of Shakespeare, ''simple truth miscalled simplicity.'' I believe that says it all because I think President Reagan understood that in order to be an effective leader, to be a strong President, to be the leader of this country who was a force for good and to project that force for good, you ultimately had to move the process, and you had to work within the system and with the other branch of Government to make that happen.

Another great of the 20th century refused praise for having lent his lion-hearted strength to an entire nation. Instead, Winston Churchill remarked, it was his nation that had the ''lion's heart'' all along, and it fell to him only to ''give the roar.''

So it was with President Ronald Reagan. His words summoned our resolve and our goodness, and his steady hand guided America to a triumph for all free people. As providence would have it, President Reagan gave America's roar during what would become—in no small part, thanks to him—the last decade of the cold war. With peace through strength, Ronald Reagan called America to a purpose he described in his own hand in 1980 when he wrote:

I believe it is our pre-ordained destiny to show all mankind that they too can be free without having to leave their native shore.

For this legacy, the American people and free people everywhere are in his debt, just as he is in our hearts and his family, as well, in our prayers.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from California is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay my respects to one of California's own, President Ronald Reagan.

I first met President Reagan right after I was elected to Congress in 1982. We were a large Democratic freshman class, and when I was invited to the White House, I wondered how President Reagan would greet us. After all, he had campaigned hard for a Republican Congress, and having lost an election myself I knew the feeling of disappointment. When we arrived at the White House, President Reagan could not have been more gracious to us; the same for Mrs. Reagan. I still have the photo from that evening hanging in my home office.

Twenty-two years ago, Ronald Reagan taught me that you can disagree without being disagreeable, that you could set aside those disagreements even though they were deep.

President Reagan once said:

A lot of trouble in the world would disappear if we were talking to each other instead of about each other.

He believed if we were all respectful and pleasant to one another, we could find those areas of common ground. We can reach across the aisle. We can get things done. Believe me, that was a good lesson for me and for all of us that evening because clearly, in the Senate, with the rules of the Senate, the only way to get things done is by working together. I look at the occupant of the Chair, and I know that with our disagreements on many issues, we have come together on a few occasions, and we have won for our constituents and for this country.

When I look back to President Reagan's record, I realize that not only did he bring this kind of an attitude of working together to Washington, but that had been his hallmark in California as well. As a Republican Governor, he was working with a Democratic State legislature. So it seems President Reagan had to learn how to do this both in the State and in the Nation's Capital.

In those years as Governor, in keeping with the values and wishes of most Californians, he helped to establish the Redwood National Park. He regulated auto emissions to reduce pollution. He signed a bill that liberalized a woman's right to choose. He opposed the State proposition that discriminated against teachers based on sexual orientation. You can see Governor Reagan was willing to reach across and find consensus.

Ronald Reagan, of course, did continue to reach across the aisle when he became President. Although there were serious disagreements, he worked closely with a Democratic House to ratify and sign important arms control agreements, increasing funds for math and science education, reauthorizing the Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program, which is so important. The basis of the program is the polluter should pay. Interestingly, we don't seem to have that kind of support today.

President Reagan once said: ''There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go, if he doesn't mind who gets the credit.'' And how important that quote is when it comes to politics. President Reagan was a conservative. He was not an ideologue. He fulfilled a campaign promise to appoint the first woman to the Supreme Court. He chose Sandra Day O'Connor as the first woman Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, even though she was considered too moderate by many conservatives. He tried to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts but, after losing that fight, he moved on. I remember that. He moved on without trying to force the issue through the backdoor. I respect that.

I remember the fight to keep the National Endowment for the Arts. Many Republicans in my State didn't agree with President Reagan. They mobilized with the Democrats. President Reagan said, Well, this is what I think. He went forward, and when he lost, that was it.

Of course, there are other issues of disagreement—from offshore oil drilling to the role of the national Government, to the fight against AIDS, to policies in Central America. Those disagreements were deep, but they were never taken personally by President Reagan. He and House Speaker Tip O'Neill were genuinely fond of each other. They often shared a drink after work, and they laughed after a day of locking horns. Their good nature was infectious. It raised the level of comity throughout the Nation's Capital. How I long for those days. It is time that in the spirit of Ronald Reagan and Tip O'Neill, we see more bipartisan spirit in our work.

In California, there are tributes to Ronald Reagan running around the clock. I know it is true nationally, but because he was our Governor and we are so proud he is part of our legacy, we are seeing and listening to Ronald Reagan's stories and Ronald Reagan quotes. I found one of these very interesting.

There was a question asked to President Reagan after he had completed his 8 years in office. The question was: What do you most want to be remembered for? His answer was this: The millions of jobs that were created while he was President and America regaining respect in the world. Millions of jobs created and America regaining respect in the world. You think about how universal those two achievements are because right now that is a lot of the focus of attention—job creation and respect in the world. It is interesting how prophetic those words are.

I personally believe that 50 years from now, if not now, President Reagan will be remembered for his focus on freedom for the people behind the Iron Curtain. He saw in Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev a man he could successfully challenge to step to the plate. And when President Reagan said, tear down this wall, he said it directly to Mr. Gorbachev. He touched Mr. Gorbachev, and he touched America. He touched people around the world.

In a moving eulogy in yesterday's New York Times Mr. Gorbachev wrote:

Reagan was a man of the right but while adhering to his convictions, with which one could agree or disagree, he was not dogmatic. He was looking for negotiations and for cooperation.

In that, you have to understand that respect for other people and their ideas, the ability to step into their shoes is very important.

We name buildings and rooms and public places after leaders, and we have named many public places after Ronald Reagan. But I truly believe that now the greatest thing we can do in Ronald Reagan's memory is to find a cure for the disease that took his life and took him away from his loved ones and the world stage long before his physical life ended.

Alzheimer's disease is a plague that ravages millions of Americans and those who love them. Caused by abnormal plaques and tangled nerve fibers in the brain, the disease attacks the cells that control thought, memory, and language. The brain, if you look at it, becomes more and more like a child's brain. It kills nerve cells that are vital to memory. If you think about it, when you lose your memory, you lose who you are. And to see someone like Ronald Reagan, who held all the power for 8 years that anyone could ever dream to hold, and to have him not be able to remember that is a tragedy.

Alzheimer's lowers the level of chemicals that carry messages between nerve cells and the brain. The progress of Alzheimer's is usually slow, but it is inexorable. Beginning with mild symptoms, such as forgetfulness, Alzheimer's gradually robs its victims of the ability to think clearly, speak clearly, understand others, or care for themselves in any way.

Ten years ago Ronald Reagan knew he was battling Alzheimer's. He knew he was losing the battle. In an act of tremendous courage and in a handwritten open letter, he told the American people he was suffering from the illness. He wrote:

I now begin the journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life.

And he movingly wrote:

I know that for America there will always be a bright dawn ahead.

So even in his darkest hour, President Reagan's eternal optimism shone through.

Nancy Reagan stood by her husband throughout this long ordeal, protecting

him in his most vulnerable time. In recent years, she has become a leading advocate of increased funding for medical research to fight Alzheimer's and other diseases. She has been brave and courageous in her advocacy.

Ironically, just a few weeks ago, I wrote an open letter to her praising her for her strength and moving forward to use her considerable influence to push forward stem cell research.

To honor Ronald Reagan and relieve the suffering of millions of American families, we must pursue every avenue of research and treatment for Alzheimer's and other diseases.

In memory of Ronald Reagan and all of the families who have lost loved ones to Alzheimer's, let us seek a brighter dawn for Alzheimer's victims and their families.

So, Mr. President, Californians are speaking across party lines for a man who was able to set aside ideology to make progress, to work with those who might not have agreed with him on every point. I think it is a terrific lesson to all of us in this time and in this place in our Nation's history.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Ronald Reagan is seen by the State of Illinois as being his birthplace, as well it should. They feel very strongly about the legacy of Ronald Reagan in Illinois. California, of course, is where Ronald Reagan became famous. They have tremendous ties to Ronald Reagan. The State of Nevada has lots and lots of ties to Ronald Reagan. Not only are we a neighbor to the State of California, but the history of Ronald Reagan and the State of Nevada are intertwined. I come to the Senate today to join a procession to praise Ronald Reagan as a great leader and a fine man.

My first trip to the Oval Office was to meet with Ronald Reagan. I was a young Congressman and I was called to the Oval Office to discuss with the President the situation in Nicaragua, aid to the contras. I was joined there by three other Members of Congress. Vice President Bush, at the time, was there. It is the first time I had the opportunity to visit with, in any depth, Ronald Reagan as President of the United States.

There was a time when I was Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, and Governor O'Callaghan was unable to go to an event at Lake Tahoe. I represented the State. Governor Reagan, at the time, and I spent time together, but it was in a public setting and really not a time where you got to know anyone well.

My first trip to the Oval Office was one that I will always remember. Not only was it my first trip to the Oval Office, it was my first experience in sitting down and talking with Ronald Reagan, President of the United States. His personality came through in that meeting. I have often repeated the story of my visit there.

A Congressman asked Ronald Reagan at the time: Mr. President, I'm afraid you are going to invade Nicaragua. President Reagan did not wait a second. He came back so quickly, with that smile on his face, and said: I'm not going to invade Nicaragua, but I want those SOBs going to bed every night thinking I'm going to.

That was Ronald Reagan. His views of the world were views that all of us could understand. He made it very clear to us that he was not going to invade Nicaragua but he was not about to show any weakness to the Nicaraguans. That is exactly how he said it. From where I come, that was talk that I understood.

I have fond memories of Ronald Reagan. Ronald Reagan, of course, is someone we all watched on TV, ''Death Valley Days.'' But those in Nevada remember him also, and the papers in Nevada have been full the last few days about his entertainment qualities in Las Vegas.

He came to Las Vegas as an entertainer. He appeared on the Las Vegas strip as an entertainer. We were discussing what he did. I don't know what he did, but he came all the time. He was a headliner. I don't know if he sang or danced. I don't know what he did. He made money and they kept bringing him back.

He was born in the Midwest but he was really a son of the West. He stood for a lot of what we now identify with Ronald Reagan. He believed in freedom, independence, and opportunity. These are the values that all Americans share. We probably understand them a little better in the West.

He handled the Soviet Union much as he handled the situation in my first meeting in the Oval Office. He was direct and to the point with us about how he felt about Nicaragua. In the situation with the Soviet Union, he was direct and to the point.

The first breakthrough in peace for Israel in the Middle East came as a result of a hawk by the name of Menachem Begin. Menachem Begin was the leader of the underground against the British. He was someone who fought the British as no one else did. He did it in secret. But he was the leader. And Menachem Begin's own family did not know that he was the leader of the underground until after the British announced that he was. It took Menachem Begin, somebody who was very hawkish, to make a deal with Egypt. None of the other Israeli leaders could have done it because they would have been seen as capitulating to the Egyptians.

The same with President Reagan. No one could take away his Communist-fighting credentials. He had them from the time he was an actor, with the Screen Actors Guild, Governor, and President.

I watched a TV program, and the same speech that Ronald Reagan gave as head of the Screen Actors Guild, he gave as Governor, he give as President. He was a certified anti-Communist. So who could better make a deal with the Communists than Ronald Reagan?

No one could question his credentials, no more than they could question the credentials of Menachem Begin. Had it been Jimmy Carter or Bill Clinton, it would not have happened. But no one could question his Communist-fighting credentials, and, therefore, people accepted the deal we made with the Soviet Union, which was good for the world and good for our country.

Ronald Reagan has been a good neighbor to the State of Nevada. The State of Nevada shares a national treasure. It is called Lake Tahoe. There is only one other lake like it in the whole world, and that is in Russia, Lake Baikal. I acknowledge that Lake Tahoe is smaller than Lake Baikal, but so is every other lake in the world. But it is an alpine glacial lake that is a wonder of beauty. Ronald Reagan identified that something needed to be done about this beautiful lake.

I spoke yesterday to Paul Laxalt. Paul Laxalt and I have been political adversaries all of my adult life and a lot of his life. But I do not have a better friend than Paul Laxalt. We are friends. We call each other all the time. We have done that for many years. Even though we have been political adversaries, we are friends.

Anyway, I called Paul Laxalt yesterday and said: Talk to me about your relationship with Ronald Reagan. Everyone in Nevada knows and most everyone knows in Washington—my distinguished friend from New Mexico is in the Chamber who served with Senator Laxalt in the Senate—Ronald Reagan's No. 1 guy in the Senate was Paul Laxalt, period. I do not say that saying, oh, somebody may question that. That is a fact of life. Ronald Reagan said it. That is the way it was.

Paul Laxalt said Ronald Reagan should be remembered for two things by Nevadans. No. 1 is the bi-State compact to which the two Republican Governors, Laxalt and Reagan, agreed. They sent it to the California and Nevada State legislatures, and it was ratified eventually by both legislatures. They recognized that something had to be done to preserve Lake Tahoe.

No. 2 is what he did to stop the MX missile from coming to the State of Nevada. The MX missile—most people don't know what that means—but it was a missile, the MX, with 10 warheads on each missile. It was to cover hundreds and hundreds of square miles through Nevada and parts of Utah. That would have been a blight to the environment there, but it was also deemed to be wasteful moneywise. So Ronald Reagan personally intervened, and that never came to be.

That is what Paul Laxalt wanted the people of Nevada to remember about his best friend, Ronald Reagan—what he did for the State of Nevada. Of course, there were many other things.

Paul told a story that they were campaigning together. Paul Laxalt gave every one of his nominating speeches, the time he did not win and the two times he won. Paul Laxalt gave his nominating speeches. He said Ronald Reagan was such a forgiving man that he never held a grudge. They were campaigning in some northeastern State, and somebody had given a speech—somebody Ronald Reagan had helped a lot—and he gave a speech blasting Ronald Reagan's economic program. He was a Republican, and everybody around Reagan was mad at him. So he was getting ready to give this speech, and he says to Paul: I can't remember, why am I mad at this guy? It was because he did not hold grudges. It was not in his nature.

So it is wonderful we had someone like Paul Laxalt who had such close contact with the President of the United States. But not only did he have contact with Paul Laxalt, President Reagan did many other things for the people in Nevada.

Sig Rogich was a special assistant to the President. Because of Ronald Reagan, Sig Rogich developed a great personal friendship with the first President Bush. They are friends. People wonder why President Bush always comes back to Nevada. It is to see his friend Sig Rogich. He, of course, made Sig Rogich an Ambassador to Iceland, where Sig Rogich was born.

Sig Rogich is an extremely successful businessman. But people should also understand Sig Rogich was head of the Tuesday Team that developed that great campaign slogan for President Reagan: ''It's morning in America.''

Rogich wrote and directed most of those pieces. He was heavily involved in the life of President Reagan. He came and moved back here. But, as a result, not only do we have Rogich back here, but Frank Fahrenkopf became chairman of the National Republican Committee. I talked to Frank Fahrenkopf today. He said Reagan did this in typical fashion. He had been offered the job in 1980. He had a great law practice in Nevada and did not want to come to Washington.

Jim Baker called him and said: The President wants you to give a report about what happened in the 1982 elections—where the Democrats did very well; the Republicans did very poorly. He was asked to come back and give a report.

Frank said: Well, I have to fly all night because I'm going with 10 State chairs. We are going to China.

And Baker said: I think it would be a good idea if you came. The President wants you to come back here.

So he got back here. And Senator Laxalt said to Frank Fahrenkopf: Would you reconsider being the national chairman of the Republican Party?

And Frank said: Well, Paul, I have the same problem. I have this law practice.

He said: Well, think about it. He said he knew he was in trouble when he went to breakfast at the White House and they seated him right across from the President, and the President said: Dick Richards is retiring as chairman of the National Republican Party. He said: We have here Frank Fahrenkopf who has said he is going to think about it.

So he knew right then he was going to be the national chairman because the President asked him to do it. So Frank Fahrenkopf became the national chairman of the Republican Party.

But my favorite Ronald Reagan memento—I have always been opposed to term limits. I have opposed term limits for the House and Senate. I have always spoken forcefully against that. I think it is wrong. It is wrong that we have the 22nd amendment to limit the Presidents to two terms.

Ronald Reagan agreed with me. He did not like term limits. He thought the 22nd amendment was bad. I offered a resolution to do away with the 22nd amendment. I spoke out against term limits. President Reagan, after he had retired as President of the United States, wrote me a handwritten note. Here is what he said: ''Dear Harry, I'm glad . . .''—it is in Ronald Reagan's handwriting, and I have that in my scrapbook. I love my scrapbook and have this in it. I had announced that I supported repeal of the 22nd amendment. Here is what he wrote:

> I'm glad you are moving on repeal of the 22nd Amendment. I've made a number of speeches to national business groups. . . . In every speech I've announced my support for repeal and have received an ovation from every audience. I charge that the 22nd is a violation of the people's right to vote for whomever they want.

Signed: ''Ronald Reagan.''

Here is the guy. He believed in States rights. He believed in people being able to make their determination, not some arbitrary law that we passed saying: You can't serve in the Senate because you have been there two terms. He believed the people have the right to choose their representatives.

I have a number of pictures with Ronald Reagan. I liked him as a person. I did not agree with everything he did politically, as we all know, but I liked him as a person.

So I stand here today honored that I had a chance to work with President Ronald Reagan, someone with whom I knew and felt comfortable. He surrounded himself with good people. They were not mean-spirited. They were good people. They were pragmatists. I liked the people with whom he surrounded himself.

He is going to be remembered in history, of course, as one of our great Presidents. This is a time to mourn his death, but it is more important to appreciate his life.

I can remember a person with whom I practiced law when Ronald Reagan was President. He said: He has no chance of winning. He is an actor. Look how old he is.

Well, people liked him for who he was, not how old he was or what he had done before he was elected Governor of the State of California. His amazing journey was the American dream come true. He helped bring the dream a little closer to all of us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I was privileged to become chairman of the Senate Budget Committee at the same time Ronald Reagan was sworn in as President. I never thought I was going to have that job, but with his victory, we took over the Senate. I recall Senator Howard Baker called me at home, and his greeting was ''Mr. Chairman.'' I kind of wondered what he was talking about, and then he told me. That was quite startling because I knew I was going to be chairman when Ronald Reagan would be asking that we carry out his program.

From January of 1981 until President Reagan left office in January of 1989, it was my privilege to work closely with him and his senior advisers, as with any President before or since. I suspect I saw President Reagan exhibit all his legendary traits: the man of principle, the man of strength, the man of strong convictions, the man of humor, and, in one famous case, a man with an Irish temper on occasion.

Even before he was sworn in, Mr. Reagan asked Cap Weinberger to head up his transition team for the Reagan budget and fiscal policy. I worked closely with Cap and then Dave Stockman, whom I knew when he was a Member of the House. He was announced to be the incoming OMB Director.

I was impressed by the three principles that Ronald Reagan insisted on in my budget that I would prepare: Restraint of domestic spending, long overdue increases in defense spending, and tax cuts to stimulate the economy. The economy was a dormant economy. Those three principles guided every decision that I had with the President and his senior staff. He was not going to compromise on these three principles.

I saw his strength on many occasions, most notably, of course, after the assassination attempt. But I also saw his strength when he insisted that the air traffic controllers either go to work or lose their jobs. That signal, clear and strong, persuaded me this man was, in fact, a man who would risk political standing in order to stand for the good of the public.

I saw his humor time and time again. Once when I showed up late for a meeting with him, there were other Senators present. It was very embarrassing. He was amused. And when my good friend, Senator Howard Baker, became Chief of Staff to the President, he told me one of his jobs was to try to come up with a good joke to tell the

President, that Reagan's humor came from the same sense of perspective that produced his strength and commitment to the American people.

I learned firsthand that the Irish in President Reagan also included a bit of an Irish temper. In 1993, I had the delicate task of telling the President that I would not put off my budget for the upcoming fiscal year, and that I would not be able to supply him with the entire increase in defense spending for the upcoming fiscal year. Cap Weinberger had made that request on behalf of the President. I would not put in my budget in the upcoming year that entire defense request. Cap Weinberger and I discussed this for weeks, and we put off this action over the Easter holiday and for weeks to give them a chance to work on their defense budget.

The Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Senator John Tower, and I discussed it, and Senator Tower knew we couldn't get the entire request. Finally, just as the markup of the budget was to occur, at about 10 minutes until 10 in the morning, the President called me on the telephone in the back room of the Budget Committee's hearing.

''Hello,'' I said to the President.

''Hello, Pete,'' he said pleasantly. ''You know, I really need you to put off the markup of the budget until we can get an agreement on the defense spending.''

''Mr. President, I really appreciate and am honored by your call, but I have delayed this for too long and just cannot get the full number that you have requested for defense.''

''Well, will you postpone the markup?'' he asked with little amiability in his voice.

''No, sir; I cannot do that,'' I replied.

At that point, the President said goodbye. At least I think that is what he said. I was told later by someone who was present in his office during the call that the President turned a little red in his face and threw the phone on the floor. Yet he was absolutely wonderful to me after that. He campaigned for me. He turned his budget over to me for implementation. And I had a great relationship not only with him but with those who served him, in particular Dave Stockman.

Let me note something about the first budget exercise. The President and his staff had some thoughts about the proper legislative approach. I disagreed and argued for something we now know and have learned to use, and we understand it well. But it was truly historic, the use of a process called reconciliation. That was the first time we ever did it. Nobody understood it. The President, with the guidance of Leader Howard Baker, went along with our recommendation. Senator Fritz Hollings joined me in this historic reconciliation effort. We had all the President's budget restraints in it. We had his tax cuts in that extraordinary document. And in the budget resolution for fiscal year 1992, we had room for all the President's defense spending increases to which he ended up agreeing.

Some Members of the Senate expressed dismay and even anger over the use of this process called reconciliation. Even some Republicans were perplexed by its complications and wondered how it would really work. I know the President and his staff relied on us in the Senate and on the committee to carry out what we promised.

It is to President Reagan's credit that he supported us every step of the way. Perhaps that was one of the things I admired most of this man. He made a decision, entrusted it to those on whom he relied, and used all of his power to make a plan succeed.

I cannot tell you how complimented I felt when Howard Baker came to me and said: The President says if you and I think we can do this, then he will back us all the way. And he did.

What a great President. What a great American. What a great man. It was truly my privilege to work with him. I think history will record that our work was of historic importance as the President moved toward making this economy stronger than ever, this Nation more secure than ever, and the world safer than ever.

In closing, let me say I honestly wish I had had occasion to know him even better. I didn't have the opportunity to get to know him on a personal basis. Most of what I learned of him is expressed and explained in the remarks I have made. But the wonderful stories I have heard about him are clearly believable, because what I saw of him was remarkable. What I saw of him in the numerous meetings was truly incredible.

Some spoke ill of him during those days. It is wonderful to note that most of those have forgotten those days and are now part of this great chorus in our country that is praising him as one of our greatest.

I knew most about the economic situation because of the Budget Committee, but it is easy for me to see how he succeeded in foreign affairs. It is clear no one could have accomplished with the Soviet Union what he did, because most Presidents would not be believed, and most Presidents would not be permitted to propose and make the kind of agreements with the Soviet Union that he did.

To sum it up, he made a stronger America. Our economy grew somewhere between 18 million and 20 million jobs. Think of that. We are now talking about 2.2 million jobs. He took an economy that was in terrible shape. Does anybody remember 21-percent interest? We have grown so accustomed to low inflation and low interest rates in the last few years that most of us don't understand inflation was so rampant and interest rates so high that, in our grocery stores, those who filled the shelves would also bring along a stamp and they would change the price as they walked down the aisles, because the foodstuff had to go up day by day, week by week. Can you imagine what Americans would think about that today? But we had to take it back then and we had to wait for something else to work. That something else was Ronald Reagan's policy, his approach to lower taxes, which stimulated this economy.

So it is with deep regret that I join with many others and many in the Senate who will have words to say about him. Again, my best to his wife Nancy and his family. I understand their great grief. But they had him for a very long time, and I am sure with the passage of time they will begin to understand that. I hope they can and I hope they will.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. 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. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to comment about the passing of President Ronald Reagan, and to comment about the great legacy he has left and the occasions when I had an opportunity to meet and deal personally with President Reagan.

While I had met him prior to the 1980 election cycle, I had an opportunity to work with him during that Presidential election year when he was elected President of the United States and I was first elected to the Senate. I recollect his presence in Philadelphia on one August day, when the timing for his presentation was to coincide with the beginning of the 6 o'clock news cycle, so he would be carried live over the broadcast stations. I recollect standing behind the curtains at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where he was later to be the guest of honor at a fundraiser on my behalf.

What a sense of expectation there was by then-Governor Reagan and Mrs. Nancy Reagan, with Mrs. Reagan expressing the question: Do you really think it is possible we will be successful in this Presidential bid? I commented that I thought the chances were excellent. Precisely at 6 o'clock, the curtain was pulled back, and the President-to-be stepped forward and made an eloquent speech.

He traveled to Pittsburgh where again he was the guest of honor at a fundraiser. I recollect attending that event, and at one appropriate moment he demonstrated his insight into the drama and to the field by grabbing my hand by the wrist and lifting it high in a traditional victory celebration. Watching him as a campaigner was a very instructive opportunity.

The day after the election, when he was victorious, I, along with the other 15 Republican Senators who were elected on that same day, 16 of us were

elected, and Republicans took control of the Senate in the 1980 election with a 53 Senate majority, was called by President Reagan to congratulate us and to hear words of congratulations. President Reagan's sense of cheer and sense of optimism was with him at all times. I was to learn as I got to know him better that he really liked to make congratulatory phone calls when there was good news in the offing. As President, he had the practice of calling every nominee to the Federal bench to personally tell the nominee that he, the President, had nominated the individual to be a Federal judge, and, of course, that is great news, but that was the sort of moment that President Reagan relished.

When we were sworn in, in January of 1981, Senator Howard Baker, the majority leader, designated me as spokesman for the group. He did that because I was last in seniority. Seniority at that time among Republican Senators was decided on the basis of alphabetical listing, after the preference was given to former Members of the House and former Governors.

As the spokesman for the class, I had the honor of sitting next to the President during our frequent luncheon meetings. At one of the meetings, Senator Mack Mattingly was seated across the table. This was after the President had been reelected in 1984. Senator Mattingly said to the President: Why is it, Mr. President, that you don't age at all?

President Reagan was fast with one of his famous stories. He said: Well, Mack, it is like the two psychiatrists who came to work the same time every day. Both were immaculately dressed. When they left in the afternoon at the same time, one psychiatrist was totally disheveled, and the other continued to be immaculately dressed. After day after day, week after week, month after month of this happening, finally one day when they left, the disheveled psychiatrist said: How is it that we come to the office the same time every day to see our patients, and day after day, week after week, month after month, you leave immaculately dressed and I am disheveled? The immaculately dressed psychiatrist looked at his colleague and said: Who listens? This was President Reagan's way of saying he can take all of the tough spots of the Presidency and still retain his composure and still retain his vigor and his freshness.

I was very much impressed with President Reagan when he was near the end of his first term and he was asked a question about whether he was going to run for reelection. His answer was: The people will tell me whether I should run for reelection. I have been asked the same question from time to time. I have used President Reagan's answer because I believe it is a really terrific answer.

The first legislation which I proposed after being elected to the Senate involved the armed career criminal bill. I sought a meeting with the President. That was a bill, which has been enacted into law, that provides for mandatory sentences of 15 years to life for career criminals who have three or more major felonies on their record.

When I described it and discussed it with President Reagan, he referred to a James Cagney movie in which there was a three-time loser, immediately relating that to his own experience, and became a supporter and ultimately signed that bill into law.

President Reagan traveled frequently to Pennsylvania and on those occasions would invite Senator Heinz and I to join him. One such occasion was extraordinarily memorable. It was on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution. It was a real experience to ride with the President in Air Force One and in a limousine and to have a chance to talk with him and discuss with him some of the major issues.

He had made a comment that when we develop the strategic defense initiative, we would share it with other nations. I asked him about those plans and how he could carry that forward since the strategic defense initiative was not likely to be accomplished for many years and it would require an act of Congress to share one of our national assets. The President's reply was that this was a matter of leadership, and that in moving toward the strategic defense initiative, we wanted to assure other countries we would not use it only for ourselves but would make it available to others.

At that time, the mutual assured destruction doctrine was operative with the stalemate between the United States and the Soviet Union, each knowing that if there were to be an aggressive act, it would be responded to. So the mutual assured destruction doctrine was in effect, and to move to a strategic defense initiative required assurances that this kind of defense would be shared.

President Reagan leaves a phenomenal legacy. Perhaps his greatest achievement was presiding over the end of the Cold War, in which the United States defeated the Soviet Union. When the United States was rearmed, the Soviet Union could not keep up and ultimately was bankrupt.

President Reagan led the arms control talks with Soviet President Gorbachev. With his famous words at the Berlin Wall to tear the wall down, and ultimately with the demise of the Soviet Union, all of Eastern Europe was free, and liberty and democracy has come to so much of Eastern Europe and to so many people in the world because of President Reagan's leadership.

His optimism and sense of buoyancy were just what the United States needed when he came to office in 1981. His emphasis on less Government, his determination to lower taxes, and his spirit of determination to defeat communism were trademarks and legacies which will last forever.

One final note. When President Reagan came to Independence Hall on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1987, we arrived at the Hall and there was an enormous wheel with George Washington and then sequenced, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and the wheel came all the way around and Ronald Reagan was situated right next to President George Washington. I asked President Reagan how it felt to be on that wheel right next to President Washington. He said: Arlen, it is a humbling experience.

I think the humility of President Reagan in the context of his great achievements is another addition to a really great legacy.

Mr. President, in the absence of any other Senators seeking recognition, 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. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAIG). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, we have heard many remembrances of President Reagan these last 3 days. One of my own favorite stories about President Reagan appeared in the Boston Globe on St. Patrick's Day, 1983. It begins:

> In his corner office, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has proudly hung a photograph of President Reagan. It shows the two men, their faces agitated in the heat of a argument over jobs and the economy, each jabbing a finger at each other.
>
> Underneath, a puckish inscription from 'Ron Reagan' to 'Tip' reads, 'From one Irishman to another—Top o' the morning to you.' That photograph conveys the flavor of perhaps the most important political relationship in Washington, for it juxtaposes the sharp partisan confrontations between the two men with the personal cordiality that suits the current mood of bipartisanship.

The headline on that article read: ''Reagan and O'Neill: Each One Needs the Other.''

Ronald Reagan was many things in life: An actor, a Governor, the President.

For countless millions throughout the world, he was the voice and the image of American confidence and optimism.

Even those who disagreed strongly with many of his policies admired his sunny disposition, his easy grace and charm, his quick wit, and his unshakable conviction, as he said so often, that America's best days are just ahead of us.

He was a self-made son of small-town, middle America who loved this Nation because of the chance it gave him—and generations of Americans before and after him—to go as far in life as their talents and ambitions could take them.

Historians will still be taking the measure of Ronald Reagan and his

presidency for decades to come. But even now, it is clear that President Reagan presided over, and helped bring about, enormous changes in America, and in the world.

His unflinching opposition to communism helped bring down the wall and bring about the end of the Soviet Union. For that, the world owes Ronald Reagan a great debt of gratitude.

Americans, and friends of America throughout the world, are saddened by President Reagan's death.

Our hearts go out to the Reagan family, especially Mrs. Reagan and the Reagan children and grandchildren, as well as to President and Mrs. Reagan's friends. Even when someone has been slipping away for a long time, as President Reagan did, the final goodbye is still heartbreaking. We wish them comfort in this time of great sorrow.

In his 1987 autobiography, ''Man of the House,'' Tip O'Neill recalled the time President-elect Reagan visited him in his office in early 1981. The Speaker told the man who was soon to be President that in the House, Democrats and Republicans ''are always friends after 6 o'clock and on weekends.''

For the next 6 years, until he retired, Tip O'Neill recalled, President Reagan always began their phone conversations by asking, ''Tip, is it after 6 o'clock?''

It has been nearly 10 years since President Reagan wrote his courageous letter to America telling us that he had Alzheimer's disease.

In the decade since President Reagan began his quiet withdrawal from public life, the civility and personal decency that we associate with him seems, at times, to have all but disappeared from much of our public discourse. The elbows in politics have become sharper, the words have become meaner—and the accomplishments have become scarcer.

Sadly, there is a tendency today to assume ill will and bad motives of those who belong to the other party—or even another wing of one's own party.

This decline of civility in politics and public discourse is not good for America. It does not make us safer, or stronger.

President Reagan spoke to all that was good and decent in America. We would honor him by restoring decency to our politics.

Ronald Reagan was a man who believed deeply in his core principles. He would not want any of us to compromise our own core principles in his memory. But there is such a thing as principled compromise. President Reagan understood that. He knew that accommodation was needed to make the system work.

Like many conservatives, President Reagan had some basic philosophical qualms about Social Security. But he appointed a bipartisan commission to find ways to save Social Security from imminent insolvency—and he backed the commission's plan. That was principled compromise at work.

Twenty-four years ago this week, Ronald Reagan had just clinched the delegates needed to win his party's 1980 Presidential nomination. It was a nomination he had worked for for 12 years.

A newspaper reporter asked him what he thought he needed to do next.

He replied that he wanted to dispel the notion that he was a hard-nosed radical who would oppose compromise on principle. As he put it:

> You know, there are some people so imbued with their ideology that if they can't get everything they want, they'll jump off the cliff with the flag flying. As governor, I found out that if I could get half a loaf, instead of stalking off angrily, I'd take it.

Perhaps because he himself was a Democrat early in his life, President Reagan never demonized his political opponents—even when he disagreed profoundly with them.

When Tip O'Neill turned 70, President Reagan hosted a reception for him at the White House. There they were: the opposing champions of laissez-faire economics and New Deal liberalism. President Reagan toasted Tip O'Neill by saying:

> Tip, if I had a ticket to heaven and you didn't have one too, I would give mine away and go to hell with you.

President Reagan and Tip O'Neill, I am convinced, are reunited in heaven now.

As we prepare here in the Capitol to say our final goodbye to President Reagan, let us remember his capacity to see the best in everyone, including those whose political views differed starkly from his own. Let us remember that there is no dishonor in accepting a half a loaf.

In the months ahead and for as long as we are given the honor of serving in Congress, let us search and work for principled compromises that serve the interests of the vast majority of Americans. In that way, we can help to preserve President Reagan's great belief and hope that America's best days are, indeed, just ahead.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Idaho, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until 2:16 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. INHOFE).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FITZGERALD). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and the legacy of former President Ronald Reagan. President Reagan served our country with honor and distinction, and I feel privileged to have the opportunity to reflect on the contributions he made to our country and to the world.

Upon hearing the news of his death, I thought back to the footprints he left on my memory. He was, indeed, one of the greatest leaders, I believe, of our time, and I was honored to know him.

President Reagan provided our country with an enormous amount of hope following a period of national remorse and confusion about the direction of our country and about its place in the world. Let us not forget the context into which he emerged to seize his place in history and to move the United States forward with a determination and an optimism about the future that was so recently lacking.

The ghost of Vietnam haunted our foreign policy and the specter of Watergate informed our politics.

The election of Ronald Reagan, however, truly changed America. He instilled hope that every American could be optimistic about his or her future; hope that communism would not endure and that freedom and democracy could ultimately vanquish the forces that sought to pull our country, and many others, into the abyss of despair and hostility that permeated much of the world; hope that personal freedom without the encumbrances of big government would revitalize the economy; hope that the rejuvenated armed forces he would lead as Commander-in-Chief could make the United States once again truly the leader of the Free World in a struggle for survival against the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's eternal optimism gave our country a renewed sense of self, a belief that the American dream was possible and that every individual had the opportunity to create his or her own success. Ronald Reagan believed that each new day was filled with high purpose and opportunity for accomplishment. He gave America back the hope we had lost for many years.

President Reagan's leadership and courage were central to ending the Cold War. He was certain that freedom and democracy could prevail in all corners of the globe if only the one country with the capacity to do so would step in and show the way.

Many Americans who were not yet born or were too young to understand could not appreciate what this man accomplished. The first half of the 20th Century was marked by warfare on a global scale. The First World War—the war to end all wars—had decimated much of Europe. A generation was lost to the trenches and newly introduced technologies of destruction such as the machine gun and the tank.

The war that followed, World War II, managed to go well beyond its predecessor, as the failure of European diplomacy once again dragged the continent into the horrors and devastation that man continued to wrought. The epic struggle against the forces of fascism, a struggle we remembered this past weekend with the anniversary of the Normandy landings, was a fight against evil in every sense of the word. Its ending, however, set the stage for a new type of conflict—a conflict that would take the second half of the century to resolve, mercifully without the nuclear war that existed as the logical culmination of the stand-off that came to be known as the cold war.

The skills, strengths and enormous fortune that kept the cold war from turning hot transcended, of course, multiple presidential administrations. It was brought to its successful resolution, however, through the vision and strength of exactly one man: President Reagan. Decades of conflict management, in which experienced diplomats and elected officials sought primarily to prevent nuclear war and to contain the Soviet threat, had succeeded in preventing nuclear war. That was an incredible feat, to be sure.

What set Ronald Reagan apart, however, was his vision of a world without the nuclear stand-off that had become an indelible image in the public psyche of virtually the entire world. What set Ronald Reagan apart was his visceral belief that the United States, and the freedom and prosperity it represented, had to, and could, not just contain the threat but eliminate it without the awful specter of nuclear war coming to fruition.

Derided by his opponents both here and abroad as a dangerous cowboy, President Reagan stood firm in his beliefs and led the country to victory. He believed, correctly, and at variance with the views of many a university professor and politician, that the United States could force the Soviet Union over the cliff on which it rested, buttressed on the backs of the millions it held in its tyrannical grip.

This was a truly great man.

Limited government, lower taxes, and individual responsibility will also be part of President Reagan's legacy. He believed that each American and each community were the best problem-solvers. Rather than making Government bigger to address the challenges our country faced, Reagan stood firm in his commitment to the contributions that could be made through personal empowerment and a renewed sense of political and social responsibility.

I was just a second-term congressman when President Reagan came into office. Although a Democrat at the time, I closely identified with his commitment to lower taxes, limit government and rebuild the military. I shared President Reagan's conservative philosophies, and he helped me, and millions of other Americans, have a restored faith in the purpose of our Government.

I also recall a time when President Reagan asked me to breakfast at the White House. I, a second-term Congressman at the time, was certainly impressed. I had always been a conservative Democrat, and he had hoped that I would change parties, as he had done when the Democratic Party ceased to represent the values he held dear. I declined his offer to do so at the time, explaining my strong desire to work to fix the Democratic Party from within. The President knew better, telling me that the party was in the midst of a transformation that would not be reversed any time soon. It took me more years to fully appreciate the President's wisdom. But appreciate it, I did, and I followed his lead in abandoning the party of my youth in deference to another. While I took a little longer to change than he would have liked, he did provide me with much of the foundation as to why I needed to leave the Democratic Party. I have always appreciated his guidance, humility and humor.

I believe history will treat Ronald Reagan well. He uplifted a frustrated country through his optimism and hope. He changed a troubled world with his devotion to the spread of freedom. Ronald Reagan embodied the American spirit, and our country and the world are forever grateful for his service.

I offer my condolences to Mrs. Reagan and the entire family. They have endured much heartache with his illness, much grief with his passing, and much joy with his life. My thoughts and prayers are with them in this difficult time.

May God bless Ronald Reagan and his memory.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAPO). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise to speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, my colleagues and Americans, President Ronald Reagan will be returning to Washington tomorrow for the very last time. I rise to honor the memory and life of the greatest leader of the 20th century and to express my sympathy to his wonderful and loyal family—in particular, his loving wife and partner Nancy.

Nancy Reagan has always been an outstanding and inspirational role model for our entire Nation. And that has never been more clearly displayed than through her wonderful courage and love during the difficult journey she and President Reagan traveled during the past decade.

Like so many, I was inspired to actually answer the call of public service because of then-Governor Ronald Reagan's positive, principled message. In 1976, I began as a young lieutenant in the Reagan revolution when I was asked to chair Young Virginians for Reagan. Today, I am still motivated to work to advance his individual-empowering philosophy in government.

Ronald Reagan entered the political stage in 1964 with a speech which summed up a philosophy that would guide him through his Presidency two decades hence, and which turned the tide of world history.

Mr. Reagan said in 1964, ''You and I have a rendezvous with destiny. We can preserve for our children this, the last best hope of man on Earth, or we can sentence them to take the first step into a thousand years of darkness. If we fail, at least let our children say of us we justified our brief moment here. We did all that could be done.''

Indeed, Ronald Wilson Reagan did have a rendezvous with destiny. President Reagan rejuvenated the spirit of America. His determined, optimistic leadership lit the torch of liberty and allowed it to shine in the dark recesses of oppressed countries around the world.

Ronald Reagan believed in the innate goodness of mankind. He believed and advocated the wisdom of our country's foundational principles. He believed that given the opportunity, all men and women would seek freedom and liberty and with it unleash creativity, ingenuity, hard work, and economic growth.

He touched deeply the hearts and minds of Americans through his genuinely believed, commonsense conservative words of encouragement—from his first inaugural speech in 1981, to his inspirational State of the Union Addresses, to his moving memorial tribute to our lost Challenger explorer, to his strong demand to tear down the wall of oppression, to his passionate tribute to the defenders of liberty at Normandy 20 years ago this week. Those were the words he delivered. Those words which he delivered are now as much a part of the fabric of America as the threads of our flag, Old Glory. Lee Greenwood's song, ''God Bless the U.S.A.,'' was an anthem to Ronald Reagan's renewed America.

Historians will surely discuss and debate the impact of Ronald Reagan's 8 years as President for generations to come. But there is no doubt his legacy

has already been revealed. In fact, he foresaw his legacy. He was there at the bicentennial in 1981 of the Battle of Yorktown. He gave a wonderful speech at Yorktown, VA.

He said as follows, ''We have come to this field to celebrate the triumph of an idea—that freedom will eventually triumph over tyranny. It is and always will be a warning to those who would usurp the rights of others. Time will find them beaten. The beacon of freedom shines here for all who will see, inspiring free men and captives alike, and no wall, no curtain, nor totalitarian state can shut it out.''

To put this in context, when Ronald Reagan became our 40th President, Americans had lost their faith in our leaders and in the role of America in the world. Government at home was restraining its citizens with oppressive taxation and burdensome regulations. Our national malaise led to historically high unemployment, high interest rates and inflation, low productivity, and a stagnant stock market.

Our moral authority around the world had been eroding, and confidence in the ideals of liberty and democracy were replaced by the fear of expanding tyranny, communism, and repression.

America yearned for a leader who could change the direction of our Nation and make them proud of our heritage once again. Ronald Reagan answered that call.

Many tributes this week rightfully point to President Reagan's unwavering optimism and belief in the inner strength of Americans, and indeed all human beings. He understood that they could be motivated and inspired to higher ideals with our competitive nature. No more hand-wringing. He wanted action. Indeed, he challenged us to look no further than his administration and ourselves for solutions. He said, ''If not us, who? If not now, when?''

Beyond his unshakable faith in mankind was his consistent adherence to principles which were unfashionable and often scorned when he came to office but today which are solidly embraced and winning the minds of people across our country and throughout the world. He acted on his beliefs that government interference should be restrained and that free people should be unrestrained, without limits. We prospered and we thrived with the creation of jobs and opportunities.

One of my very favorite principles of President Reagan was declared in his 1985 State of the Union address when he said, ''Every dollar the government does not take from us, every decision it does not make for us, will make our economy stronger, our lives more abundant and our future more free.''

And so it is. Through tax cuts that return tax dollars to those whose hard work and ingenuity earned them, to reducing burdensome regulations, President Reagan presided over the beginning of the most robust peace expansion of our economy in the history of our Nation.

But President Reagan believed the blessings of liberty must not be bestowed only on a few nations and only to those blessed to be born on free soil; Ronald Reagan, with the strength of his convictions, exported and advanced democracy to continents, countries, and people yearning to taste the sweet nectar of liberty.

He knew the evil communistic empire could not be sustained and would collapse under the weight of a determined effort to challenge the Soviets on their failed policies, both foreign and domestic. He reversed decades of policy calling for containment of that oppressive tyrannical system, and he boldly asserted that the advancement of freedom and liberty must be America's No. 1 foreign policy objective. Indeed, he believed that it is our solemn moral obligation to do so.

Now we are seeing his greatest legacy. Hundreds of millions of free people, from the Baltics in Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia through Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Romania, all people once repressed behind the Iron Curtain are now joining NATO. They are true friends and allies. Yes, they are breathing that invigorating wind of freedom.

One of the last public statements Ronald Reagan made was in 1983. He provided us with a vision which will guide us now and in the future. Ronald Reagan said, ''History comes and history goes, but principles endure and ensure future generations to defend liberty—not as a gift from the government, but a blessing from our Creator. Here in America the lamp of individual conscience burns bright. By that I know we will all be guided to that dreamed of day when no one wields a sword and no one drags a chain.''

It is Ronald Reagan's inspiring character, courage, unflinching adherence to principles, policies, and eloquence that brought forth a renaissance for the United States of America, a rebirth of freedom, and the world also experienced that renaissance at a crucial juncture in history. He fanned the flames of freedom and that torch of liberty will continue to burn brightly by his inspiration and example. We all thank God for blessing the United States and the world with Ronald Reagan.

President Reagan, as you finally enter the gates of that shining city on the hill you always talked about, rest peacefully, knowing you left the world a much better place than it was when you arrived. For that, the free people of your Nation are eternally grateful.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks Senator KYL be recognized and then Senator BROWNBACK.

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

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I come to the Senate today to join others to remember a good friend and a great American leader.

In 1977, I was elected to the Senate leadership and served as Assistant Minority Leader until the 1980 election. I don't think anyone at that time could have predicted the sweeping changes that were about to take place. When Ronald Reagan was elected, he ushered in a new era of government so profound it became known as the ''Reagan Revolution.'' That was an exciting time in Washington.

As I became assistant majority leader and began a new life—Howard Baker was the majority leader. The day before I was to marry my wife Catherine, Howard called and asked me to replace him on a trip to China because Deng Xiaoping wanted to understand what ''Reaganism'' meant. My wife Catherine and I were married on December 30, and we left for China on December 31. To prepare for those talks, I reviewed all of President Reagan's actions as Governor of California and his promises made during the election. I was honored to be offered the opportunity to explain and defend his record.

When Congress convened in 1981, those of us in the Senate leadership went down almost weekly for meetings at the White House. Occasionally, President Reagan came up to Howard Baker's office as Majority Leader to meet with us. I don't think any other President has done that as often as Ronald Reagan. President Reagan always tackled very serious subjects in these meetings, but he kept us relaxed. He usually began our discussions in the Cabinet room with a joke or a story. His leadership brought out the best of all of us.

During his administration we were able to accomplish a lot for the American people and set the Nation and the world on a new course. Much has been said already about the mark President Reagan left on our national defense and foreign policy. Those were his greatest contributions as President, and I viewed those decisions from a unique advantage point.

I was sworn in as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Defense Subcommittee just days before President Reagan took the oath of office. He immediately began to move toward a 600-ship Navy, new aircraft development, and space-based missile defense systems. President Reagan understood that the first thing we had to do was restore our military capability. The Soviets were outspending us at that time and stealing our secrets. The President took control of that situation, and in the years since President Reagan left office, either Senator INOUYE or I have been chairman of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee. Each of us has carried forth the vision President Reagan had for our military.

History has overlooked President Reagan's personal commitment to arms control, however. In 1985, the President supported the creation of the Arms Control Observer Group in the

Senate, a group of Senators that served as official observers at any arms control negotiations involving the United States. I co-chaired that group along with Senators LUGAR, Nunn, and Pell. Our goal was to avoid the problems we faced in the 1970s when three successive arms control treaties were unable to achieve ratification in the Senate. Our group went to Geneva 3 or 4 times a year and came back and briefed the President, Secretary Shultz, and the Senators who were involved in arms control matters.

The President encouraged the Soviets to decrease the size of their arsenals and to reduce the size of our nuclear forces. This was one of the most significant parts of the Reagan agenda, the overall concern with arms control.

The President also created a revolutionary new approach to defense space research. He brought down the walls between isolated research projects and advocated a more comprehensive approach. A lot of the aspects of the missile defense system, which he called Star Wars, were based upon the research he put into effect then.

When President Reagan passed away on Saturday, I noted that his death coincided with another sad day in American history: On June 5, 36 years ago, another great American leader, Senator and Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy, was struck down by an assassin's bullet in Los Angeles. Although they were from different generations and different political parties, Robert Kennedy and Ronald Reagan had a lot in common. Both men were leaders who did more than just point the country in the right direction. In the words of Bobby Kennedy, they inspired Americans to envision a ''world that never was and ask 'Why not?' ''

On June 12, 1987, President Reagan inspired all of us to envision a new world when he gave his famous speech at the Brandenburg Gate. I will never forget the image of President Reagan standing before that gate demanding that Gorbachev ''Tear down this wall!''

Weeks before he gave that speech, the President learned that his remarks would be carried in East Germany over the radio, and in one part of the speech he spoke directly to the people of East Germany. One can only imagine the hope the people on the other side of that wall must have felt when they heard the President of the United States declare in their native tongue: ''There is only one Berlin.''

Here at home, President Reagan built, as he called it, a ''shining city upon a hill.'' He borrowed that phrase from John Winthrop, an early Pilgrim who used it to describe the kind of America he envisioned.

For Reagan, the idea of a ''shining city'' was:

> A tall proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, wind-swept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace, a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity, and if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get there.

I will always be grateful to President Reagan for teaching us to believe in that shining city and for opening its doors so Alaska could finally enjoy full citizenship.

Under President Ronald Reagan, the freeze on the transfer of Alaskan lands to our new State and to the Alaskan Native people was finally lifted, and we began to receive the land that rightfully belonged to us under the Statehood Act that admitted Alaska into our Union. President Reagan instructed the Department of the Interior to move quickly as possible on that. I do not believe it would have happened that fast had he not been elected.

Under President Reagan, the Village Built Clinic Program began, and we set out to establish Indian health service clinics in every Native village in Alaska.

Under President Reagan, we finally addressed the injustice of Aleut internment during World War II by awarding reparations to Aleuts who had been taken from their homes and sent to what were called ''duration villages'' in southeastern Alaska for the duration of the war.

President Reagan understood Alaska's military and geopolitical significance better than any other President. The modernization of Alaska's military bases accelerated during his administration.

What most Alaskans probably remember best about President Reagan is how well he understood our State and our way of life. When he came to Fairbanks to meet Pope John Paul II, he told the crowd that every time he came to Alaska he thought of the poet Robert Service and threatened to recite ''The Shooting of Dan McGrew.'' In fact, he did that just that one night when Catherine and I were attending a dinner in Chicago. We had just flown in from Fairbanks, and I told the crowd that was present that the 20-degree weather in Chicago could not compete with the harsh weather back home, where the temperature was 50 below. Ronald Reagan got up to give his remarks, and he recited Robert Service's poem ''The Shooting of Dan McGrew'' from memory.

I distinctly remember him saying this phrase from Service's poem:

> When out of the night, which was fifty below, and into the din and the glare, there stumbled a miner fresh from the creeks, dog-dirty, and loaded for bear.

On the plane ride home, the President told my wife Catherine that his mother had kept a first edition of Robert Service's poetry by his bedside and read those poems to him as a child. Catherine later sent him a first edition of Robert Service that she found in a bookstore in New York, and he wrote her a nice letter back telling her he planned to memorize ''The Cremation of Sam McGee'' once more.

I tried many times to get the President to come back to Alaska, but, unfortunately, he decided, as the years went by, that he wanted to go back to California to ride horses.

We understood that, and honored him for it. Alaskans took comfort in knowing that even if his heart belonged to California, he was raised on the words of Robert Service, our favorite poet.

One of my fondest memories of President Reagan is, strangely enough, a phone call I received from him as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. The President called to ask me if I had placed funding in the Defense bill that year to procure a new pair of Air Force I airplanes. I told him that I had. President Reagan told me that he had not requested that funding and would veto the bill.

He said: ''Ted, I'm the President.''

I said: ''Sir, I understand that, but you won't be President by the time the new planes arrive.''

There was silence on the other end of the line, and when he finally spoke, the President said: ''Ted, do you have a design for these planes?''

I will never forget that because the first time a President flew in those new planes was when one of them took the retired President and Nancy back to California in 1989.

This week, President Reagan will fly back to Washington for the last time. Thousands of Americans will pay tribute to him in the Capitol Rotunda and millions more will reflect on his life. Catherine and I extend our deepest sympathies to Nancy and the Reagan family, as all of us will mourn the loss of a true American hero.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. DORGAN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. KYL. I am happy to yield.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is, by unanimous consent, Senator BROWNBACK will follow Senator KYL. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to follow Senator BROWNBACK.

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

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, America mourns the loss of an epic-making leader, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

As the biographer Lou Cannon has said, Reagan ''possessed a special 'something' that transcended the appeal of ordinary politicians,'' and he knew it. Even so—and this is an important point—he was neither a vain man nor in love with power. In not misusing that special appeal that he had, he showed such character and goodness. He could have been, but was not, a demagog. He was trying to accomplish his exalted vision of this country, only that. And in large measure, he succeeded.

Militarily, he rebuilt America's capacity to defend itself and its allies. Reagan's defense buildup led to U.S. victories in the cold war, the Persian Gulf war, and beyond. In fact, dealing

skillfully with a Congress controlled during most of his Presidency by the other party, he secured funding for weapons systems that are still being used.

Diplomatically, he achieved with the Soviet Union, our adversary for most of the last century, an accord that eliminated whole classes of nuclear weapons from the stockpiles of both countries.

Politically, he enabled us to regain confidence in America. His confidence in his country and his goodness was utterly unshakeable, so he was just the right leader to rise to the fore when the national spirit had been battered by our withdrawal from Vietnam, the scandal of Watergate, and the malaise that his predecessor identified but could not seem to counteract.

Economically, he slew the dragon of double-digit inflation. He braved unpopularity to stay the course with Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, in tightening the money supply. This steadfastness saw the United States through its worst economic crisis in 50 years. The economy slid deep into a recession before recovering in late 1982.

Along with tightening the money supply to kill inflation, Reagan was convinced that marginal tax rates must be cut to stimulate growth. These anti-inflation and tax policies defied the conventional wisdom of that time. But they worked. They gave us what the late, great journalist Robert Bartley called ''the seven fat years,'' a time of unprecedented job creation and economic expansion in America.

Even as Ronald Reagan won through in domestic policy, he was a statesman who left his mark on the world.

During his two terms in office, early 1981 to the end of 1988, he championed the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe, standing up for freedom, democracy, and civil society. He spoke passionately of God-given rights and said self-government and free markets were the only way to vindicate those rights. He wanted the people who were living under oppression to regain their dignity, and his words gave hope to millions.

In his 1982 Evil Empire speech before the British House of Commons, President Reagan said:

> While we must be cautious about forcing the pace of change, we must not hesitate to declare our ultimate objectives and to take concrete actions to move toward them. We must be staunch in our conviction that freedom is not the sole prerogative of a lucky few but the inalienable and universal right of all human beings.

The Reagan administration fostered democracy around the world in the 1980s, in Central America, South America, Asia. The Philippines, Taiwan, and South Korea all liberalized their societies in ways that may not have been possible without the Reagan administration's support.

President Reagan will go down in history for his doctrine of peace through strength. It turned this country around militarily and diplomatically and turned the course of the cold war dramatically in our favor. It was also a negotiating strategy—just the right one, it turned out—for dealing with a Communist power that was ailing economically but still aggressive. The Soviet Union had last invaded a country the year before he was elected, Afghanistan in 1979. The U.S.S.R. was engaged in the 1970s in a rapid military buildup. The prevailing nuclear standoff between the two superpowers when Reagan came into office was frightening. They were locked in a decades-old equilibrium under which neither attacked the other because each could, at the push of a button, destroy the other's populations with nuclear weapons. President Reagan once commented that this nuclear standoff, which was called mutual assured destruction, was ''a sad commentary on the human condition.''

He had the courage and the imagination to think of a way out of it: erecting a defense against nuclear arms. This would end the practice of holding civilian populations hostage to the atomic bomb. It was, he believed, both militarily and morally necessary to strike off in this new direction. As he pointed the way, he endured heavy criticism and even ridicule, but it didn't faze him.

His idea was brilliant, for even if embarking on this high-tech shield against missiles did not lead to a deployable U.S. system right away, he knew the Soviets would pour their resources into matching our progress toward missile defense. It was a competition they could ill afford. The extra burden economically and even psychologically of keeping up with missile defense and the entire Reagan military buildup hastened the collapse of the Soviet economy and the Communist system itself.

People who didn't agree with President Reagan called him a saber rattler and worse. Opponents wrung their hands at this peace-through-strength approach, insisting a buildup of U.S. military capabilities couldn't possibly help us if the goal was a safer and more peaceful world. Yet the critics were wrong. President Reagan, the saber rattler, sat down with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington in December of 1987 and the two men signed the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty which abolished the use of all intermediate and shorter range missiles by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The following year the Reagan administration created the On-Site Inspection Agency to conduct U.S. inspections of Soviet military facilities and to aid Soviet inspections at our facilities. The Reagan-Gorbachev diplomacy set the stage for the 1990 signing between NATO and the Warsaw Pact of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty.

One of the well-known personal traits of Ronald Reagan was he didn't care who got credit for successful policies. Goodness knows, his detractors, then and even now, will deny him any credit he might deserve for making the world safer. He did make the world safer, though. That is the truth of it. And history will remember him that way.

We can say of Ronald Reagan what Lincoln said in praise of his, Lincoln's, personal role model Henry Clay:

> He loved his country partly because it was his own country, but mostly because it was a free country.

The role model of our time is Ronald Reagan. His principles are the principles we now embrace. They will help us to keep this free country and to help others who want to be free.

As we continue in the wake of September 11 to fight the war on terror, we all take comfort and inspiration from the jaunty optimism and the seriousness of purpose of Ronald Reagan. President George W. Bush practices Reagan's doctrine of peace through strength. He has done so by confronting and defeating tyranny in Afghanistan and Iraq, by pursuing deployment of missile defenses, by leading the international community to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and by demonstrating to the world that the United States is willing to rally free peoples in defense of our civilization and our democratic way of life.

Thank you, Ronald Reagan, for showing the way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Ronald Reagan, my political guiding light. I came to Congress on the second Reagan wave in the 1994 election, when Republicans took over the House of Representatives. Many of us were raised on Ronald Reagan. His was my first Presidential campaign in 1976, when I was still a student at Kansas State University. I was riding in a tractor in Kansas when I heard the Evil Empire speech. I started pounding on the dashboard, saying: That is right, that is right. Then all the pundits came on afterward and said how terrible it was. I was a bit confused but decided Reagan was right and the pundits were wrong. He went on to prove that.

He was a great contributor to our time and our legacy. I only had the pleasure of meeting Ronald Reagan once. I was a White House fellow in the Bush 1 White House. We met him in southern California. People had always given examples of his legendary humor. This meeting was no exception. We were having a meeting for a period of time, and then one of the people with whom I was traveling asked him a question: What one thing didn't you get done as President that you wish you had gotten done. I think he had heard this question before and he had given this line before, but he tilted his head back, and you could see the glint in his eye and the smile comes across the face, and he said: I wished I had

brought back the cavalry. That was a line people enjoyed at the time, and it was the sort of humorous thing he was so known for in his policies. It was part of his greatness.

While he was a great President, he didn't consider greatness to be inherent to him. In other words, he was not full of himself. He considered this country great. He considered the position of President to be great. But he wasn't full of the feeling of greatness for himself, and he always had self-deprecating humor. That was part of him.

Following on the previous speaker, Senator KYL, I had a chance several years back to talk with Eduard Shevardnadze, Foreign Secretary under Mikhail Gorbachev, about when Reagan and Gorbachev were negotiating on missile reduction and nuclear weapons reduction. This was a meeting that took place within the last 3 or 4 years with Mr. Shevardnadze. I asked him to reflect on that time period when we were having a military defense buildup here under Ronald Reagan and what took place in the Soviet Union in that time period. I wanted to get a measure from him on that.

He said of Reagan: Reagan saw the central weakness of the Soviet Union. That was its inability to produce goods and services. They were spending somewhere between 60 to 80 percent of the GDP of the Soviet Union on the military. Along comes Reagan and says: I am moving more chips on the table. You will have to match me if you want to stay in this race.

The Soviet Union then was looking around saying, how do we stay in the race when we are putting virtually every chip we have right now into this military buildup for the cold war. And it was a long way from secure at that point in time that the Soviet Union was going to fall any time soon. This was a very well-established, militarily strong country. What it forced in the Soviet Union was for them to restructure their economy and move to openness to try to get more chips on the table to grow their economy.

They introduced the likes of glasnost and perestroika, openness and restructuring of the economy. But when you looked at the totalitarian Communist system, glasnost and perestroika were inherent inconsistencies and led to the demise of the Soviet Union, that along with Ronald Reagan's words. These words are from Eduard Shevardnadze. Many talked about star wars and how the Soviet Union, at that time when Reagan announced star wars—the Soviet Union's leadership sent its best scientists to come back and appraise it and tell the political leadership if the Americans could do this. The Soviet scientists came back after a few months of studying the American proposal—the Reagan proposal—for star wars and said we could not. They spent another few months looking at it and then returned to the Soviet leadership and said if the Americans are willing to stay on this path and put the money into doing it, they can do it.

It sent a shock wave through the leadership in the Soviet system that the United States could get this accomplished. Clearly, the deciding factor of opening that system led to the demise of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. There was this wave of freedom for people who had been in oppressed societies for their entire existence, and that was Ronald Reagan. He understood the source of our national greatness was not our wealth or our military power but, rather our belief in the dignity of the individual and in the God-given freedom of ordinary people to order their lives as they wished. That was the source of his view of the United States being a shining city on a hill and a model to people the world over, and an inspiring example of a political system that put power in the hands of the people, not bureaucrats or judges. That was Ronald Reagan.

We remember President Reagan for restoring our national confidence at a time when our country was on the heels of the Vietnam war and the impeachment of a President, uncertain about the way forward. We remember him for his staunch defense of innocent, unborn human life—an issue on which he never wavered—and for the extraordinary step he took in authoring a book as President, entitled ''Abortion and the Conscience of a Nation,'' because he felt so strongly about the pro-life cause. We remember his brave challenge to a new Soviet leader to ''tear down this wall,'' because it was an affront to human dignity. We remember his vital role in bringing the cold war to an end—an end hastened by both President Reagan's military buildup and his revitalization of the American economy.

In all of Ronald Reagan's political life was his passionate belief in two core principles: human freedom and human dignity, both inalienable because they were given by God. He believed in the unbounded inventiveness and ingenuity of the individual freed from the tyranny of government but firmly rooted in our recognition of a higher moral authority. He understood that, in his words, ''The city of man cannot survive without the city of God, that the visible city will perish without the invisible city.''

President Reagan recognized that the vitality of our society and culture has always been dependent on the religious faith and practice of the people. As he said, ''Those who created our country . . . understood that there is a divine order which transcends the human order. They saw the state, in fact, as a form or moral order and felt that the bedrock of moral order is religion.''

Ronald Reagan was never reticent in speaking about his own faith and the primary place it held in his life. In all of these things, President Reagan was, and continues to be, an inspiration to millions, and certainly to me. He transformed the world for the better, and we are thankful he graced this Nation with his life, his example, and his divine calling.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to him and to his family. And for all of us who mourn his passing, may we continue to be inspired and elevated by all he was, all he achieved, and all he sought for us to be.

God bless you, Ronald Reagan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to extend my deepest sympathy to the Reagan family, and to send a thank you from a grateful Nation to someone who served this country so well. And I know that the citizens I represent in North Dakota feel the same way.

President Reagan had a profound impact on the demise of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. I recall in the 1980s, in the middle of the cold war, when the lives of two men intersected: Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. These two men were very different in many ways, but they changed the course of history. Together, President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev sat down together to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, to reduce the stockpile of nuclear weapons in both countries.

The Soviet Union no longer exists. Eastern Europe and the Warsaw Pact no longer exist. The Communist threat and cold war that stemmed from them is gone. And much of the credit, in my judgment, belongs to President Ronald Reagan.

We all recall the historic occasion when he stood at the wall in Berlin and said, ''Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.'' It was a moment I will never forget.

But President Reagan was defined by more than this moment.

When hundreds of American troops were killed in Lebanon, it was Ronald Reagan who went to the press room and said: I am accountable. You don't see many in politics do that, but he did.

In 1986, I served on the House Ways and Means Committee, in which we provided the most significant tax reform that had been done in many decades in this country—under the leadership of a President who said let's reduce tax rates for all Americans and get rid of some of the tax loopholes. This President led and the Congress followed. I was proud to be a part of that.

His Presidency was not without substantial controversy and difficulty. I felt his fiscal policy would produce very large budget deficits, and it did. And the Iran-Contra scandal was a serious problem for the administration. Yet, despite those problems and setbacks and controversies, I think President Reagan provided leadership in some very important areas.

The charm of President Reagan was considerable. He had that cowboy hat kind of cocked back on his head. He had movie-star good looks. He had that famous smile. He was a great storyteller with a gleam in his eye. He told the story often about the pile of manure and the child who insisted that if

there is a pile of manure, there must be a pony somewhere. The President loved to regale people with stories.

I don't pretend to have known him well, but I sat behind him on the west front of the Capitol in 1981, when he gave his inaugural address. I recall that he announced to the country that planes had just left the tarmac in Iran with the American hostages, now freed. It was a gray, cold day and the first inaugural of President Reagan. As he began to speak, the clouds began to part and rays of sunshine began to come through. It was a remarkable moment.

And I was a freshman member of the House when, one day, I was called to the bank of telephones in the Democratic cloakroom. They told me it was President Reagan calling.

The President wanted my vote for a policy he was proposing to the Congress. I listened to him, but in the end, I felt he was not right on that particular issue, and I said I could not support him on it. He said: Well, you are a good man, and thanks for taking my call. It was just like him to frame it that way.

I had the opportunity to have breakfast with him, along with a handful of my colleagues, one morning in the White House. Once again, he regaled all of us with wonderful, charming stories.

I have always said that if you could have dinner with anyone, you could not do better than Ronald Reagan or Tip O'Neill, both Irish, both wonderful people with a wit and a charm, and both great storytellers.

I believe that for President Reagan, politics was not bitter or rancid. In fact, he used to talk about the ''11th commandment'' for his party: Thou shalt not speak ill of someone in his own political party. It is a commandment that has been long forgotten, regrettably. I am afraid that today's politics have taken a turn for the worse.

President Reagan was aggressive in debate but always respectful. I believe he personified the notion that you can disagree without being disagreeable.

He was a man of great strength. After he was shot during an assassination attempt—seriously wounded—he was wheeled into the hospital emergency room, and he was ready with a quip for the doctors.

He was a remarkable person. When the Challenger accident occurred and this country was horrified by seeing the explosion of the Challenger and the death of those astronauts, it was Ronald Reagan who came on television and talked about that ill-fated flight. But he did it in such an inspiring way, and finished with the refrain from that poem: They have slipped the surly bonds of Earth and touched the face of God.

Later in life, as President Reagan lived in retirement in California, he began a long journey into the darkness of a devastating illness called Alzheimer's. His last statement to the American people was a poignant statement, in which he described his illness and its consequences.

This is a man who served his country with great distinction, someone with whom I had disagreements from time to time, but someone who I believe is owed the admiration of an entire nation.

I am reminded of a book that David McCullough wrote about another President, John Adams. In the book, you learn that John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail, as our Founding Fathers tried to put this country of ours together—and he asked these questions: From where will the leadership come? Who will be the leaders? How will the leadership emerge to create this new country of ours? And then he would plaintively say to his wife: There is only us. There is me. There is Ben Franklin. There is George Washington. There is Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. There is George Mason.

Of course, in the rearview mirror of history, we recognize that these men were some of the greatest human talent ever assembled on Earth. But every generation has asked that same question for this great democracy. From where will the leadership come? Who will be the leaders? And this country has been fortunate that, in generation after generation, men and women of virtually all political persuasions have stepped forward to say: Let me serve this great country.

Ronald Reagan was one of those leaders. He served in California as Governor and then served two terms as President of the United States. He had, in my judgment, a kind of a peculiar quality, a quality that gave him an almost quenchless hope, boundless optimism, an indestructible belief that something good was going to happen, and he communicated that to a grateful nation.

So today we say thank you. Thank you for your service. God bless your memory, and God bless your family.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, some people have the capacity to change your life. For me, Ronald Reagan was one of those people. Ronald Reagan's message of strengthening individual liberties, maintaining a strong national defense, cutting through the thicket of Government regulations and lowering taxes inspired me to run for public office in the 1980s. He made me believe it is possible to bring about change for the better.

I first ran for the Colorado State senate in 1982, the second year of Reagan's Presidency, and fought to pass resolutions there supporting the policies that the President advocated, such as the balanced budget amendment.

I was a small businessman. I operated a private veterinary practice. So Ronald Reagan's vision of strengthening America's small businesses, because they are the backbone of our economy and way of life, had a great deal of appeal. His belief in small Government and cutting taxes to allow people to decide how best to spend their own money have been two of my guiding principles since I was first elected to public office. I believe him to be the father of the modern Republican Party.

My wife Joan and I never had the opportunity to meet Ronald Reagan until he came to Colorado in 1988. Talking to him one on one was an emotional high point of my life. We smiled all the way back home to Loveland, CO. I have kept his picture hanging in my office, first in the U.S. House of Representatives and now in the Senate, ever since.

It is hard to describe to the young people who live in our vibrant economy and confident culture just how unsure and discouraged Americans were in the late 1970s. Everything that could go wrong had. America seemed to be shrinking before our eyes. Those in charge of our Government had apparently given up on winning the cold war. The Soviet Union loomed dangerous and, we were told, invincible. We were being admonished to get used to a dysfunctional economy that combined high inflation with low growth, a demoralized military, an ever more intrusive and intruding Government, a depressed and depressing spiritual malaise that left many in doubt about our fundamental values. No one offered a way out.

Ronald Reagan's fresh voice of optimism was like manna to our hungry spirits. He talked about how our idling economy could regain its formidable power. He talked about how great our country was and how much greater it could be. He talked about facing down our foes and our fears. He talked about restoring American pride and patriotism. He, more than any other individual in the second half of the 20th century, brought America back from the brink of self-imposed defeat and despair. He made us proud once again.

Ronald Reagan was a monumentally gifted man, and a man of many gifts.

To those in doubt, he brought the gift of optimism.

To his supporters and allies, he brought the gift of confidence and assurance.

To an audience, he brought a magnificent gift of humor.

To his opponents, he brought the gift of disagreeing without being disagreeable.

His gift to the world was even more significant. He brought about the end of a cold war that had cast a 50-year shadow of fear over all the people on the planet.

Ronald Reagan never doubted his country's need to defend itself from all foes. ''Of the four wars in my lifetime,'' President Reagan said, ''none came about because the United States was too strong.''

It is of paramount importance for us to remember, during this period of threat and conflict, the wisdom of one of his favorite phrases: ''Peace through strength.'' Among his greatest achievements was to rearm us, to reinvigorate

the American military, and to let our adversaries know, beyond any doubt, that they were in a race they were not going to win.

In the past 15 years or so, the United States has decisively fought and won two significant wars. The keys to those victories were highly motivated and skilled combat personnel fighting with unmatched military equipment and employing unprecedented tactics.

How did this renewed and reinvigorated American military might come about?

Let's look back to Ronald Reagan's acceptance speech at the 1980 Republican nominating convention. As only the Great Communicator could, he laid out his vision for us with not only clarity, but with a conviction that rings true and is still good counsel today.

He said:

> We are awed—and rightly so—by the forces of destruction at loose in the world in this nuclear era. But neither can we be naïve or foolish. . . . We know only too well that war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, but when they are weak. It is then tyrants are tempted.

He added:

> Let our friends and those who may wish us ill take note: the United States has an obligation to its citizens and to the people of the world never to let those who would destroy freedom dictate the future course of human life on this planet. . . . This nation will once again be strong enough to do that.

He was, of course, as good as his word. Once assuming office, President Reagan launched a military renaissance that not only led to the demise of the Soviet Union, Soviet communism, and the cold war, but also set the course for our military leadership that continues to this day ensuring our safety.

President Reagan's initiative was threefold: upgrade our military equipment; improve the training and morale of our service men and women to improve recruitment and retention; and restore national pride in—and global respect of—the United States' military.

A major accomplishment of President Reagan's was the development of a credible, modern strategic deterrent. He reinvested in our strategic ballistic missile weapons inventories, modernized a complement of land, sea, and aircraft-based platforms to project our strategic force.

This display of offensive force proved to be an effective deterrent, but President Reagan envisioned a world with far fewer of these destructive weapons, and pressed throughout his Presidency for significant reductions of nuclear weapons. In 1983, President Reagan launched the Strategic Defense Initiative in the hopes of one day rendering all such ballistic missiles ''impotent and obsolete.''

Today we are building on his legacy by deploying strategic missile defenses and aggressively eliminating excessive nuclear stockpiles. President Reagan's legacy to us, of a safer world, is one we must constantly guard and honor.

There is no doubt that President Reagan was one of the greatest Presidents of the modern era. A man of huge confidence and unwavering principle, he revived the American spirit, revitalized our economy and engineered the fall of communism. He changed the world for the better. We share his family's grief, and keep them in our prayers.

In his memory, let us recommit ourselves to President Reagan's goal of ensuring that America always remains the ''bright, shining city on the hill.''

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAFEE). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, on January 20, 1981, Ronald Reagan, after being sworn in as the 40th President of the United States, looked out over The Mall and addressed the Nation. He told us that the challenges of our day required:

> Our best effort, and our willingness to believe in ourselves and to believe in our capacity to perform great deeds; to believe that together, with God's help, we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us. And, after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans.

I remember the celebrations that evening as if they happened yesterday. It was a bitterly cold evening. As our Nation celebrated a new beginning, it was as if the cold January winds swept away a nation's doubts and fears and replaced them with a renewed American spirit.

Ronald Reagan was a unique American leader who understood the greatness and the goodness of America. He knew who he was and what he believed. Over the last century, no American President was as well grounded as Ronald Reagan. He had faith and confidence in the people of America, and that trust was reciprocated.

As much as anyone who came before or after him, Ronald Reagan possessed an innate understanding of the significance of the American Presidency. Ronald and Nancy Reagan set the gold-standard for grace, dignity and class in the White House. Reagan understood the weight and consequences of his office beyond the borders of the United States. The world looked to him as a standard bearer of freedom. Reagan also understood the importance of the Presidency to young people. The responsibility of being a role model to a nation's youth rested easily on his shoulders.

Ronald Reagan is known as the great communicator. While he certainly was one of the best communicators ever to hold the Presidency, he was far more than just a talented communicator. Reagan was a thinker and a writer. He was constantly writing beautiful letters and his speeches in long-hand. Today, these speeches and letters are national treasures. Reagan thought deeply about the great issues of his time without getting dragged down into the underbrush of detail and trivia. He was not a superfluous man. Our Nation was guided by his clarity of purpose, understanding of the purpose of power and the limitations of government.

Since President Reagan left the American political stage, we have missed his imagination and creativity. Since his days of sitting in a radio studio doing play-by-play broadcasts for baseball games from news wire service copy, he had a genuineness that served him well. He was a masterful storyteller. In today's age of processed politics and politicians, President Reagan's candor and humor are sorely lacking.

Ronald Reagan was a child of humble beginnings who never forgot the little guy. He believed every American had something special to contribute. Reagan let people know that each thread of the American fabric mattered. In late September of 1980, I was working as an adviser on the Reagan-Bush campaign.

One evening, I was part of a group invited to an estate near Middleburg, VA, where then-Governor and Nancy Reagan were staying. They wanted to thank us for the work we had done for the campaign with a wonderful dinner. As the evening was ending, an aide to Governor Reagan asked me to remain after the dinner because Governor Reagan wanted to speak with me. I was taken into the house where Governor Reagan was staying. He sat down next to me and told me he wanted to talk about Vietnam. He wanted to know about my experience and what I thought about the war. That was the kind of man he was. He wanted to understand things. He wanted to know things and he wanted to make the world better than it was.

Though his individual accomplishments are great, Ronald Reagan will be remembered for something far greater than the sum of his individual accomplishments; he will be remembered for renewing the American spirit. He was a true American original. We will never see one like him again.

Over the last decade as we struggled to meet the challenges of our time, Ronald Reagan slipped away from us. He now belongs to the warmth of eternity and the pages of history. However, he has not left us to meet our challenges alone. The lessons of his leadership and the strength of his spirit that swept across our country on a cold day in January 24 years ago, guide us still today.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. 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. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who meant a great deal to me and a great deal to my State and to our country. That, of course, is President Ronald Reagan. It is with sadness that he has recently passed away. But I have great confidence he has passed away and moved on to a better home. I express my condolences and sympathies to his family and also thank them for their generosity in sharing Ronald Reagan with us in the public life, both as Governor of the great State of California, and also as President of the United States for eight wonderful years.

I had the privilege, in the same year as Ronald Reagan was elected President, to be elected to the Senate. I have many fond memories of Ronald Reagan. I remember very well during his Inaugural Address when the rumors were coming out, and then later confirmed, that the American citizens who were held hostage in Iran for 444 days were released. I remember the euphoria that came across the stage. I remember the euphoria that came across America. It was such an exciting, positive change. Americans really felt great. This was suppressing our country, the very fact that we had American citizens held hostage for over a year, in many cases being beaten or tortured or abused, with American flags burning in Tehran continually. It was such a great day when they were released.

I happen to think it was because, in many respects, the leadership of Iran decided they did not want to worry about this new President, Ronald Reagan, and what actions he might take. I think they made a very good decision. I was very pleased they did so. I was very euphoric at the time and probably could not have been much more excited at that time.

When we were sworn in, there were 18 new Senators elected in 1980 and sworn in early in 1981. Of the 18, 16 were Republicans. The leadership of the Senate changed for the first time, I believe, since 1954. So we had new committee chairmen; we had new leadership. Howard Baker assumed the responsibility and role as majority leader and did an outstanding job. The Senate was a great place to work and to serve, and to work with a President as generous, as humorous, and with such strong leadership as Ronald Reagan.

I look at the economy that Ronald Reagan inherited, and I see great accomplishments. A lot of people do not remember that in 1980 the inflation rate was 13.5 percent and it fell to 4.8 percent by 1989. The interest rate in 1980 was 15.27 percent and fell to 10.87 percent by 1989. Actually, the interest rate had risen to 18.87 percent in 1981. I remember that now. Interest rates were at 18 and 19 percent. The unemployment rate in 1980 was over 7 percent. In 1981 it reached 7.6 percent but by 1989 it was down to 5.3 percent.

So we had record high inflation rates, record high interest rates, and maybe not record high but very high unemployment rates. We inherited an economy that was going nowhere fast. It was going in the wrong direction. You could not afford to build a home. You could not afford to expand your business. It was a very difficult time.

Ronald Reagan came in with such great enthusiasm, such an optimist. He did not say, ''let's moan about it,'' but ''let's do something about it.'' He had an economic game plan for which we fought, and we passed in the House and the Senate. These were remarkable accomplishments when I think about it.

He actually was responsible for pushing Congress, Democrats and Republicans, to pass enormous changes in the Tax Code. I happened to enjoy working on taxes, and during his 8 years he actually moved the maximum tax rate from 70 percent to 28 percent. That is a phenomenal accomplishment. Phenomenal. And he was able to do it with a bipartisan majority. It was not a strictly partisan House and Senate. As a matter of fact, the House was always controlled by the Democrats. ''Tip'' O'Neill, who was the Democrat leader, the House Speaker at the time, was opposed. So we had big confrontations, political confrontations, big battles over the tax cuts, and over the budgets. Yet they passed them.

Even though we had big battles, we had a certain dignity and respect in large part because of Ronald Reagan. And because of his affection for individuals, Democrats and Republicans, even political adversaries who would have political battles still had a collegial, working relationship. They respected each other and respected individuals regardless of their political philosophy. As a result, he was able to enact enormous changes in the Tax Code and budgets, and increase defense.

Ronald Reagan came in with an agenda, and he largely accomplished those objectives. The result has been economic freedom in this country.

He was not satisfied, frankly, with just expanding and improving the economic lot of Americans. He wanted to improve the economic lot and the freedom of people throughout the world. Ronald Reagan was the leader of the free world, and he spoke eloquently and often and encouraged freedom through the world and countless countries that have been oppressed or suppressed through Communist leadership. Ronald Reagan was speaking to them. He would go right over the leaders of Congress. If he wanted to get something done budget-wise, tax-wise, or defense-wise, and if Congress was not listening, he would go to the American people. And when he would travel internationally he would go over the leadership of those countries and speak to their people with great success.

We all remember his speech when he was in Berlin, the speech that says: ''Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.''

The favorite picture of all my memorabilia that I have in my home is a picture of me standing before the Berlin Wall, and behind it somebody spray-painted on the wall: ''When this wall falls, the rest will, too.'' And they did. The Berlin Wall did fall, and I think it was in large part because of Ronald Reagan's leadership.

When that wall fell, other countries that had been suppressed and under the reins of the Iron Curtain of communism began speaking up, exercising their rights, and demanding freedom and obtaining it.

Ronald Reagan was the leader in winning the fight in the cold war. As Mr. Gorbachev said, probably no one else in the world could have done it, but Ronald Reagan did it. And he was able to do it with Mr. Gorbachev. Many times they were political adversaries in negotiating arms control treaties and so on. Yet they still became friends as only Ronald Reagan could do. He could become friends with his adversaries and eventually that kind of friendship and bond would lead to arms control reduction, would lead to a significant reduction in nuclear weapons, would lead to agreements with our NATO allies and other countries to expand freedom.

Ronald Reagan, probably more than any individual since Churchill or Roosevelt, was responsible for expanding freedom throughout the world. I compliment him for his great contributions in doing so.

He became somewhat of a role model for many of us. I was elected with this group in 1980. Many of us called ourselves Reaganites and considered ourselves part of the soldiers in the field trying to get an agenda done to expand freedom. I am proud to have been part of that. I am proud to have had the opportunity to serve with such a great individual.

I remember many times going down to the White House, talking issues. I remember Ronald Reagan almost always having humor, almost always not caring who got the credit as long as we accomplished our objective.

I remember many times he let other people wrestle with the details, but he knew where he wanted to go. He knew the course he was trying to direct our ship of state, and he managed it very well.

I have a lot of fond memories. I remember Ronald Reagan coming in to campaign for me in 1986. We had him visit Norman, Oklahoma, the University of Oklahoma, Lloyd Noble Arena. We packed the place. It was more than packed. The fire marshal had to turn down people who could not get in. We had thousands and thousands of people. I told President Reagan: This is Reagan country. They love you here. You don't need to make a prepared speech. You can say whatever you want. They will applaud. They love you here.

There was a nice, big sign: ''This is Reagan country.'' Very positive. The entire rally speech could not have gone better from my standpoint. There were thousands and thousands of people. It was great.

Ronald Reagan concluded his speech. He said: ''That is why we need Don Rickles in the Senate.'' And I thought: Did he really say that? I told him to wing it, and he did. I have had that honor of being able to call myself Don Rickles for a long time.

But Ronald Reagan leaves a legacy. He leaves a legacy of decency. He leaves a legacy of integrity. I think he helped restore so much pride in America. He was a true patriot, a patriot who loved this country from the very inner core of his being. And it was contagious. It was contagious through the fact that not only did he love America, but he made Americans feel better about our country.

He made other people envy us to some extent. They wanted to be like us. They wanted to be free. What does America have that we don't have? They have freedom, optimism. And that freedom would be economic freedom, personal freedom, and political freedom.

Ronald Reagan wanted to expand it all for all people. He believed everybody—even if they lived in China or Russia or North Korea or El Salvador—if people were trying to take that freedom away, he was freedom's friend. He carried that banner very well.

He helped people learn to love and respect the United States. I can honestly say I have the greatest admiration and respect for Ronald Reagan. I loved Ronald Reagan. He has moved this country forward in a way that I think all of us can be very proud.

Again, I express my condolences and sympathy to Nancy Reagan and to the family. Nancy Reagan was one great First Lady. The love and affection she showed toward her husband throughout not only his Presidency and governorship but, frankly, throughout the last 10 years is more than commendable, and it is the kind of role model that, frankly, we expect from Nancy Reagan. She is a first-class First Lady, a first-class lady for all of us.

Again, my condolences and sympathy to her. And I thank her and her family for allowing us to share Ronald Reagan for many years as the leader of our country. He has made this country and, frankly, this world a much better place to live.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I, too, rise in memory of President Ronald Reagan. President Reagan will be remembered for his strong convictions, his unfailing optimism, and his deep and abiding patriotism.

My heartfelt condolences go out to the Reagan family. They have been through so much in the last 10 years.

Our former First Lady, Nancy Reagan, has met one of the greatest challenges that one can face with grace, dignity, and dedication. Her courage is a model for the Nation. I know how tremendously difficult it is for a family when a loved one has Alzheimer's. My own dear father suffered from this disease. And, my family and I know what the long goodbye meant. So, I speak for my family, and I think all families who have endured this disease when we salute Nancy Reagan as we pay our respects to our President.

NATIONAL REAGAN ALZHEIMER'S BREAKTHROUGH ACT OF 2004

Mr. President, as our country reflects on President Reagan's life, many will ask, how should we honor him? I believe the greatest tribute we could give to President Reagan and the Reagan family is a living memorial, something that he would want to see us do, not something we would like to do, and something that would have lasting value. Therefore, I would like to issue a bipartisan call to support legislation that Senator KIT BOND and I will be introducing next week, legislation to create breakthroughs for Alzheimer's disease.

Let's honor President Reagan's life with new research and new initiatives on how to prevent Alzheimer's, how to care for those who have it, how to support the gallant caregivers, and how, ultimately, to find a cure.

President Reagan was a man of vigor. Let's attack Alzheimer's with the same type of vigor that President Reagan demonstrated during his life.

The time to act for real breakthroughs is now. Just last month, Senator BOND and I held a hearing on Alzheimer's research. Expert after expert told us: We are on the verge of amazing breakthroughs; we will lose opportunities if we don't move quickly; we are at a crucial point where NIH funding can make a real difference.

Researchers, families, and advocates all said the same thing, we need to do more, we need to do better.

Let's answer that call by introducing and passing the Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2004.

Friends, we are on the brink of something that could make a huge difference in the lives of American families. We know that families face great difficulties when a loved one has Alzheimer's. There is great emotional cost as well as financial cost. We know that for our public investment we could get new treatments that would prolong a patient's cognitive abilities.

Each month we delay admission to a long-term care facility is important to the family and to the taxpayer. Everybody wants a cure; that is our ultimate goal. But even if we keep people at home for 1 or 2 more years, to help them with their memory, their activities of daily living, it would be an incredible breakthrough, and what a great tribute it would be to President Reagan.

It is amazing how far we have come. From the time President Reagan took office in 1981 until the time he wrote that incredibly moving goodbye letter to the Nation—and I note it with great emotion because, again, I know how my own father felt. Back in the early 1980s, when President Reagan first came to office, Alzheimer's was a catch-all term. Today, doctors diagnose Alzheimer's with 90-percent accuracy. Every day NIH is making progress to identify risks, looking at new kinds of brain scans for appropriate detection, and understanding what this disease does to the brain.

How did we get this far, this fast? With a bipartisan commitment like the one represented by Senator BOND, Senators SPECTER and HARKIN, the Alzheimer's Task Force that is lead by Senators COLLINS and CLINTON, and all of us who are working on this issue. With a bipartisan commitment of the authorizers and appropriators, we have been working to increase the funding for the National Institute on Aging. Remember, there are 19 institutes at the NIH. One of them is the National Institute of Aging.

In 1998 the National Institute on Aging was funded at approximately $500 million. Thanks to our bipartisan effort, it is at $1 billion. Now is the time to do more.

That is why I want to join with my esteemed colleague, Senator KIT BOND, who himself has been a very strong advocate for research and breakthroughs, to introduce the Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2004.

We want to strengthen our national commitment to Alzheimer's research, to increase and double the funding of research at NIA, to give them the resources they need to make those breakthroughs they say they are on the horizon of doing. This will mean more clinical trials to test the best way to detect, prevent, and treat Alzheimer's.

NIH is looking at a range of behaviors and therapies that can make an incredible difference.

In our legislation, we also call for a national summit on Alzheimer's to bring together the best minds to examine current research, to look at priorities, and also to look at how we can help families.

While we are looking at research to find the cure or the cognitive stretch out, we have to support the caregivers. God bless the caregivers. These are family members, often spouses, who take care of someone with Alzheimer's. The first caregiver is always the family. We saw that with Nancy Reagan who went from being First Lady to first caregiver.

We need to support families. We need to give help to those families practicing self-help. We now have legislation on the books to do that. But, we need to add more to the Federal checkbook. Most families don't know where to turn to get what services are available. I have a family caregiver tax credit that would reimburse families for prescription drugs, home health care, and specialized daycare. Too often, for families with Alzheimer's, family responsibility brings them to the brink of family bankruptcy.

There are other things we want to be able to do with this legislation, such as providing news people can use. The legislation would establish a network so

information can get out people about the advances, and things that could be done right now to slow the onset of symptoms. We need to get the word out, such as the wonderful program developed by the Alzheimer's Association called ''Maintain Your Brain.'' But, private philanthropy cannot be a substitute for public policy and public funding. We have to fund these initiatives.

I believe very strongly in this. There are 4.5 million people with Alzheimer's. They live in every State, in cities and suburbs and on farms. They are from every walk of life, like my father, who owned a small grocery store, or a man who was the President of the United States. Alzheimer's is an all-American disease. It affected an all-American President. Now we need an all-American effort to find the breakthroughs.

I encourage everyone to consider this when Senator BOND and I introduce this legislation. This research and treatment is very important. I do not want to be so bold as to speak for Mrs. Reagan, but based on what I know she has gone through and what other families have gone through, I believe the legacy she would approve of is an all-American effort. An effort to speed up the day when no family ever has to have that very long goodbye.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank and commend my colleague from Maryland who has been a great champion of the effort to deal with the terribly distressing and fatal disease of Alzheimer's in proposing—and I am happy to join her—a measure to honor Ronald Reagan, his memory, his life, his work, and his family with a living tribute, a redoubled effort on behalf of this Nation to deal with Alzheimer's.

Senator MIKULSKI and others who have lived with and lost a loved one from Alzheimer's can say very clearly how difficult it must have been for Mrs. Reagan and the Reagan family as this true leader went through the final stages of his life, crippled and debilitated by Alzheimer's, to see this man who was so vigorous, who had contributed so much be reduced to the indignities of Alzheimer's.

His life and legacy can be honored in many ways. People will remember him for many reasons. I will speak of those in a moment. But by increasing research for Alzheimer's disease, helping to limit the number and maybe even eliminate Alzheimer's, providing assistance to families who must deal with patients with Alzheimer's, and providing assistance in identifying and preventing Alzheimer's is vitally important.

One of the facts that struck me as we listened to the experts was that as we get older more and more of us are going to suffer from Alzheimer's disease. We were told in our hearing about a month ago that if you reach 85, you have a 50-percent chance of getting Alzheimer's disease. What a tragic figure. There is something we must do, and we believe this legislation is one way of making a major effort, showing a commitment, reaching out a hand of hope to the families of those who have Alzheimer's, providing information to all of us on what we might be able to do to lessen the likelihood we will be struck with Alzheimer's.

As Senator MIKULSKI said, this bill will serve as a tribute to President Reagan by doubling the funding for Alzheimer's research at the National Institutes of Health. It would increase funding for the National Family Caregiver Support Program to $250 million. It would reauthorize the Alzheimer's demonstration grant program that provides grants to States to fill in gaps in Alzheimer's services, such as respite care, home health care, and daycare.

I have done a fair amount of work in home care and daycare. I can tell you that a family living with a patient with Alzheimer's needs a break. They need someone to care for that loved one so they can get out and renew their batteries, refresh their view on life. This can help.

We would authorize $1 million for a safe return program to assist in the identification and safe, timely return of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias who too frequently wander off from their caregivers. We hear the tragedies where they can't find their way home and fall victim to natural or even automobile accidents while they are gone. We would establish a public education program to educate members of the public about prevention techniques, how you can maintain your brain, as you age, based on the current research being undertaken by NIH.

We would establish a $5,000 tax credit to help with the high health costs of caring for a loved one at home.

Today, as Senator MIKULSKI said, about 4.5 million Americans have Alzheimer's, costing about $100 billion a year. But if current trends continue, and as more of us age, by 2050, 11 to 16 million individuals could have this disease.

Over the past 20 years tremendous progress has been made in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of Alzheimer's. It is now possible to diagnose Alzheimer's with more than 90-percent accuracy. There are new drugs, new treatments introduced each year, and investments in research have set the stage for scientific and medical advances to prevent or slow down the progression of Alzheimer's. Quite frankly, most of the successful research to date has been in slowing the impact, not preventing it. But this research offers hope for the 4.5 million people and their families who suffer from the disease today.

These are some of what we can do as an honor to the President. It is my great pleasure to speak in this Chamber about the life and leadership and the truly remarkable legacy of the 40th President of the United States, Ronald Reagan.

We mourn his loss. We pray for comfort for his family. But most of all, we give thanks for his life, his leadership, and his contributions. Truly, he is a man who changed the mood of the country. He changed the economy of the country. And in many ways, he changed the mood and the attitude of the world.

People talk about President Reagan as the Great Communicator. Nobody could deliver a line better than he could. But do you know something about communication? Communication is only as good as the message you have to communicate. The power of Ronald Reagan was that he delivered with enthusiasm, with optimism, with cheer, with love, a message of hope, freedom, and opportunity, not just for Americans but for the world.

I had the pleasure of getting to know Ronald Reagan. He was a genuinely optimistic person who brought the spirit of optimism and hope to us as Americans and to enslaved peoples around the world. Ronald Reagan was a man who took disappointment and moved on. He was a man of unfailing good humor, care, and thoughtfulness. Even people who disagreed with his policies across the board could not help but like him.

And those of us who may have disappointed him found it did not interfere with his friendship. He campaigned for me in 1972 when I was a 33-year-old kid running for Governor of the State of Missouri. I had never seen anything like it. When he came into town, we had all of the security and escorts. But it wasn't until he went up on stage and started making his presentation that I saw what it was that had brought so many people from southwest Missouri in to hear this leader. He had a message then—the same message—of optimism, growth, and hope for the future.

I was fortunate enough to be elected and to serve with him for 2 years. Two years after that, I hosted the Republican National Convention, and I had made a commitment to our President at the time, who selected our State for the national convention. So I supported him and not President Reagan. But about 10 years later, when I was running for the Senate, he came to Missouri three times and he put on the most amazing campaign rallies I ever had. We still talk about it, because people came to hear his message. I stood there, side by side with Jack Danforth, and we smiled and glowed in the wonderful feeling he generated. He helped me a great deal.

President Reagan helped the United States. He came to the Presidency at a time when a lot of people were saying maybe the Presidency cannot work, maybe nobody can govern this country, maybe it is too much to expect somebody to lead. Well, he led very boldly. Quite simply, he thought that if you returned tax dollars to the average American and took off the fetters on

small business, you would create jobs and build the economy. By the significant lowering of the tax rates, as my friend from Oklahoma, Senator NICKLES, said, he put money back into the pockets of small businesses, and small business became the engine of economic growth, creating three-quarters of the new jobs. He built an economy, and that economy allowed us to put money into defense.

He tried to negotiate with the Soviets. He asked Mr. Gorbachev if he would sit down and talk with him about how we could end the competition between Soviet communism and the United States. Mr. Gorbachev didn't respond. So he built up our defenses and showed the Russians, the Soviets, that they could not defeat us. He went boldly to Berlin and called on Mr. Gorbachev—much to the distress of the State Department, I might add, and some of his own team—''Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.''

Well, that wall came down literally and figuratively. He had a message that went far beyond Mr. Gorbachev. That message went to the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain. I had the pleasure of visiting some of those countries right before and right after they fell, a few years after President Reagan had set in motion the inexorable machine of freedom. His message of hope, freedom, and opportunity continues to reverberate around the world. I have had the pleasure of meeting with people and traveling to other countries and seeing how this message—the American dream—he championed is taking hold. He wasn't the only one responsible for it, but we never had a better proponent of it. I believe this message of the American hopes and the American ideals, for which Ronald Reagan spoke so eloquently, is winning the battle.

Finally, in his last and boldest move, when Ronald Reagan learned he had Alzheimer's—a disease which was not spoken about often because people hated to think of what would happen to their loved ones, so they didn't talk about it—he said, ''I have Alzheimer's disease,'' and Americans woke up and they thought, this is a world leader who is suffering from this disease; let's do something about it. Let's get serious about Alzheimer's disease. That public announcement gave us a push that I believe we can continue by carrying on with his work with a living memorial.

So as we say goodbye to this remarkable American, we join in our prayers and thoughts with Mrs. Nancy Reagan and her family, and we celebrate the life of a great American who made a real difference for people throughout the world. Let us honor his memory by helping millions more whom we might be able to save from the scourge of Alzheimer's disease and the burdens and the sorrow that imposes on their families.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, in the elections of 1980 and 1984, the State of Oregon sent its electors to the electoral college to vote for Ronald Reagan. He was the last Republican to win the State of Oregon in a Presidential election, and he did so at a time of great peril both for my State and our country.

When that occurred, America was in economic malaise, communism seemed to be in its ascendency, and America was struggling for leadership. Winston Churchill once said of a predecessor as British Prime Minister, ''He had had the misfortune to live in a time of great men and small events.'' When you think of where America was and where it ended after 8 years of the administration of Ronald Reagan, truly it can be said that all free men and women are better and freer, more prosperous and more at peace because Ronald Reagan was a great man called to a great time.

As I contemplated what I could do in my small way to add some measure of tribute to the life of Ronald Reagan and to express to Nancy Reagan and her family my heartfelt condolences, I thought I should keep my words to a minimum and focus, instead, on the warm and wise words of President Reagan in his farewell address. It has been the practice of the Senate for the last 140 years that on or around the birthday of George Washington, a Senator is selected to read Washington's farewell address. I thought I would begin that tradition this day, with President Reagan's great speech, to come to the floor on or around President Reagan's birthday, and share his speech—or if one of my colleagues would like to do so, I would offer them the opportunity. I believe that this new tradition would be a fitting tribute to Ronald Reagan, to let Ronald Reagan's words speak again to the American people, far more eloquently than I could on an occasion when we all struggle to find the right superlatives to say thank you to him.

So with the Chair's indulgence, I will read the farewell address of President Ronald Reagan, given shortly before he left the Oval Office and George Herbert Walker Bush became the President.

The words of President Reagan:

This is the 34th time I'll speak to you from the Oval Office and the last. We've been together 8 years now, and soon it'll be time for me to go. But before I do, I wanted to share some thoughts, some of which I've been saving for a long time.

It's been the honor of my life to be your President. So many of you have written the past few weeks to say thanks, but I could say as much to you. Nancy and I are grateful for the opportunity you gave us to serve.

One of the things about the Presidency is that you're always somewhat apart. You spent a lot of time going by too fast in a car someone else is driving, and seeing the people through tinted glass—the parents holding up a child, and the wave you saw too late and couldn't return. And so many times I wanted to stop and reach out from behind the glass, and connect. Well, maybe I can do a little of that tonight.

People ask how I feel about leaving. And the fact is, ''parting is such sweet sorrow.'' The sweet part is California and the ranch and freedom. The sorrow—the goodbyes, of course, and leaving this beautiful place.

You know, down the hall and up the stairs from this office is the part of the White House where the President and his family live. There are a few favorite windows I have up there that I like to stand and look out of early in the morning. The view is over the grounds here to the Washington Monument, and then the Mall and the Jefferson Memorial. But on mornings when the humidity is low, you can see past the Jefferson to the river, the Potomac, and the Virginia shore. Someone said that's the view Lincoln had when he saw the smoke rising from the Battle of Bull Run. I see more prosaic things: the grass on the banks, the morning traffic as people make their way to work, now and then a sailboat on the river.

I've been thinking a bit at that window. I've been reflecting on what the past 8 years have meant and mean. And the image that comes to mind like a refrain is a nautical one—a small story about a big ship, and a refugee, and a sailor. It was back in the early eighties, at the height of the boat people. And the sailor was hard at work on the carrier *Midway*, which was patrolling the South China Sea. The sailor, like most American servicemen, was young, smart, and fiercely observant. The crew spied on the horizon a leaky little boat. And crammed inside were refugees from Indochina hoping to get to America. The *Midway* sent a small launch to bring them to the ship and safety. As the refugees made their way through the choppy seas, one spied the sailor on deck, and stood up, and called out to him. He yelled, ''Hello, American sailor. Hello, freedom man.''

A small moment with a big meaning, a moment the sailor, who wrote it in a letter, couldn't get out of his mind. And, when I saw it, neither could I. Because that's what it was to be an American in the 1980's. We stood, again, for freedom. I know we always have, but in the past few years the world again—and in a way, we ourselves—rediscovered it.

It's been quite a journey this decade, and we held together through some stormy seas. And at the end, together, we are reaching our destination.

The fact is, from Grenada to the Washington and Moscow summits, from the recession of '81 to '82, to the expansion that began in late '82 and continues to this day, we've made a difference. The way I see it, there were two great triumphs, two things that I'm proudest of. One is the economic recovery, in which the people of America created—and filled—19 million new jobs. The other is the recovery of our morale. America is respected again in the world and looked to for leadership.

Something that happened to me a few years ago reflects some of this. It was back in 1981, and I was attending my first economic summit, which was held that year in Canada. The meeting place rotates among the member countries. The opening meeting was a formal dinner of the heads of government of the seven industrialized nations. Now, I sat there like the new kid in school and listened, and it was all Francois this and Helmut that. They dropped titles and spoke to one another on a first-name basis. Well, at one point I sort of leaned in and said, 'My name's Ron.' Well, in that same year, we began the actions we felt would ignite an economic comeback—cut taxes and regulation, started to cut spending. And soon the recovery began.

Two years later, another economic summit with pretty much the same cast. At the big opening meeting we all got together, and all

of a sudden, just for a moment, I saw that everyone was just sitting there looking at me. And then one of them broke the silence. 'Tell us about the American miracle,' he said.

Well, back in 1980, when I was running for President, it was all so different. Some pundits said our programs would result in catastrophe. Our views on foreign affairs would cause war. Our plans for the economy would cause inflation to soar and bring about economic collapse. I even remember one highly respected economist saying, back in 1982, that 'The engines of economic growth have shut down here, and they're likely to stay that way for years to come.' Well, he and the other opinion leaders were wrong. The fact is what they call 'radical' was really 'right.' What they called 'dangerous' was just 'desperately needed.'

And in all of that time I won a nickname, 'The Great Communicator.' But I never thought it was my style or the words I used that made a difference: it was the content. I wasn't a great communicator, but I communicated great things, and they didn't spring full bloom from my brow, they came from the heart of a great nation—from our experience, or wisdom, and our belief in the principles that have guided us for two centuries. They called it the Reagan revolution. Well, I'll accept that, but for me it always seemed more like the great rediscovery, a rediscovery of our values and our common sense.

Common sense told us that when you put a big tax on something, the people will produce less of it. So, we cut the people's tax rates, and the people produced more than ever before. The economy bloomed like a plant that had been cut back and could now grow quicker and stronger. Our economic program brought about the longest peacetime expansion in our history: real family income up, the poverty rate down, entrepreneurship booming, and an explosion in research and new technology. We're exporting more than ever because American industry became more competitive and at the same time, we summoned the national will to knock down protectionist walls abroad instead of erecting them at home.

Common sense also told us that to preserve the peace, we'd have to become strong again after years of weakness and confusion. So, we rebuilt our defenses, and this New Year we toasted the new peacefulness around the globe. Not only have the superpowers actually begun to reduce their stockpiles of nuclear weapons—and hope for even more progress is bright—but the regional conflicts that rack the globe are also beginning to cease. The Persian Gulf is no longer a war zone. The Soviets are leaving Afghanistan. The Vietnamese are preparing to pull out of Cambodia, and an American-mediated accord will soon send 50,000 Cuban troops home from Angola.

The lesson of all this was, of course, that because we're a great nation, our challenges seem complex. It will always be this way. But as long as we remember our first principles and believe in ourselves, the future will always be ours. And something else we learned: Once you begin a great movement, there's no telling where it will end. We meant to change a nation, and instead, we changed a world.

Countries across the globe are turning to free markets and free speech and turning away from the ideologies of the past. For them, the great rediscovery of the 1980's has been that, lo and behold, the moral way of government is the practical way of government: Democracy, the profoundly good, is also the profoundly productive.

When you've got to the point when you can celebrate the anniversaries of your 39th birthday you can sit back sometimes, review your life, and see it flowing before you. For me there was a fork in the river, and it was right in the middle of my life. I never meant to go into politics. It wasn't my intention when I was young. But I was raised to believe you had to pay your way for the blessings bestowed on you. I was happy with my career in the entertainment world, but I ultimately went into politics because I wanted to protect something precious.

Ours was the first revolution in the history of mankind that truly reversed the course of government, and with three little words: 'We the People.' 'We the People' tell the government what to do; it doesn't tell us. 'We the People' are the driver; the government is the car. And we decide where it should go, and by what route, and how fast. Almost all the world's constitutions are documents in which governments tell the people what their privileges are. Our Constitution is a document in which 'We the People' tell the government what it is allowed to do. 'We the People' are free. This belief has been the underyling basis for everything I've tried to do these past 8 years.

But back in the 1960's, when I began, it seemed to me that we'd begun reversing the order of things—that through more and more rules and regulations and confiscatory taxes, the government was taking more of our money, more of our options, and more of our freedom. I went into politics in part to put up my hand and say, 'Stop.' I was a citizen politician, and it seemed the right thing for a citizen to do.

I think we have stopped a lot of what needed stopping. And I hope we have once again reminded people that man is not free unless government is limited. There's a clear cause and effect here that is as neat and predictable as a law of physics: As government expands, liberty contracts.

Nothing is less free than pure communism—and yet we have, the past few years, forged a satisfying new closeness with the Soviet Union. I've been asked if this isn't a gamble, and my answer is no because we're basing our actions not on words but deeds. The detente of the 1970's was based not on actions but promises. They'd promise to treat their own people and the people of the world better. But the gulag was still the gulag, and the state was still expansionist, and they still waged proxy wars in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Well, this time, so far, it's different. President Gorbachev has brought about some internal democratic reforms and begun the withdrawal from Afghanistan. He has also freed prisoners whose names I've given him every time we've met.

But life has a way of reminding you of big things through small incidents. Once, during the heady days of the Moscow summit, Nancy and I decided to break off from the entourage one afternoon to visit the shops on Arbat Street—that's a little street just off Moscow's main shopping area. Even though our visit was a surprise, every Russian there immediately recognized us and called out our names and reached for our hands. We were just about swept away by the warmth. You could almost feel the possibilities in all that joy. But within seconds, a KGB detail pushed their way toward us and began pushing and shoving the people in the crowd. It was an interesting moment. It reminded me that while the man on the street in the Soviet Union yearns for peace, the government is Communist. And those who run it are Communists, and that means we and they view such issues as freedom and human rights very differently.

We must keep up our guard, but we must also continue to work together to lessen and eliminate tension and mistrust. My view is that President Gorbachev is different from previous Soviet leaders. I think he knows some of the things wrong with his society and is trying to fix them. We wish him well. And we'll continue to work to make sure that the Soviet Union that eventually emerges from this process is a less threatening one. What it all boils down to is this: I want the new closeness to continue. And it will, as long as we make it clear that we will continue to act in a certain way as long as they continue to act in a helpful manner. If and when they don't, at first pull your punches. If they persist, pull the plug. It's still trust by verify. It's still play, but cut the cards. It's still watch closely. And don't be afraid to see what you see.

I've been asked if I have any regrets. Well, I do. The deficit is one. I've been talking a great deal about that lately, but tonight isn't for arguments, and I'm going to hold my tongue. But an observation: I've had my share of victories in the Congress, but what few people noticed is that I never won anything you didn't win for me. They never saw my troops, they never saw Reagan's regiments, the American people. You won every battle with every call you made and letter you wrote demanding action. Well, action is still needed. If we're to finish the job. Reagan's regiments will have to become the Bush brigades. Soon he'll be the chief, and he'll need you every bit as much as I did.

Finally, there is a great tradition of warnings in Presidential farewells, and I've got one that's been on my mind for some time. But oddly enough it starts with one of the things I'm proudest of in the past 8 years: the resurgence of national pride that I called the new patriotism. This national feeling is good, but it won't count for much, and it won't last unless it's grounded in thoughtfulness and knowledge.

An informed patriotism is what we want. And are we doing a good enough job teaching our children what America is and what she represents in the long history of the world? Those of us who are over 35 or so years of age grew up in a different America. We were taught, very directly, what it means to be an American. And we absorbed, almost in the air, a love of country and an appreciation of its institutions. If you didn't get these things from your family you got them from the neighborhood, from the father down the street who fought in Korea or the family who lost someone at Anzio. Or you could get a sense of patriotism from school. And if all else failed you could get a sense of patriotism from the popular culture. The movies celebrated democratic values and implicitly reinforced the idea that America was special. TV was like that, too, through the mid-sixties.

But now, we're about to enter the nineties, and some things have changed. Younger parents aren't sure that an unambivalent appreciation of America is the right thing to teach modern children. And as for those who create the popular culture, well-grounded patriotism is no longer the style. Our spirit is back, but we haven't reinstitutionalized it. We've got to do a better job of getting across that America is freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of enterprise. And freedom is special and rare. It's fragile it needs production [protection].

So, we've got to teach history based not on what's in fashion but what's important—why the Pilgrims came here, who Jimmy Doolittle was, and what those 30 seconds over Tokyo meant. You know, 4 years ago on the 40th anniversary of D-day, I read a letter from a young woman writing to her late father, who'd fought on Omaha Beach. Her name was Lisa Zanatta Henn, and she said, 'we will always remember, we will never forget what the boys of Normandy did.' Well, let's help her keep her word. If we forget what we did, we won't know who we are. I'm

warning of an eradication of the American memory that could result, ultimately, in an erosion of the American spirit. Let's start with some basics: more attention to American history and a greater emphasis on civic ritual.

And let me offer lesson number one about America: All great change in America begins at the dinner table. So, tomorrow night in the kitchen I hope the talking begins. And children, if your parents haven't been teaching you what it means to be an American, let 'em know and nail'em on it. That would be a very American thing to do.

And that's about all I have to say tonight, except for one thing. The past few days when I've been at that window upstairs, I've thought a bit of the 'shining city upon a hill.' The phrase comes from John Winthrop, who wrote it to describe the America he imagined. What he imagined was important because he was an early Pilgrim, an early freedom man. He journeyed here on what today we'd call a little wooden boat; and like the other Pilgrims, he was looking for a home that would be free. I've spoken of the shining city all my political life, but I don't know if I ever quite communicated what I saw when I said it. But in my mind it was a tall, proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, windswept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace; a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity. And if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get here. That's how I saw it, and see it still.

And how stands the city on this winter night? More prosperous, more secure, and happier than it was 8 years ago. But more than that: After 200 years, two centuries, she still stands strong and true on the granite ridge, and her glow has held steady no matter what storm. And she's still a beacon, still a magnet for all who must have freedom, for all the pilgrims from all the lost places who are hurtling through the darkness, toward home.

We've done our part. And as I walk off into the city streets, a final word to the men and women of the Reagan revolution, the men and women across America who for 8 years did the work that brought America back. My friends: We did it. We weren't just marking time. We made a difference. We made the city stronger, we made the city freer, and we left her in good hands. All in all, not bad, not bad at all.

And so, goodbye, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

I would only add, God bless Ronald and Nancy Reagan, and God bless the United States of America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, this past weekend, the news quickly made its way across the country and around the world. Ronald Reagan, our 40th President, had died. For many of us, we received the news with a mixture of sadness together with a sense of relief that his long battle with illness was now over and he had now found peace at the end of his life.

I first met Ronald Reagan when I was president of the Wyoming Jaycees at the national convention which was held in California, and he was the Governor. I next met the President when I was mayor of Gillette, WY, and the National League of Cities held its national meeting and the President flew to California and addressed it.

Now the greatest thinkers and writers will take up their pens in an attempt to determine his place in history and his significance as one of our greatest Presidents. For those of us who observed his service as our President and admired his leadership, those questions had been long since answered. For us, his place in history was long ago determined by his place in our hearts.

Many of those who will examine his life in detail will tell a story about a man who was born without the great privileges and trappings you might expect of such a successful life. That is true, but there is so much more to the story.

Ronald Reagan was born in Illinois, the son of a traveling shoe salesman. Growing up he was strongly influenced by his mother who taught him how to read at an early age. She urged him to read good books that would encourage him to dream and set goals in his life. She knew that he could be anything he wanted to be if he was willing to work hard and expect more of himself than anyone else had any reason to expect. That, more than anything else, really determined his character and ultimately mapped his destiny.

His natural confidence and determination began to show itself during his school years and again, later, when he began his career as an actor. He was a natural leader and he took a leadership role at virtually every stage of his life. In his college days he served as student body president. In his acting days he served as the president of the Screen Actors Guild. In between he worked hard and built a career as a successful actor in film and on television.

If that had been all he had done, it would have been a remarkable life. He would have earned the rags to riches label and inspired others to follow his path just by his success in Hollywood and on television. That would have been enough for just about everyone. It was not, however, enough for Ronald Reagan.

With his beloved wife, Nancy, by his side, Ronald Reagan began to pursue his dream. He wanted to make a greater impact on the world than he could by being a television and movie star, so he began to take a more active role in politics. He discovered he had a talent for that, too. After a great deal of thought and deliberation, he decided to put his vision for America to the test. He took his case to the people and began a run for Governor of California.

People thought it was an impossible dream and he could never win a State like California. Ronald Reagan proved them wrong. He put together a coalition of both Republican and Democratic voters and, when all the votes were counted, he had made it happen and he was elected Governor by almost a million votes.

Reagan then set his sights on the Presidency of the United States and, after a narrow loss to Gerald Ford, he spent the next few years traveling around the country, sharing his dream for a better United States with the people who came to hear him speak. Many doubted he could do it, but once again, he found the support he needed to win the Republican nomination. The contest for the Presidency put him up against an incumbent who talked about the serious problems facing the Nation. Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, spoke with passionate certainty that working together the Nation could overcome them. When the votes were counted, Ronald Reagan had won the presidency in a landslide.

As President, Ronald Reagan proved himself to be a man of principle, someone who said what he believed and believed what he said. He had excellent communication skills, and his speeches on television were extremely effective.

When he took the oath of the office as our 40th President, he took over the reins of a country that had great problems. He had often referred to our economic woes as the ''misery index.'' There was high inflation, high interest rates, and high unemployment. Perhaps worst of all, the Nation seemed to have lost its confidence in its ability to dare to do great things—and succeed.

There was a lot of doubt and cynicism that any one individual could do much to change things and re-energize the Nation. Again, Ronald Reagan proved the doubters wrong. As President, his spirit of optimism, patriotism and personal pride in his country proved to be infectious. Before long, there was a new spirit in the United States, a renewed sense of pride and excitement about our Flag and our Nation that hadn't been around for a while. Ronald Reagan was just what we needed. He inspired a generation to look toward the future with hope and a renewed commitment to the principles upon which our Nation was founded. It is still alive today. It is his legacy that he left with us, his gift to the younger generations of the Nation.

During his two terms in the White House, Ronald Reagan spoke the truth, regardless of the sensitivities of those who might not want to hear it. It was over the objections of much of his staff that he challenged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to ''tear down this wall'' when he was in Berlin. It was against the advice of much of his staff to refer to the Soviet Union as an ''evil empire.'' For Ronald Reagan, it was simple. If it was the truth, it must be said. For him, there was good guys and bad guys in the world. If the good guys worked hard and were determined to succeed, they won. In Ronald Reagan's world, we were the good guys. And, during Ronald Reagan's Presidency, more often then not, we won.

For historians and the history books, Ronald Reagan will be remembered as the President who brought a successful end to the cold war; had a great deal to do with the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and the destruction

of the Berlin Wall; and, dramatically turned the Nation's economy around. For those of us who observed his style as our President, he will also be remembered for his spirit, and his attitude of patriotic optimism, which rejuvenated the Nation when our spirit was low. He was a great leader and a great American. His words and his actions will long be remembered.

Ronald Reagan dared to do the impossible, not because it was easy but because it had to be done. The challenges he encountered in his life brought out the best in him, and the challenges we faced as a Nation under him brought out the best in all of us. His is a legacy that we will always cherish. We will miss him.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, does the Senator from Florida wish to speak about the subject of the day?

Mr. NELSON of Florida. That is correct.

Mr. INHOFE. I yield for the Senator and ask unanimous consent that I follow the Senator from Florida.

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

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I will be very brief. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. President, on this occasion, when the Nation is mourning the loss of President Reagan, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate a couple of stories which are fresh in my memory about President Reagan.

I had the privilege during his two terms as President of serving in the House of Representatives, representing a district from the State of Florida.

The first story I wish to share is of a time of great loss to this country, the loss of the Space Shuttle *Challenger*. The American people could hardly believe it. The entire technological prowess of our country was symbolized by America having a very successful space program. We were the first to the Moon. This new contraption called a space transportation system was reusable, with new technologies that had been developed. America was quite proud.

I had the privilege of flying on the 24th flight of the space shuttle, 6 days in orbit, returning on January 18, 1986. Only 10 days later, the crew that we had stayed with in quarantine—we had been one of the most delayed flights in the history of the space program—was the crew of the *Challenger*.

We all know the story. Ten miles high in the Florida sky, the *Challenger*'s solid rocket booster had hot gasses escaping from a field joint in that rocket. They happened to come out at a place where the strut was burned. That caused the solid rocket motor to then cantilever and it punctured the big apricot-colored fuel tank that held all of the liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. The whole space shuttle then disintegrated.

Naturally, the feelings I had were very raw and very emotional on that day, having trained with that crew and having just returned from space 10 days earlier.

America's feelings were as raw and as emotional because our whole symbol of technological and scientific prowess had suddenly disintegrated in front of our eyes on our television screens.

At a time of a grieving nation, there can be only one person who can speak for the country. That is the President. President Reagan rose to the occasion. That speech on television that night, delivered from the Oval Office, was a masterpiece, in which he ends up quoting a Canadian pilot from World War II—a pilot who had experienced the joys of flying—and those immortal words that ended the poem that he had reached out and he had touched the face of God.

President Reagan applied that poem to the feelings of the country at the time about what the seven astronauts had experienced. That is political genius. That is a leader. That is a leader who has the ability through communication to connect, to inspire, and in this particular case, on January 28, 1986, to help the Nation through the process of grieving, to accept what had happened and then pick up and move on, which we have.

And of course, 17 years later, we had another very similar kind of experience when we lost an additional seven astronauts.

That speech, in my mind, was only exceeded by the speech that occurred 3 days later by President Reagan at the Johnson Space Center in Houston in a memorial service for the astronauts, the astronauts, whose bodies at that point still had not been recovered from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean where, hopefully, they had perished before they ever hit the water. Hopefully, somehow that crew compartment had been punctured at that altitude and therefore there would have been instant decompression and there would have been instant loss of consciousness.

But with all of that swirling in all of our minds, with all of that swirling in the minds of that NASA community—NASA really is a family—again, the leader of the Nation had to rise to the occasion to summarize and to continue the process of healing in the time of grief.

I saw rough, tough test pilots who were some of the best of the best of our astronaut pilots grabbing each other and hugging in that time of grief. And President Reagan, in the moment, gave comfort to all of those, especially to the families of that crew who were lost, led by the commander of that mission, Dick Scobee.

Another story I wish to tell about President Reagan is very personal to me as well. It was just about the middle of the decade of the 1980s. I was a Member of the House of Representatives. There was a particular vote coming up that was critically close. I had already made up my mind that the way I was going to vote in this particular case was the way President Reagan had wanted the vote to go but had not telegraphed that to the leadership of either side because there was something I wanted to tell the President.

There was a 6-month-old infant in my hometown of Melbourne, FL, who was dying because he needed a liver transplant. Mind you, this is 20 years ago. Twenty years ago we did not have the very sophisticated system we have set up today which allowed people to exchange information about organ donors. Twenty years ago it was catch as catch can. Twenty years ago, if a donor became available, it was just almost accidental that you found out if there was a donor of a particular organ. And when it involved an infant, like a 6-month-old infant, you not only had to match the blood type for a liver transplant, but the liver had to be the exact size in order to successfully transplant. You can see the difficulty. You can see this child lie dying, with only hours to live.

The preparation had been made for the jet airplane to fly the child to the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center where all the surgeons were standing by. They kept waiting and waiting for a donor. No donor was produced because we did not know when any became available. There was not an exchange of information.

So at my home in Melbourne, on a weekend, the call from the President of the United States came. He said: Bill, this is President Reagan. We are going to have a close vote and I need your vote. I said: Mr. President, I have already decided that I am voting with you. Now there is something that I would like to ask you, to help in the saving of the life of a child. I told him the story, and he said he would have Margaret Heckler, the Secretary of HHS, call me the next day and get the particulars, which he did.

Margaret Heckler immediately held a press conference, and because of that press conference, within 3 days, a tragic death of a child on the west coast of the United States that we would have never known about was known, and the parents donated the child's liver, which was of the same blood type and the same size. That liver was packaged and cooled and flown to Pittsburgh, arriving at the same time Ryan Osterblom arrived, as they wheeled him into surgery.

Mr. President, as you can see, I have a catch in my voice because that little boy is going to college this year. He wants to be a surgeon. After that successful transplant, the President had called the mother, Karen Osterblom, and for years he continued to correspond with them.

It is going to be my pleasure to have the family come up here on Thursday as the President is lying in state and have them walk through the line in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol to show their respects to President Reagan.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, we have heard so many stories about a great man, the Gipper, and none of them are surprising because he was always such a gentle person. I have to share with you that I had the honor, about a month ago, of giving the commencement address at Oral Roberts University. When I did, I used a lot of the 1964 speech ''A Rendezvous With Destiny.'' I said it should be required reading for anyone to graduate at any level in America to read ''A Rendezvous With Destiny.'' It is a speech that changed my life. Ronald Reagan gave it in 1964. I remember I almost memorized that speech. In fact, I still have most of it memorized. As a result of that, the next year I decided, well, if he did it, if he really feels this concerned, I should, too, and I went and filed for office and ran for the State legislature. So that is how I happened to get started.

But that is not as far back as we go. I believe I have had the honor of knowing Ronald Reagan longer than any other Member of this U.S. Senate. In fact, I am sure that is true. Even though I represent the State of Oklahoma, I moved to the State of Oklahoma when I was 8 years old. I moved from Des Moines, IA. We were enjoying the poverty of the Depression at that time. Everyone was poor, not just us.

My dad was an insurance adjuster. Ronald Reagan was a sports announcer for WHO Radio in Des Moines, IA, and they shared the same office. They became very close friends, and they used to play the pinball machine at that time. You guys would not know what that is. I guess they don't have those anymore. On Saturdays they would play cards for a couple hours. All I know is, it was a room above the drugstore.

But the man I had seen occasionally at that time I thought of as a giant. He was a very large person. We were not all that large. I remember that when I was growing up.

Well, we moved to Tulsa, OK, shortly after that. But we did not lose contact. As the years went by, Ronald Reagan, who my dad affectionately referred to as ''Dutch,'' ''Dutch Reagan''—every time there was a ''Dutch'' Reagan movie we would see it. You see, we never went to movies. In those days, we just didn't go to movies except when there was a ''Dutch'' Reagan movie. It did not matter what it was conflicting with.

One time we went to Durant, OK, in the southern part of Oklahoma. My home was in the northern part. I remember driving on those roads at that time. I say to my good friend from Minnesota, the roads were—if you could average 30 miles an hour, you were doing well. So we drove 5 hours down, watched a ''Dutch'' Reagan movie, and drove 5 hours back. We never would consider missing a ''Dutch'' Reagan movie.

Then, of course, the famous speech took place in 1964. That is when he expressed his interest in politics. But at that time my father had gotten to where he was much better off, our family was. So when ''Dutch'' Reagan was going to run for Governor of California, my father became one of his first large contributors. Again, the friendship had never stopped at any point. So he won.

At the time, after he served in that capacity and ran for President—I know that the Presiding Officer right now knows what I am talking about because he and I were both mayors of major cities back at the same time in 1980 when Ronald Reagan was elected President. I was the mayor of Tulsa, OK, for 4 years. Ronald Reagan and I were closer together than we had ever been before—I was out in Oklahoma—because he had me do his domestic policy stuff. He would have me on TV. At that time, they did not have CNN and Fox, but they had ''Good Morning America'' and the ''Today'' show. So I would be debating all these liberal Democrat mayors on the Reagan policy, which was the dynamics of the free enterprise system as opposed to the Government doing everything, and they worked beautifully. So I am sure I spent 10 times as much time with him at that time than I do with George W. today, and I am here in Washington. But it was a real pleasure.

Those of us present—and right now I see in the Chamber the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. NORM COLEMAN, and the Senator who is presiding, Mr. VOINOVICH—all three of us were mayors. We understand what a hard job it is. When I was mayor, I was able to build a low-water dam, and President Reagan referred to it in his speeches as the largest totally privately funded public project in America. That was the dynamics of Ronald Reagan. That is what he thought, that Government should be doing less, people doing more. And it worked.

What a visionary the guy was. When I see things that are going on today and I remember things that he said many, many years ago—right now, we have a serious problem in America. Probably one of our most serious problems is we do not have an energy policy. So we make speeches. All of us make speeches on a regular basis about why we do not have an energy policy and why we should have one. I would like to read to you what Ronald Reagan said. This was in 1979. Listen carefully because this applies to today, but it was 1979:

> Solving the energy crisis will not be easy, but it can be done. First we must decide that ''less'' is not enough. Next, we must remove government obstacles to energy production. And we must make use of those technological advantages we still possess.
>
> It is no program simply to say ''use less energy.''

Sound familiar?

> Of course waste must be eliminated and efficiency promoted, but for the government simply to tell the people to conserve is not an energy policy. At best it means we will run out of energy a little more slowly. But a day will come when the lights will dim and the wheels of industry will turn more slowly and finally stop.
>
> The answer obvious to anyone except those in the administration it seems, is more domestic production of oil and gas. We must also have wider use of nuclear power within strict safety rules, of course. There must be more spending by the energy industries on research and development of substitutes for fossil fuels.

And on and on and on. That speech very well could have been made today because the problem still exists today. And he knew it was coming.

When he talked about the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, that was something no one seemed to care about. They did not see there was any great risk facing the American people. Yet he saw that risk. The risk was there. We all know now the risk is very real, even today. So he looked back at the ABM treaty that was put in place in 1972.

He said: This is senseless now. It may have made sense in 1972 when Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon put this in, but the policy of mutual assured destruction is not a good policy. So he said: What we will have to do is have a very strong country. And he was quite scriptural. He quoted from Luke: If a strong man shall keep his court well guarded, he shall live in peace. And that is exactly what he was doing in his rebuilding of the defense system of America. We are so thankful he did that in those days. But he was saying we must do away with the ABM treaty. Finally, after all this time, we recognized 2 years ago he was right, and we got rid of the ABM treaty—how prophetic.

Tax cuts, this is something that he gave credit to his predecessors. He said: We do need more money. The best way to get more revenue for Government is to reduce tax rates. He said: That is what President Kennedy did 25 years ago. He said: He reduced tax rates. And keep in mind, that was a Democratic President. And by reducing tax rates, he almost doubled the revenue coming in at the end of his term. It gave people the freedom and money to invest and to breathe and to reinvest in the country. So that is the problem. That is what this President George W. Bush has been trying to do. That is the reason we are out of the recession he inherited, and we are now coming out because we have reduced some of those marginal rates. We know we need to do more. This is what the President did.

If you remember, in 1980, the total amount of revenue that was generated from marginal rates, taxes paid by people, was $244 billion. In 1990, it was $446 billion. It almost doubled in that 10-year period. Yet that 10-year period was the period where we had the largest reduction in taxes, thanks to Ronald Reagan, of any 10-year period or 8-year period in our Nation's history: marginal rates going down from 70 percent to 28 percent. Yet it had the effect of doubling the revenues. This guy

knew it, and he did it. That is good advice for us today.

I have mentioned quite often that it should have been required reading for all of our graduates to read ''Rendezvous With Destiny.'' Let me read a couple things to remind us on this very solemn occasion how grateful we are now to have had a President who was so prophetic.

In talking about the freedom of our country, he told a story about Castro and how a Cuban had escaped Cuba in a small craft and had floated over to the south shores of Florida. As his small craft came up there was a lady there, and he told the lady about the atrocities of Castro's Communist Cuba. After he was through, she said: I guess we don't know how lucky we are in the United States.

He said: How lucky you are? We are the ones who are lucky. We had a place to escape to.

That is what Ronald Reagan said, that we would be the beacon of freedom, the last place in the world to escape to. If we lose it here, there is nowhere else to escape to.

On the recognition of the dynamics of the free enterprise system, he said:

> They also knew, those Founding Fathers, that outside of its legitimate functions, government does nothing as well or as economically as the private sector of the economy.

He practiced that. It worked. His domestic policies worked.

He was prophetic. He accurately described such things as:

> We have so many people who can't see a fat man standing beside a thin one without coming to the conclusion that the fat man got that way by taking advantage of the thin one.

Ronald Reagan talked about bureaucracy, how difficult it would be for him to cut down the size of Government. He is the one who said, in that very famous speech in 1964, there is nothing closer to life eternal on the face of this Earth than a Government agency once formed. And he went on to explain the reason for it. The reason for it is very simple. Once a Government agency is formed to respond to a problem, the problem goes away, and the bureaucracy stays there. The longer they stay there with nothing to do, the stronger they become. So that happens. He was able to cut that down by reminding people that that problem did exist.

He said in 1964:

> Let's set the record straight. There is no argument over the choice between peace and war, but there is only one guaranteed way that you can have peace—and you can have it in the next second—surrender.

That was the message he had. You had to be strong. You had to have a Nation that believes in God, and you had to stand up for those things and not lie down and surrender. That is what people were trying to do at that time.

He said in that speech:

> There is a price we will not pay. There is a point beyond which they must not advance.

That was his rendezvous with destiny.

I look at American heroes like the senior Senator from Hawaii who fought so valiantly and is very familiar with what this President did for our U.S. military.

I will say this: The rendezvous with destiny was a very real one. Military historians have looked at us and said there is no way we could have won the Revolutionary War. Here we were, a handful of farmers and trappers with crude weapons and the greatest army on the face of the earth was marching toward Lexington and Concord, and they fired the shot heard round the world.

As Ronald Reagan would reflect on that great speech by Patrick Henry, he said there are three sentences in that speech that answer the questions of military historians, but people have forgotten about it. We are not weak when we make the proper use of those means which the God of nature has placed in our power. Armed in the holy cause of liberty in such a country as that which we possess, we are invincible by any force our enemy will send against us. And besides, we will not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who reigns over the destiny of nations who will raise up friends to fight our battles with us.

Those are the favorite three sentences out of the ''give me liberty, give me death'' speech Patrick Henry made.

For me, I think about the honor to be able to stand here in the Senate and, on behalf of the American people and on behalf of my wife and myself and our family of 20 children and grandchildren, to say we thank Ronald Reagan for his sacrifices. We thank God for Ronald Reagan. We thank God for his life. We thank God for allowing us to share that rendezvous with destiny with Ronald Reagan.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I share that sense of humility that has been so eloquently expressed by my friend from Oklahoma, to be able to stand on this Senate floor and to thank God for Ronald Reagan, for what he gave us and what we learned from him. I must admit to being a bit envious to be in the Chamber with my friend from Oklahoma who knew Ronald Reagan when he was a young man.

My friend, the Presiding Officer, on the way to the Chamber—again, we were all fellow mayors—talked about when he was mayor of Cleveland. There were some difficult times, and he talked to the President. He talked about what a good man the President was. What a good man, that he really cared, that he listened, and that he wanted to do things, wanted to make a difference. Sometimes when those around him were not making a difference, he took care of it and got it done. I think my colleagues were part of history being made.

I was able to watch history during that time. But I am honored and humbled to be here today. To those of us who grew up in the Midwest and for those like myself who made it our home, Ronald Reagan has a very special significance. Places like Dixon, IL have been dubbed fly-over zones by sophisticated, powerful people who live on the coast. But we know places like that are the heartland, strong, simple, and true. That was Ronald Reagan.

What we love about the Midwest is what America and the world came to know and understand and love about Ronald Reagan.

To go on and on in flowery rhetoric about Ronald Reagan would not fit the subject matter. Like he did so well, his life deserves a few well-chosen words.

Oscar Wilde once said:

> Life is not complex. We are complex. Life is simple and the simple thing is the right thing.

Ronald Reagan could have said that because, surely, he lived it.

Democracy is superior to communism. America is the world's best hope. Liberty requires limited government. The best is yet to come. Those were Ronald Reagan's moral anchors from the start of his public life to the end. Without deviation, they shaped his outlook and actions for half a century.

He certainly didn't originate any of them, but we all know they are far more prominent in the fabric of American life today because of the power of his witness, as he lived his life, the power of what he did with those moral anchors as part of him.

In the last few days, we are hearing a lot about Reagan as the Great Communicator. I think we put too much emphasis on the craft. As far as Ronald Reagan was concerned, the key to being a good communicator was having something to say. He was the message he delivered, and so he touched hearts and changed minds.

He understood the key to American progress was our spirit. Resources, wealth, and past accomplishments have ruined more people and nations than they have made. He knew we needed a sense of the heroic, a stirring of our souls to rise above selfishness, division, and fear. He inspired us.

He restored our confidence in the idea of leadership. Vietnam, Watergate, inflation, gas lines, and the hostage crisis were causing many to wonder if the American hour had passed. Not Ronald Reagan. He stubbornly held onto a wonderful vision of the future rather than focus on temporary negative circumstances. He led us.

And perhaps of greatest importance, by his own choice, Ronald Reagan was not the star of our dramatic national resurgence. Neither was Government. In Reagan's mind and words, the heroes who restored the American economy and won the cold war were ordinary Americans doing simple things, doing their duty—kind of like a national bond raising. He united us.

Mr. President, I also grew up as a Democrat. President Reagan deeply inspired me, and he had a lot to do with

the fact that I am standing on this side of the aisle today. He inspired me with ideas, such as if you want to grow an economy, you cut taxes and put money in people's pockets; they will spend it on a product or service, and there is a job connected to that. He understood that. He showed the power of it. I understood that. It wasn't just about policy, it was about optimism.

When I ran for mayor in St. Paul in 1993, my slogan was ''St. Paul's best days are yet to come.'' When I switched parties in 1996, Jack Kemp came over to my house, and I made the announcement. It was that spirit of hope, optimism, entrepreneurship, and opportunity that he showed worked. That was the key, by the way. For him, it was not about politics; it was about results.

My friend from Oklahoma quoted President Reagan saying that solving the energy crisis wasn't easy, but that it can be done. He understood the importance of getting it done.

I think Ronald Reagan would be honored to know we are shutting down the Federal Government on Friday. His only concern might be that we are starting it again on Monday. He changed us and transformed the world, without a doubt. Some days, Mr. President, I get concerned that we are changing back.

As we remember his life, I hope we all remember that the simple things are the right things: Freedom, hope, liberty, and optimism.

I thank God that he gave us Ronald Reagan when we needed him most. Now, this is our time. I pray that we will courageously follow his example and embrace America's destiny in this challenging hour.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, the strength of Abraham Lincoln's resolve to restore the Union, whatever the terrible cost to do so, was his unshakeable faith that in America any father's child could come to occupy the same place that his father's child had attained. That uniquely American conviction also inspired Ronald Reagan to reach his great place in our country's history and in the hearts of his countrymen. I doubt Ronald Reagan was much surprised to become President, despite his humble origins. And I know for certain he never took for granted a single day he occupied the office. He believed such an honored privilege was within the reach of any American with principles, industry and talent, and that once attained, it was to be held with great care to preserve for succeeding generations the blessings of liberty that had so enriched his own life. His patriotism, which he expressed eloquently and often in his public remarks, was never affected. He believed every word. Nor was his unfailing good humor and optimism an actor's performance. He lived in a shining city on a hill, and he never forgot it.

I first met President Reagan and his lovely wife, Nancy, not long after I returned from Vietnam. But I knew of him in the years before I regained my liberty, when my fellow prisoners-of-war and I would discuss in tap codes and whispered conversations the Governor of California who was giving such eloquent voice to the convictions we believed we had been sent to war to advance. In the more than 30 years that have passed since I first met him, I have never lived a day that I wasn't grateful for the privilege of the Reagans' friendship, and the strength of his faith in America that inspired my own, and so many others.

His accomplishments in office were historic, and will be long remembered as will the humility, grace and decency with which he achieved them. It was an honor to have known him, and Cindy and I shall miss him very much. We offer our sincerest condolences to Nancy, and to Michael, Patti and Ron, and pray that God grants this good man eternal life, reunites him with his daughter, Maureen, and with all his loved ones who have preceded him.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, at a luncheon with Bernard Baruch, Mr. Baruch commented that Harry Truman ''had a good memory'' and ''he also had a good bad memory.'' We are hearing both at the passing of former President Ronald Reagan. There is no question that if a President is to be credited for the end of the Cold War that credit should go to Ronald Reagan. We were anxious about the depletion of our defenses in the U.S. Senate in the year preceding President Reagan's administration so we passed a 5 percent across-the-board increase in the Defense budget. But President Reagan came on board and really moved to strengthen our defenses, building a 600-ship Navy and not hesitating to deploy intermediate missiles in Europe. He also moved to formalize our ballistic missile defense system, calling it the Strategic Defense Initiative and increasing its support. President Reagan can also be credited with a competitive trade policy. Though he had the power to rescind the anti-dumping order on the importation of motorcycles, he let the order stand; reviving as we all know the Harley Davidson industry. Moreover, he imposed voluntary restraint agreements in steel, semiconductors, machine tools and automobiles. There is no question, for example, that Intel would have had a hard time surviving had it not been for Sematech and Reagan's VRA on semiconductors.

But at this time of praise, those with ''good bad memory'' forget it was Ronald Reagan who started supply side economics. Former Senator Bob Dole led the opposition to its forerunner, Kemp-Roth, and former President George Herbert Walker Bush characterized this cutting revenues to increase them as ''voodoo.'' With Reagan looking for an issue at a low point in his administration, he locked onto supply side, ignoring his campaign pledge to ''balance the budget within one year.'' It is good to note that in this country after 200 years existence, with the cost of all the wars from the Revolution up to the War in Vietnam, the national debt stood at less than $1 trillion. Reagan's supply side or ''voodoo'' gave us the first trillion dollar debt and he left office having increased the national debt $1.7 trillion. Under Bush 41, in 4 years the debt increased $1.4 trillion. President Clinton over 8 years slowed the increase of the debt to $1.6 trillion with spending cuts and tax increases, leaving a projected surplus. President George W. Bush, with three tax cuts or Reagan ''voodoos,'' has eliminated the surplus and increased the debt over $2 trillion in 4 years. As his chief counselor Vice President CHENEY said, ''Deficits don't matter.'' Since the beginning days, this country has shown sacrifice at a time of war by adopting a tax measure to pay for the war. But not for the War on Terrorism. We in the Congress need a fourth tax cut, voodoo, to get reelected. Today the GI fighting the war is also going to have to pay for the war. At this time of remembrance, let's not forget that Reagan dignified ''voodoo.''

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on Saturday, our Nation lost a strong leader and the State of California lost an adopted son.

As a citizen, Ronald Wilson Reagan embodied the American dream. He personified the image of California—can-do, risk-taking, cutting-edge. Ronald Reagan was all of those things.

As a President, he unified a country and helped bring an end to the cold war, the premier struggle of his time in public life.

My fondest memory of President Reagan took place while I was mayor of San Francisco at a March 1983 dinner the President and First Lady hosted for Queen Elizabeth II in San Francisco. The Queen was thrilled to visit California for the first time and especially pleased to be welcomed by a President from California.

During that trip the Queen quipped at one point that she knew England had exported many traditions to the United States, but she hadn't realized the weather was one of them.

San Francisco's London-like weather aside, as Mayor I was enormously proud of the wonderful welcome we had provided for the Queen of England.

Growing up in small-town central Illinois in the years leading up to the Great Depression, President Reagan was instilled with the values that would guide him as a person and as a leader. There he learned the importance of hard work and optimism as the key ingredients for success.

It was this optimism combined with his ever-present sense of humor that characterized him best, enabling him to both ''fill the screen'' and make a stellar entrance wherever he went.

After 4 years at Eureka College, where he was known as a gritty, though undersized tackle on the football team, he began searching for a job in broadcasting. In 1932, at the height

of the Depression, he headed into the job market confident that a job would be his soon.

After several years as a broadcaster covering University of Iowa football games and later recreating Chicago Cubs' games based on telegraph reports, a young Ronald Reagan traveled to California to cover the Cubs' spring training.

It was his first trip west of Kansas City and it nurtured his fascination with Hollywood. While he was there, he used his considerable charm to convince a movie agent to arrange a screen test for him at Warner Brothers Studios.

Before long, he returned to the Midwest, packed his bags and started the quintessential American journey westward in search of opportunity. Of course, he found it as a movie star.

He won many fans through his on-screen charisma. The optimism he inspired was exemplified by his role as Notre Dame football player George Gipp in the film ''Knute Rockne—All-American.'' Years after Gipp's death, Coach Rockne gave a pep talk to his team urging them to ''win one for the Gipper'' one of the more memorable lines in American sports history.

But President Reagan's greatest impact on the world was as a politician. As a labor leader with the Screen Actors Guild, his roots as an activist were shaped significantly by a deep concern about communism.

Yet despite his strongly anti-communist views, he condemned the unfair smearing of many liberals by Senator Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee. He refused to reveal names publicly, but exposed some people to the FBI privately.

As Governor of California he had a strong record of environmental protection: adding 145,000 acres to the State's park system, protecting Lake Tahoe from rampant development, blocking the construction of dams on the Dos Rios and Eel rivers, and stopping the paving of a federal highway through the Sierra Nevada Mountains that would have cut through the John Muir Trail.

He also signed legislation to protect rivers on California's north coast and approved strict car emissions standards that forced the Nation's automakers to manufacture cleaner-burning cars. But he lobbied against the Coastal Protection Act approved by voters in 1972 and resisted air pollution controls imposed by the federal government.

Despite his personal opposition to abortion, Governor Reagan loosened an 1872 statute to allow abortion in cases of rape, incest, when a mother's health was at stake, or when there was a high risk that a baby would be born with birth defects. Many States followed Governor Reagan's lead on this important issue.

However, his move to close down mental health facilities in California resulted in widespread homelessness in urban areas. Though he sought to steer the mentally ill into community-based mental health facilities the end result was a spike in homelessness, a problem that we continue to deal with to this day.

While in Sacramento, he generally approached fiscal policy as a moderate, first presiding over a $1-billion tax increase to balance the State budget and another subsequent increase. He eventually lowered taxes, but in his two terms as Governor, State spending doubled overall and the State's workforce grew by 34,000.

As President, he was a unifier and an optimist. His infectious, upbeat attitude rallied people to his goals. He was extremely successful in passing legislation by joining that optimism with a willingness to compromise with a Democratic Congress.

In his dealings, he was tough, but ready to negotiate. There is no better example of this than his relationship with former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He often used harsh rhetoric in challenging the actions of our cold war adversary, but it was always backed by his core beliefs.

Once, as he prepared for his first summit with the Soviet leader, he met with a room full of foreign policy advisors, each offering their suggestions about what he should say. After a half-hour of discussion, President Reagan turned to his advisors and said, ''Gentlemen, I've been thinking about what I'm going to say to this man my whole life. And I know exactly what I'm going to say.''

Gorbachev described Reagan as ''a great President, with whom the Soviet leadership was able to launch a very difficult but important dialogue.''

His tough negotiating stance yielded some important accomplishments including signing treaties reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles and limiting strategic arms. These acts of diplomacy combined with his relentless advocacy for freedom played a major role in bringing about an end to the cold war.

At the same time, Reagan had a tendency to overreach in the area of foreign policy. The invasion of Grenada, the intervention in Lebanon that left American soldiers uncertain of their role and vulnerable to attack, and, above all, the Iran-Contra scandal—were all cases in which the Reagan Administration went too far in seeking to reshape the world.

At home, President Reagan sought to limit the size of government and tap the entrepreneurial spirit of the American people. And though he was famous for cutting taxes, he approved two tax increases during his first term in the White House.

Unfortunately, the tax cuts were coupled with sharp increases in defense spending that resulted in massive deficits. The Federal budget finally recovered from those years of deficit-spending during the late 1990s, but the surpluses that were generated disappeared in the blink of an eye under the current administration's fiscal policies.

President Reagan's cuts to public housing, job training, and the broader social safety net were another serious blow domestically. And, as cities and mayors across the country were reeling from the advent of AIDS—no place suffered more than San Francisco—President Reagan failed to act. He would not even publicly comment on the AIDS crisis.

Though people did not always agree with his policies, it cannot be denied that President Reagan redefined politics through his tremendous skills as a communicator. In particular, his ability to define clear goals and persuade others to support those goals earned him the admiration of many Americans.

As we all know, President Reagan suffered from Alzheimer's Disease during the last decade of his life.

As we honor his memory in the days and weeks to come, it is my hope that we will consider what we can do here in Congress to battle this terrible disease.

A good first step would be to approve legislation that supports embryonic stem cell research. This research offers tremendous hope, not only to those who suffer from Alzheimer's, but also the millions of people with cancer, diabetes, Parkinson's, multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injuries. What a fitting tribute passage of this bill would be to President Reagan.

In closing, there probably is no American who has more fully lived the American dream from actor to Governor to President than Ronald Reagan. Today, we mourn his loss, but recognize that his was a full life.

Thank you for your service to this country, President Reagan.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I pay my respects to a beloved leader who, with grace, wit, and charisma, led our country through some of the great challenges of the twentieth century. President Ronald Wilson Reagan was a dedicated public servant whose confidence and optimism reinvigorated the American people and made him one of the most honored and respected Presidents in our Nation's history.

Although he lived most of his life in California, President Reagan was a fellow Midwesterner. Born in 1911 in Tampico, IL, Ronald Wilson Reagan attended high school in nearby Dixon and worked his way through Eureka College. There he earned his B.A., played on the football team, and participated in school plays. He eventually won a contract in Hollywood and appeared in 53 films over two decades.

The father of four children became increasingly involved in politics and in 1966 was elected the governor of California, and was reelected in 1970. His optimistic message, at a time when the country was beset by inflation and by the taking of American hostages in Iran, helped him to win the presidency in 1980. Four years later, he was reelected in a 49-state sweep.

In foreign affairs, it is impossible to separate President Reagan's legacy

from the astounding change in world affairs that began while he was in office: the collapse of the U.S.S.R. and the end of the Cold War. President Reagan spoke frankly and frequently about the bankruptcy—both moral and economic—of the Soviet regime. His words and actions energized dissidents and activists struggling for change and for justice in the face of Communist repression and tyranny. His optimism helped to give them confidence that they were, indeed, on the right side of history.

President Reagan not only recognized the monstrous nature of Communist totalitarianism, but he also understood the horror of a geopolitical reality that made the entire world hostage to the threat of nuclear annihilation. He had the courage to act, to reach out to the Soviet leadership and to craft landmark arms control agreements, including one that, for the first time, eliminated a class of nuclear weapons.

On the domestic front, it was under the leadership of President Reagan that the solvency of the Social Security program was extended through reforms to the existing program. Although modest in their overall scope, those reforms were seen by many as politically risky, and President Reagan provided critical leadership that helped assure both a reluctant Congress and an uncertain public. Today, we should build on the Reagan reforms, and strengthen the existing program, as he did.

Another significant domestic policy challenge that President Reagan tackled was the simplification of our tax code. In the face of special interest pressures, and under the leadership of his Secretary of Treasury, Donald Regan, as well as a bipartisan group of members of the House and Senate, President Reagan was able to push through the last significant reforms to our increasingly complex tax code in 1986.

At the time, I was the Chairman of the Taxation Committee in the Wisconsin State Senate and we were holding a variety of hearings around the State, addressing parallel reforms. These hearings and reforms were driven by President Reagan's proposal. Though far from perfect, that reform effort is another model for action we need to undertake again. And policymakers in Congress and the executive branch would do well to follow President Reagan's example in this matter.

Of course, no review of President Reagan's legacy would be complete without acknowledging his Alzheimer's disease which, sadly, defined the last 10 years of his life as well as the lives of his family. As the author of Wisconsin's Alzheimer's program, I have become all too aware of the heartbreaking tragedy that this dread disease brings to a family.

President Reagan's brave, public acknowledgment of the disease, and the wonderful efforts of his wife Nancy, have done a great deal to educate the country about this horrible affliction. They have also helped to spur government investment in the research needed to find a cure, and to raise awareness of the need for long-term care services for those suffering from Alzheimer's.

President Ronald Wilson Reagan helped to transform America and the world. He and his achievements will forever be honored and remembered.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, the Capitol today is overflowing with visitors, flags stand at half-staff, and the Nation has collectively stopped this week—all to honor a remarkable man who accomplished remarkable things during a remarkable time.

President Ronald Reagan gave his life to public service and has left a legacy of leadership that will always be remembered.

We remember President Reagan's strong vision for political and economic freedom which was instrumental in the fall of communism and the spread of democracy in Eastern Europe. The world held its breath as America stared communism in the face, but in the end we peacefully won over the respect and cooperation of our enemy. Less than a year after Reagan left office, Mr. Gorbachev stepped down, the Berlin Wall fell and the cold war ended.

I will never forget President Reagan's historic speech on June 12, 1987, in front of the Brandenburg Gate near the Berlin Wall when he called on Mikhail Gorbachev to ''Open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.''

Today, the United States is working with Russia to replace tyranny and fear in Iraq with peace and stability.

Of President Reagan, Gorbachev said, ''A true leader, a man of his word and an optimist, he traveled the journey of his life with dignity and faced courageously the cruel disease that darkened his final years. He has earned a place in history and in people's hearts.''

We also remember Dutch, the Great Communicator, the Gipper as a man of great optimism and humor. My kids' history books recall the dates and facts of this time, but they do not convey this Hollywood actor turned President's good-natured spirit or genuine optimism for a better tomorrow. Nor can they express his unyielding dedication and love for our country. However, I believe the outpouring of respect and affection shown by the American public this week says we will forever remember his character and personality.

Finally, we remember a man who never stopped believing, never stopped advocating America's ability to succeed and prosper. He stuck to his convictions and his visions for America, whether popular or not.

Ronald Reagan's initiatives didn't please all Americans and Democrats and Republicans did not always agree on President Reagan's foreign policy or domestic agenda, but he never encouraged or played the biting partisan games that exist today. Even with those people whom he had genuine ideological differences, President Reagan always showed a level of respect and acknowledged that we are all Americans and we are in this together.

Years ago, President Reagan and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill used to joke that, ''between 9 and 5 we are enemies, but at 5 o'clock let's go have a cocktail together.'' To truly honor and remember President Reagan—this man of great accomplishment, optimism, and oratory—perhaps we could find ways to work better together for a better tomorrow.

I extend my deepest sympathies to the Reagan family in their time of sorrow, and I hope it is of some comfort that Americans and many others throughout the world mourn by their side.

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

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

GEORGE TENET

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, we all learned recently that an outstanding public servant, the Director of Central Intelligence, George Tenet, has decided to step down. I am personally saddened by this announcement because I believe the country has been well served by Mr. Tenet.

George Tenet started his career in public service as part of the Senate family working for the late Republican Senator John Heinz. He served on the professional staff of the Senate Intelligence Committee rising to become the committee staff director for my good friend Senator David Boren.

I was the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Defense Subcommittee during that period. Our committee works closely with the Intelligence Committee in determining the funding for our classified programs. So I believe I can speak with some authority in saying that George was a top-notch staff director. And, I believe his tenure in the Senate prepared him well for the position of Director of Central Intelligence.

I have known every CIA Director since Allen Dulles. I have worked closely with each Director for the past 30 years. All of them have been honorable men, well-meaning and decent public servants, but none was a better Director of Central Intelligence than George Tenet.

Intelligence is a critical part of our national security. Obviously it does not get the public scrutiny that most Government functions receive. To do so would jeopardize the lives of countless agents and analysts who serve this Nation. We limit the number of people

who receive sensitive information to lessen the chance that it will be inadvertently disclosed and harm our national security. As such, much of the good news in intelligence is never brought to light.

When the CIA breaks up a terrorist cell in Albania or Egypt it cannot be disclosed. When critical information is discovered by our intelligence community about weapons trafficking on the high seas, the weapons can be confiscated, but the American people are not told.

Unfortunately, only the operations that fail become public. So our CIA Directors are generally not known for their successes, only for their failures.

It is an historical fact that there has been great temptation to use intelligence operations and analysis to achieve political objectives.

As most of my colleagues know, the Senate established the Select Committee on Intelligence in the mid-1970s to review intelligence activities in response to improprieties which occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. During that period, I was fortunate to serve as the first Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

There have been other unfortunate incidents when individuals in the executive branch have circumvented the law to further their objectives. We all remember the Iran-contra scandal when rogue elements ran an extra legal operation out of the White House.

Some have suggested that intelligence was recently politicized to justify the war on Iraq.

It is my view, and I think history will one day prove that any politization of intelligence that might have occurred on Iraq did not come from George Tenet.

Those who are charged with oversight of intelligence for the Congress have a difficult task. We must review intelligence activities and practices, but the universe is truly enormous. There are not enough hours of the day for us to know all the details of intelligence. We could never amass enough staff to monitor every action of the intelligence community. Therefore, we need to be able to trust our intelligence leaders.

The Senate could trust George Tenet to tell the truth and be forthright with this institution. Perhaps it was because of his background as a Senate staff member, but George was always eager to inform and consult with the Senate to share important information regardless how sensitive it might have been.

My experience with the CIA has been that many past Directors were reluctant to provide detailed information to the Congress. Perhaps it was the ingrained culture that protects secrets, or perhaps it was the lack of trust between the executive and legislative bodies, but for whatever reason, they didn't want to tell the Congress any more than they had to.

With George it was different. He would take time to explain controversial and highly classified issues in detail. At times he would direct his associates in the community to be more forthright in their responses when he felt they might be holding back.

George Tenet trusted the Congress with the Nation's secrets as partners in national security, not adversaries or impediments.

I know the Director has his critics, but they do not come from the Defense Subcommittee. I think I can speak for my chairman when I tell you we both had the utmost confidence in George Tenet. And, no one in the Senate or the House has spent more years overseeing the intelligence community than Ted and I.

George Tenet is depicted today by some as the Director of Intelligence who failed to stop the tragedy of 9/11 and criticized for the description by author Bob Woodward that the case for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq was a ''slam dunk.'' Both of those miss the point.

George Tenet should be remembered as one of the finest Directors in the history of Central Intelligence. He should be remembered as the most honest and forthright of any CIA Director. He should be thought of as the Director who took an agency from the cold war mentality and started to reshape it for the 21st century. I know he will be remembered by the thousands of CIA employees as a great leader who did his very best to support them and the entire intelligence community.

I will remember him as a tremendous public servant who served honorably, effectively and tirelessly.

Mr. President, someday when the records are declassified and the analysis is completed, historians will likely remember George with great regard. It is my view that he should not have to wait. We should all thank him for his dedication to duty and his service to our country.

ELIMINATION OF THE 30-PATIENT LIMIT FOR GROUP PRACTICES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, S. 1887, which the Senate adopted yesterday, ensures that all appropriately trained group practice physicians may prescribe and dispense certain recently approved drugs for the treatment of heroin addiction. It addresses the unintended effect of the Drug Addiction and Treatment Act of 2000, DATA, that hinders access to new treatments for thousands of individuals who seek such help.

When Congress passed DATA as Title XXXV of the Children's Health Act of 2000, Public Law 106–310, it allowed for the dispensing and prescribing of Schedule III drugs, like buprenorphine/naloxone, in an office-based setting, for the treatment of heroin addiction. As a result of DATA, access to drug addiction treatment is significantly expanded; patients no longer are restricted to receiving treatment in a large clinic setting, but now may receive such care from specifically trained physicians in an office-based setting.

DATA limits qualified individual physicians to treating no more than 30 patients at a time. This same 30-patient limit applies to medical groups as to individual physicians. For example, the physician members of the Duke University Medical School faculty practice plan may treat only 30 patients at one time, even though they may have 10 individual physicians trained and willing to treat patients and more than 30 patients would benefit from newly available treatment. The difficulties that have arisen, including the dashed hopes for treatment of many, due to the patient limitation on group practices, are detailed in a May 30 article in the Boston Globe, by Peter DeMarco. I would like to share a few excerpts from that article with my Colleagues, as follows:

When buprenorphine became available as a treatment for OxyContin and heroin addiction 18 months ago, many medical professionals and addicts hailed it as a miracle drug, bringing addicts back from the brink and helping them lead normal lives when all else had failed. But for many addicts, buprenorphine remains one of the hardest drugs to obtain. Approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration in 2002, buprenorphine is an opiate like heroin or the painkiller OxyContin. Unlike those drugs or methadone, the prescribed drug it's meant to replace, buprenorphine doesn't cloud the minds of patients, allowing them to work or study as if they're not on any drug at all. Nearly all who take buprenorphine, meanwhile, say they lose all physical cravings for street drugs.

But a combination of federal limits on the distribution of buprenorphine, and reluctance on the part of some physicians to offer it to patients has kept thousands of opiate addicts from receiving the drug in Massachusetts and across the country. At the heart of the issue is federal legislation passed in 2000—two years before the drug was approved by the FDA—that restricts individual clinical practices from treating more than 30 patients with buprenorphine at a time.

While many substance-abuse experts say the 30-patient figure is too low for some practices, their main quarrel with the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 is its failure to differentiate single-physician practices, hospitals, and health care organizations. For example, all the doctors who work for Tufts Health Plan can treat a combined 30 patients—the same total as can be seen by a physician practicing alone.

Boston health officials, along with their counterparts in the State and Federal governments, say the Federal legislation erred on the side of caution, and needs to be changed to allow wider access to buprenorphine.

Boston Medical Center's main practice has 200 or more general internal-medicine doctors, and within that practice, we can only treat 30 people. It's the craziest loophole,'' said Colleen Labelle, nurse-manager of the hospital's Office-Based Opioid Treatment Program. ''We get 20 calls a day from across the state. People are begging, desperate to get treated, who we can't treat.''

The Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration has begun an internal process to increase the 30-patient cap. But because any proposed change would be subject to the public-review process, approval could take as long as two years, said

Nick Reuter, a senior public health analyst with the agency.

It clearly was not the intention of DATA that individuals seeking treatment have less access to new medications simply because they receive care from a physician practicing in a group, or from a group-based or mixed-model health plan. Nevertheless, this is the effect it is having and it is a severe effect. The problem is addressed by removing the 30-patient aggregate limit on medical groups. The patient limitation would remain on individual treating physicians. This is achieved in the bill, S. 1887, which I introduced along with Senators HATCH and BIDEN. It simply removes the statutory limit on the number of patients for whom doctors in medical groups may prescribe certain newly available, FDA-approved medications to treat heroin addiction.

I would like to close with another excerpt from Mr. DeMarco's article regarding the positive impact buprenorphine treatment has had on an individual who sought help with his addiction, and was fortunate enough not to be turned away. It is as follows:

Timothy Tigges says his addiction began after he wrenched his back and bummed a few Percocet pills, a prescription analgesic, from a friend to dull the pain. Before he knew it, he was hooked on opiates, alternating between OxyContin and shooting up heroin as his life went to pieces.

In October, Tigges, a 27-year-old East Boston carpet installer, began taking buprenorphine, placing an orange pill the size of a dime under his tongue until it dissolves, four times daily. He hasn't touched an illegal drug since the day he started the program, has put on 80 pounds from lifting weights at the gym, and has yet to miss a day of work. For the first time in three years, Tigges hopes to see his 5-year-old daughter, whose mother has refused to let him visit.

I've had clean urines, 100 percent, for nine months now. There's nothing I'm prouder of than that,'' he said, choking back emotion. ''What I read on the front page of the paper every day is 18- and 20-year-old kids dying of garbage drugs. There's just no need for it. I would take every ounce of heroin off the street and give them this stuff. You watch the crime rate go down.

Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for their wisdom in adopting this much-needed legislation.

TRIBUTE TO LORRAINE PERONA

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to express my deep gratitude to my long-time office manager, Lorraine Perona, who, after more than 27 years of outstanding and dedicated service to the U.S. Senate, is retiring on June 30, 2004.

When I first took office as a U.S. Senator from the State of Connecticut on January 3, 1989, Lorraine was one of a small group of staff members I had assembled to assist me as I began my service. I was fortunate to have a person of Lorraine's extensive knowledge and years of Senate staff experience to set up my office. She did a wonderful job and has kept my office running for more than 15 years, as office manager and financial director; and she has done so with style and grace. She has been an influential leader in my office, and her contributions have been many. Many staff and interns have passed through the doors of my office over the years. All have benefitted from Lorraine's caring guidance, common sense, and expertise.

Lorraine studied international relations at American University and subsequently worked at Dartmouth College in charge of foreign study programs. Through a contact there, she learned of an opening in the office of Senator John Durkin, Democrat from New Hampshire, and thus began her Senate career in March 1977. Following her work in Senator Durkin's office, Lorraine built her career in the Senate setting up offices for newly elected Members, including Senator CARL LEVIN, Democrat from Michigan, in 1979, Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG, Democrat from New Jersey, in 1982, and, of course, myself in 1989. Lorraine is an expert at creating attractive, functional and comfortable work spaces, not an easy task given our limited space and resources. She is respected and beloved among her office manager colleagues and throughout the Senate community, where she has made many friends.

For the past few years, Lorraine has been faced with many serious health problems. She has faced these personal challenges with great courage. Despite her suffering and hardship, she has continued to do her utmost in service to me and the citizens of Connecticut. Lorraine has been an inspiration to us all.

I know it is difficult for Lorraine to leave my office and her extended Senate family; she often speaks of the Senate as ''home.'' It is difficult for us, as well, for we will miss her kindness, warmth, and wise counsel. But hers is a retirement well earned, and Lorraine can be very proud of her public service and contributions to the work of the Senate. As she completes her Government career, I wish Lorraine good health and every happiness. I know she has a great deal to look forward to with her husband, Bernie Rooney, and lovely daughter, Shannon, and I wish them all the best.

I extend to Lorraine Perona my personal thanks and congratulations for more than 27 years of exemplary service to the U.S. Senate.

ALLIED HEALTH REINVESTMENT ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, last week I introduced S. 2491, the Allied Health Reinvestment Act, with my colleagues, Senators BINGAMAN and LIEBERMAN. As I mentioned at that time, the Allied Health Reinvestment Act will encourage individuals to seek and complete high quality allied health education and training by providing additional funding for their studies. This funding will help provide the U.S. healthcare industry with a supply of allied health professionals support the nation's health care system in this decade and beyond.

The bill has a number of supporters. I would particularly like to express my appreciation to the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions, ASAHP, for its support of the legislation as well as its ongoing efforts to address the need for allied health professionals and allied health faculty.

ASAHP, founded in 1967, has a membership that includes 105 institutions of higher learning throughout the United States, as well as several hundred individual members. ASAHP publishes a quarterly journal and also conducts an annual survey of member institutions. This annual survey, called the ''Institutional Profile Survey,'' is used for, among other purposes, collecting student application and enrollment data. These data substantiates that there is a pressing need to address existing allied health workforce shortages, which have been further exacerbated by declines in enrollment that have occurred for 4 straight years.

Using data from the Institutional Profile Survey, as well as the General Accounting Office, U.S. Census Bureau, and other sources, ASAHP has compiled what I believe to be a compelling rationale in its support for the Allied Health Reinvestment Act that I introduced. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this Rationale for an Allied Health Reinvestment Act from the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions be printed in the RECORD.

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

RATIONALE FOR AN ALLIED HEALTH REINVESTMENT ACT

Led by the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professionals, a Washington-DC based organization with 105 colleges and universities as members, a coalition of 30 national organizations supports the enactment of an Allied Health Reinvestment Act. S. 2491 was introduced in the 108th Congress by MARIA CANTWELL (D–WA), JEFF BINGAMAN (D–NM), and JOSEPH LIEBERMAN (D–CT) and H.R. 4016 was introduced in the House by CLIFF STEARNS (R–FL) and TED STRICKLAND (D–OH).

The well-being of the U.S. population depends to a considerable extent on having access to high quality health care, which requires the presence of an adequate supply of competently-prepared allied health professionals. Workforce, demographic, and epidemiologic imperatives are the driving forces behind the need to have such legislation enacted.

THE WORKFORCE IMPERATIVE

Many allied health professionals are characterized by existing workforce shortages, declining enrollments in academic institutions, or a combination of both factors. Hospital officials have reported vacancy rates of 18 percent among radiologic technologists and 10 percent among laboratory technologists, plus they indicated more difficulty in recruiting these same professionals than two years prior.

Fitch, a leading global rating agency that provides the world's credit markets with

credit opinions, indicates that labor expenses due to personnel shortages will continue to plague hospitals and is the biggest financial concern for that sector because it typically costs up to twice normal equivalent wages to fill gaps with temporary agency help.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projects that in the period 1998–2008, a total of 93,000 positions in clinical laboratory science need to be provided in the form of creating 53,000 new jobs and filling 40,000 existing vacancies. Of the 9,000 openings per year, academic institutions are producing only 4,990 graduates annually. BLS projections in 2004 show that nine of the 10 fastest growing occupations are health or computer (information technology) occupations.

Accredited respiratory therapy programs in 2000 graduated 5,512 students—21% fewer than the 6,062 graduates in 1999. In 2001, the number of graduates from these schools fell another 20% to 4,437. The BLS expects employment of respiratory therapists to increase faster than the average of all occupations, increasing from 21% to 35% through 2010. The aging population and an attendant rise in the incidence of respiratory ailments, including asthma and COPD, and cardiopulmonary diseases drive this demand.

Employment growth in schools will result from expansion of the school-age population and extended services for disabled students. Therapists will be needed to help children with disabilities prepare to enter special education programs.

The American Hospital Association has identified declining enrollment in health education programs as a factor leading to critical shortages of health care professionals. That assessment is buttressed by data from 90 institutions belonging to the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions. The following professions were unable to reach enrollment capacity over a three-year period: cardiovascular perfusion technology, cytotechnology, dietetics, emergency medical sciences, health administration, health information management, medical technology, occupational therapy, rehabilitation counseling, respiratory therapy, and respiratory therapy technician.

Given the level of anxiety over the possibility of terrorist attacks occurring in this country, in a study released by the General Accounting Office (GAO) on April 8, 2003 that focused on the nation's adequacy of preparedness against bioterrorism, it was reported that shortages in clinical laboratory personnel exist in state and local public health departments, laboratories, and hospitals. Moreover, these shortages are a major concern that is difficult to remedy.

Laboratories play a critical role in the detection and diagnosis of illnesses resulting from exposure to either biological or chemical agents. No therapy or prophylaxis can be initiated without laboratory identification and confirmation of the agent in question. Laboratories need to have adequate capacity and necessary staff to test clinical and environmental samples in order to identify an agent promptly so that proper treatment can be started and infectious diseases prevented from spreading.

Meanwhile, the U.S. population continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. A health care workforce is needed that better reflects the population they serve. Practitioners must become more attuned to cultural differences in order to facilitate communication and enhance health care quality.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPERATIVE

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that rapid growth of the population age 65 and over will begin in 2011 when the first of the baby boom generation reaches age 65 and will continue for many years. The larger proportions of the population in older age groups result in part from sustained low fertility levels and from relatively larger declines in mortality at older ages in the latter part of the 20th century. From 1900 to 2000, the proportion of persons 65 and over went from 4.1 percent to 12.4 percent.

In the 20th century, the total population more than tripled, while the 65 years and older population grew more than tenfold, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000.

Among the older population, the cohort 85 years and over increased from 122,000 in 1900 to 4.2 million in 2000. Since 1940, this age group increased at a more rapid rate than 65-to-74 year olds and 75-to-85 year olds in every decade. As a proportion of the older population, the 85 and over group went from being four percent of the older population to 12 percent between 1900 and 2000.

THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL IMPERATIVE

The baby-boom generation's movement into middle age, a period when the incidence of heart attack and stroke increases, will produce a higher demand for therapeutic services. Medical advances now enable more patients with critical problems to survive. These patients may need extensive therapy.

According to Solucient, a major provider of information for health care providers, profound demographic shifts over the next twenty-five years will result in significant increases in the demand for inpatient acute care services if current utilization patterns do not change. An aging baby boom generation, increasing life expectancy, rising fertility rates, and continued immigration will undoubtedly increase the volume of inpatient hospitalizations and significantly alter the mix of acute care services required by patients over the next quarter century. Nationwide, demographic changes alone could result in a 46 percent increase in acute care bed demand by 2027. Total acute care admissions could also increase by almost 13 million cases in the next quarter century—a growth of 41 percent from the current number of national admissions. Currently, the aged nationwide account for about 40 percent of inpatient admissions and about 49 percent of beds. By 2027, they could make up a majority of acute care services—51 percent of admissions and 59 percent of beds.

Along with the aging of the population came an increase in the number of Americans living with one, and often more than one, chronic condition. Today, it is estimated that 125 million Americans live with a chronic condition, and by 2020 as the population ages, that number will increase to an estimated 157 million, with 81 million of them having two or more chronic conditions. Twenty-five percent of individuals with chronic conditions have some type of activity limitations. Two-thirds of Medicare spending is for beneficiaries with five or more chronic conditions.

Many individuals with chronic conditions rely on family caregivers. Approximately nine million Americans provide such services, and on the average, they spend 24 hours a week doing so. Caregivers age 65–74 provide an average of 30.7 hours of care per week and individuals age 75 and older provide an average of 34.5 hours per week.

Women are more likely than men to have chronic conditions, in part because they have longer life expectancies. These same women are caregivers to other chronically ill persons. In addition, 65 percent of caregivers are female, and of all caregivers, nearly 40 percent are 55 years of age and older.

Physicians report that their training does not adequately prepare them to care for this type of patient in areas such as providing education and offering effective nutritional guidance. Allied health professionals can provide those aspects of care, but many of them need better preparation to treat and coordinate care for patients with chronic conditions. While much emphasis is placed on curative forms of care, additional efforts must be devoted to slowing the progression of disease and its effects.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HAROLD ''HAL'' RUBIN

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, it is my honor to speak in memory of Harold ''Hal'' Rubin, a professor and activist who will always be remembered for his love of family, politics and the environment.

Hal Rubin was an excellent example of a citizen who consistently worked to make his community a better place. Mr. Rubin's love for politics motivated his involvement in numerous local issues and political races in Placer County. He was passionate about issues such as campaign spending limits, the environment and preserving the rural characteristics of Placer County.

Hal had an exceptional career as a professor. He began his teaching career as a professor of English and Political Science at Sierra Community College. At Sierra, he was voted by the students as their favorite professor. He continued his teaching career as a professor of journalism at California State University, Sacramento.

His strong writing skills coupled with his concern for the environment led him to a job as a senior technical writer for what is now GenCorp Incorporated, where he wrote about nuclear propulsion in the Nation's space program. Those traits combined with his interest in politics also led him to a freelance writing career, with articles published in various California magazines.

In addition to his dedication to politics, teaching and the environment, Hal was devoted to serving his country. His service during World War II as a member of the Army Air Force was an act of selfless dedication to protecting our Nation. He also served as a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 1942.

Hal Rubin committed his life to his community, his Nation and most of all his family. He touched the lives of many, and his impact on his community will be long remembered.•

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD O. DAVIES

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I would like to take the opportunity to honor Mr. Harold O. Davies, a Seaman on the USS *Yorktown* in the Battle of Midway during World War II.

During the Memorial Day holiday, we have honored many of our service men and women who risked their lives for their country. We have especially honored what Americans call ''our greatest generation''—the men and women who fought in WWII—and Mr. Davies is an

extraordinary addition to this generation.

Mr. Harold Davies fought on the USS *Yorktown* at the Battle of Midway. Shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States' retaliation emerged in a grueling war of the Pacific. The Battle of Midway was the major turning point in the Pacific in which Japan lost all four aircraft carriers and all of the airmen and planes in the battle. On June 4, 1942, before the last Japanese aircraft carrier sunk, it struck the USS *Yorktown*, leaving the ship dead in the water. The crew worked diligently to repair the damage and returned the ship to fully operational. The USS *Yorktown*, also known as the ''Fighting Lady,'' launched fighters for three more days, gaining a major victory for the United States before sinking on June 7.

Mr. Davies never left his post during this battle. He remained courageous and loyal to his crew and duties. As the ship was sinking, he refused to board the lifeboat until all the wounded were aboard. After the ship sank, he remained in the water for two and a half hours before being picked up by a whaleboat. Mr. Davies was not injured in the battle. He lives today as a prominent member of his community and church in Hebron, KY and is able to share the story of the legendary Battle of Midway. This type of valor should not go unrecognized. Therefore, I join my fellow Kentuckians to honor Mr. Harold O. Davies and thank him for his service in the United States Navy.●

HONORING DAVID TIDMARSH

● Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I wish today to recognize David Tidmarsh from South Bend, IN, as the champion of the 77th annual National Spelling Bee. On June 3, 2004, David became the first Hoosier to win the National Spelling Bee in more than 75 years.

In his quest to be the Nation's top seller, David triumphed over 265 of the best spellers from across the Nation. He successfully disposed of his competition in 15 rounds over three days and claimed victory with the correct spelling of ''autochthonous.'' David and his fellow top spellers, including fourteen other from Indiana, emerged from a pool of more than 9 million 9- to 15-year-olds through winning their local spelling contests.

David's achievement is a testament to his perseverance and dedication. This was David's second time participating in the competition. He tied for 16th place in last year's National Spelling Bee. His hard work and commitment to his goal of winning the National Spelling Bee will serve as an example and inspiration to students across the country and around the world.

Hoosiers throughout Indiana can take immense pride in David's accomplishment, as he represents the full academic potential that exists in the young people of our State. David's parents and educators also deserve a great deal of credit for David's success. Their support and encouragement throughout David's schooling have been critical to his success and will continue to play an important role in his future academic achievement.

I am honored to enter the name of David Tidmarsh into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to officially congratulate him on his accomplishment as champion of the 2004 National Spelling Bee.●

TRIBUTE TO WILMINGTON'S REVOLUTIONARY MAYOR

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a mayor of Wilmington, DE, who created a revolutionary government and was beloved by all.

Mayor John E. Babiarz Sr. was a legend in his native city of Wilmington. He was first elected to office in 1948, then served as president of city council before being elected to Mayor in 1960. His reign was made all the more remarkable because he was the city's leader throughout the turbulent 1960s. He was a voice of calm and reason when Delaware's Governor ordered the National Guard to patrol the streets of Wilmington in 1968 after Martin Luther King Jr.'s death.

Despite the troubled times in which he served as mayor, he will be forever remembered and credited with creating a revolution toward a modern form of government for Delaware's largest city and corporate hub. He changed the old commission form of government into a modern, merit political system.

On a personal note, I owe my start in politics to the integrity, guidance, and friendship of Mayor Babiarz. He was a confidant and a friend.

Mayor Babiarz' best friend in life was his wife of 65 years, Adele. She and their two sons, John Jr. and Francis, were the joys of his life.

Wilmington has truly lost one of its greatest native sons.●

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CHURCH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I invite my colleagues to join in recognizing a wonderful celebration that will take place in my hometown, Detroit. On Sunday, June 13, 2004, the Church of the Precious Blood will celebrate its 75th Anniversary.

Founded in 1929 by Father William Hermes with a congregation of only 94, the church grew to a membership of nearly 900 families. Its numbers are moderately lower today, but the work performed in the community by the active members has never waned and is no less vital.

The Church of the Precious Blood, under the outstanding and accomplished leadership of Father Hermes, succeeded by Father Marvin Young, succeeded by Father Leo Priemer and then Father Donald Clark, followed by Father Ronald Kurzawa, succeeded by Bishop Moses Anderson and now led by Deacon Wyatt Jones, has experienced great transition, encountered enormous challenges, overcome monumental obstacles and celebrated wonderous victories to become the oasis, the Hidden Treasure, in Detroit's northwest community.

For 75 years, the Church of the Precious Blood has been committed to ministering to a diverse community, ethnically, culturally, socially, economically, providing the kind of support and encouragement necessary to confirm the spirit of faith and hope in humankind and our ability as nurturing and loving individuals to make this world a better place. Sunday's celebration is a major milestone on Precious Blood's committed journey on the path of fostering spiritual and economic growth, raising educational standards and providing a multitude of services to the women, men and children in the area.

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to ask my colleagues to join in extending our congratulations and the sincere wish for even greater victories over the next 75 years for the members and community of the Church of the Precious Blood.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALLY NOTIFYING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN—PM 84

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was ordered to lie on the table:

To the Congress of the United States:

By this message, I officially inform you of the death of Ronald Reagan, the fortieth President of the United States.

Ronald Reagan was a great leader and a good man. He had the confidence that comes with conviction, the strength that comes with character, the grace that comes with humility,

and the humor that comes with wisdom.

Through his leadership, spirit, and abiding faith in the American people, President Reagan gave our Nation a renewed optimism. With his courage and moral clarity, he enhanced America's security and advanced the spread of peace, liberty, and democracy to millions of people who had lived in darkness and oppression. As America's President, he helped change the world.

The sun has now set on Ronald Reagan's extraordinary American life. Just as he told us that our Nation's best days are yet to come, we know that the same is true for him.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 8, 2004*.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–7831. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicaid Program; Provider Qualifications for Audiologists'' (RIN0938–AM26) received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7832. A communication from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Natamycin'' (Doc. No. 1995F–0221) received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7833. A communication from the Chairman, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, transmitting, the Foundation's Annual report on the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Program for Fiscal Year 2003; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7834. A communication from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits'' received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7835. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Access to Information for Performance of Radiation Dose Reconstructions''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7836. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a final rule to implement the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7837. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rules Relating to Health Care Continuation Coverage'' (RIN1210–AA60) received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7838. A communication from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Participant Notice Voluntary Correction Program'' (RIN1212–AB00) received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7839. A communication from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medical Device Reports; Reports of Corrections and Removals; Establishment Registration and Device Listing; Premarket Approval Supplements; Quality System Regulation; Importation of Electronic Products; Technical Amendment; Correction'' received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7840. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clauses Authorized for Use in Commercial Acquisitions'' (RIN2700–AD00) received on May 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7841. A communication from the Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2003 report relative to certain activities pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–7842. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances; Placement of 2,5–Dimethoxy–4–(n)–propylthiophenethylamine[2C–T–7] and B–Benzylpiperazine [BZP] Into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act'' () received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–7843. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances; Extension of Temporary Placement of Alpha-methyltryptamine and 5–methoxy–N,N–diisopropyltryptamine Into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act'' () received on June 1, 2004; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–7844. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–7845. A communication from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Fiscal Year 2003 Accounting of Drug Control Funds report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–7846. A communication from the Chairman, Naval Sea Cadet Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2003 Audit of the Naval Sea Cadet Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HAGEL:

S. 2509. A bill to extend the water service contract for the Ainsworth Unit, Sandhills Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Nebraska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2510. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for the installation of hydrogen fueling stations and to exclude earnings from hydrogen fuel sales from gross income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2511. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of a Chimayo water supply system, to provide for the planning, design, and construction of a water supply, reclamation, and filtration facility for Espanola, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 2512. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify the medicare prescription drug card program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN):

S. Res. 372. A resolution designating January 1 of each year as ''Global Family Day''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Con. Res. 116. A concurrent resolution providing for conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 98

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 98, a bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and the Revised Statutes of the United States, to prohibit financial holding companies and national banks from engaging, directly or indirectly, in real estate brokerage or real estate management activities, and for other purposes.

S. 985

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 985, a bill to amend the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990 to adjust the percentage differentials payable to Federal law enforcement officers in certain high-cost areas, and for other purposes.

S. 1411

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1411, a bill to establish a National Housing Trust Fund in the Treasury of the United States to provide for the development of decent, safe, and affordable housing for low-income families, and for other purposes.

S. 1700

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1700, a bill to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

S. 1900

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1900, a bill to amend the African Growth and Opportunity Act to expand certain trade benefits to eligible sub-Saharan African countries, and for other purposes.

S. 2015

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2015, a bill to prohibit energy market manipulation.

S. 2056

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2056, a bill to increase the penalties for violations by television and radio broadcasters of the prohibitions against transmission of obscene, indecent, and profane language.

S. 2138

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2138, a bill to protect the rights of American consumers to diagnose, service, and repair motor vehicles purchased in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2283

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2283, a bill to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools.

S. 2298

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2298, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the operation of employee stock ownership plans, and for other purposes.

S. 2417

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2417, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish care for newborn children of women veterans receiving maternity care, and for other purposes.

S. 2421

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2421, a bill to modernize the health care system through the use of information technology and to reduce costs, improve quality, and provide a new focus on prevention with respect to health care.

S. 2425

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2425, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to allow for improved administration of new shipper administrative reviews.

S. 2426

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2426, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the treatment of payment under the medicare program for clinical laboratory tests furnished by critical access hospitals.

S. 2496

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2496, a bill to provide for the relief of Helen L. O'Leary.

S.J. RES. 36

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 36, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S. CON. RES. 74

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 74, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued as a testimonial to the Nation's tireless commitment to reuniting America's missing children with their families, and to honor the memories of those children who were victims of abduction and murder.

S. CON. RES. 81

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 81, a concurrent resolution expressing the deep concern of Congress regarding the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to adhere to its obligations under a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the engagement by Iran in activities that appear to be designed to develop nuclear weapons.

S. CON. RES. 110

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 110, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of the ongoing work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in combating anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, discrimination, intolerance, and related violence.

S. CON. RES. 111

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 111, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative stamp should be issued in honor of the centennial anniversary of Rotary International and its work to eradicate polio.

S. CON. RES. 113

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 113, a concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

S. RES. 221

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 221, a resolution recognizing National Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the importance and accomplishments of historically Black colleges and universities.

S. RES. 269

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 269, a resolution urging the Government of Canada to end the commercial seal hunt that opened on November 15, 2003.

S. RES. 357

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 357, a resolution designating the week of August 8 through August 14, 2004, as ''National Health Center Week.''

AMENDMENT NO. 3400

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr.

DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3400 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3432

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3432 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3437

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3437 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2511. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of a Chimayo water supply system, to provide for the planning, design, and construction of a water supply, reclamation, and filtration facility for Espanola, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr DOMENICI. Mr. President, my home State of New Mexico is currently facing the greatest threat to its prosperity that I have witnessed during my 31-year tenures as a United States Senator. The threat is one that we all too often take for granted: the availability of water.

I rise today to introduce a bill that would address New Mexico's most urgent water needs.

The water problems facing New Mexico are twofold. The State faces both water supply shortages and the contamination of the scarce water resources it does have. This has resulted in inadequate water supplies to meet our State's needs, causing great hardship to New Mexico communities.

New Mexico faces significant contamination of both surface and subsurface water stores. Nowhere is this more evident than in the centuries-old community of Chimayo. The 3,000 citizens of this unincorporated community rely on individual wells for their potable water and rely on largely deteriorated septic systems to dispose of waste water. Hydrologists have determined that, because of absence or deterioration of sewer and water infrastructure in the basin, an alarming 75 percent of well samples taken had significant contamination of both total coli form and fecal coli form. Their individual wells are further tainted by high levels of total dissolved solids. Because of the unreliability of the well water, many residents use water from irrigation ditches for drinking. This water, too, was found to have high levels of fecal coli form contamination.

The water contamination in Chimayo is so desperate that in 2001, then-Governor Gary Johnson declared the region an emergency area and had the National Guard bring in tanker trucks to provide potable water to the area every other day. Chimayo is still in ''emergency status'' and the tanker trucks still provide the only potable water to many of the citizens. This state of affairs is clearly unacceptable in the most technologically advanced and wealthy country on earth.

The bill I introduce today would provide emergency water treatment assistance to Chimayo so that its communities' citizens no longer have to rely on water tankers for their water. In addition, it would direct the Interior Secretary to perform an assessment of water resources in the area and to help the city of Chimayo to make good decisions about a regional water system.

Ever decreasing water supplies in Espanola, New Mexico have also reached critical levels and require immediate action.

The city of Espanola's current water system produced approximately 1,000 gallons per minute less than is needed to provide for its current population. This production shortfall has resulted in insufficient water pressure throughout the city. The chronic lack of pressure is prevalent especially in the portion of the city where the Espanola Hospital is located. The city has twice declared a state of emergency due to lack of adequate water and water pressure. As a result, the city has called on the National Guard to supply water to the hospital.

Further exacerbating the problem, the city has been unable to make good use of its water resources. Although it has been allocated 1,000 acre feet per annum of San-Juan Chama Project water by the Bureau of Reclamation, the city is unable to divert this water due to inadequate water infrastructure. Instead of making use of its available San Juan Chama water, the city has been depleting its limited groundwater, a resource which the city needs to save for years of reduced surface flows.

I commend the efforts of Espanola to secure funding for infrastructure necessary to make use of its San-Juan Chama Project water. To date, the city has secured funding for a necessary diversion project and has identified a site for the project. It has also raised from State, local and Federal sources nearly all the money required to build a water filtration facility to treat its San Juan Chama Project water.

The bill I introduce today would provide the sum of $3 million at a 25 percent Federal cost share to complete this critically necessary project.

These are two problems are representative of many we have just begun to address. There are no easy answers or solutions to the western state's water woes. New Mexico and much of the Western United States will face these and other problems for years to come. However, preserving the livelihood of my home state requires that we address these issues instantly and vigorously. I hope the Senate will give this bill its every consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2511

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Chimayo Water Supply System and Espanola Filtration Facility Act of 2004''.

TITLE I—CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term ''study area'' means the Santa Cruz River Valley in the eastern margin of the Espanola Basin.

(3) SYSTEM.—The term ''system'' means a water supply system described in section 102(a).

(4) TOWN.—The term ''Town'' means the town of Chimayo, New Mexico, located in Rio Arriba County and Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

SEC. 102. CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with appropriate State and local authorities, shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of constructing a water supply system for the Town in the study area that includes potable water transmission lines, pump stations, and storage reservoirs.

(b) SCOPE OF STUDY.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consider operating the system in connection with the Espanola Water Filtration Facility; and

(2) consider various options for supplying water to the Town, including connection to a regional water source, local sources, sources distributed throughout the Town, and sources located on adjacent Bureau of Land Management land;

(3) consider reusing or recycling water from local or regional sources;

(4) consider using alternative water supplies such as surface water, brackish water, nonpotable water, or deep aquifer groundwater; and

(5) determine the total lifecycle costs of the system, including—

(A) long-term operation, maintenance, replacement, and treatment costs of the system; and

(B) management costs (including personnel costs).

(c) DEADLINE FOR STUDY.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the study.

(d) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the study shall be 75 percent.

(e) EASEMENTS; DRILLING.—

(1) EASEMENTS.—The Secretary may reserve any easements on Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to the study area that are necessary to carry out this section.

(2) DRILLING.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Director of the United States Geological Survey, may drill any exploratory wells on Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to the study area that are necessary to determine water resources available for the Town.

(f) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the feasibility study as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but not later than the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 1 year after the date of completion of the feasibility study; or

(2) the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 103. EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into contracts with water authorities in the study area to provide emergency water supply development assistance to any eligible person or entity, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(b) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may provide assistance under subsection (a) for—

(1) hauling water;

(2) the installation of water purification technology at the community wells or individual point-of-use;

(3) the drilling of wells;

(4) the installation of pump stations and storage reservoirs;

(5) the installation of transmission and distribution pipelines to bring water to individual residential service connections;

(6) the engineering, design, and installation of an emergency water supply system; and

(7) any other eligible activity, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of any activity assisted under this section shall be 75 percent.

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to carry out section 102, $2,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2008; and

(2) to carry out section 103, $3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2010.

(b) LIMITATION.—Amounts made available under subsection (a)(1) shall not be available for the construction of water infrastructure for the system.

TITLE II—ESPANOLA WATER FILTRATION FACILITY

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COMPONENT.—The term ''component'' means a water delivery resource or infrastructure development described in section 202(b).

(2) FACILITY.—The term ''facility'' means the Espanola water filtration facility described in section 202(a).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

SEC. 202. ESPANOLA WATER FILTRATION FACILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide financial assistance to the city of Espanola, New Mexico, for the construction of an Espanola water filtration facility consisting of projects—

(1) to divert and fully use imported water to meet future demands in the greater Espanola, New Mexico region, including construction of—

(A) presedimentation basins for removal of sediments;

(B) an influent pump station to supply water into treatment facilities;

(C) a pretreatment facility;

(D) filtration facilities;

(E) finished water storage facilities;

(F) a finished water booster pump station;

(G) sludge dewatering facilities; and

(H) potable water transmission lines to connect into the water distribution facilities of the city of Espanola, New Mexico; and

(2) to use reclaimed water to enhance groundwater resources and surface water supplies.

(b) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance to the Santa Clara and San Juan Pueblos of New Mexico and the non-Federal sponsors of the facility for the study, planning, design, and construction of a water delivery resource and infrastructure development for the Santa Clara and San Juan Pueblos as a component of the facility.

(c) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the total cost of the facility and the component shall not exceed 25 percent.

(d) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Funds provided by the Secretary may not be used for the operation or maintenance of the facility or the component.

SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the facility $3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 2512. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify the medicare prescription drug card program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Drug Discount Card Simplification Act, which will take needed steps to improve the Medicare-approved drug discount card program.

The drug discount card program was designed to provide seniors with temporary relief from high drug costs until the full Medicare drug benefit starts in 2006. This program has the potential to give real help to low income seniors in particular, because it will give them up to $600 both this year and next year toward their prescription drug purchases.

Unfortunately, the way the program has been implemented is unnecessarily confusing. In talking to North Dakotans, I have heard repeatedly that seniors are finding it extremely difficult to figure out which card, if any, is right for them. And no wonder. The media are full of stories detailing how difficult it is to get accurate information about the program.

The 1–800–MEDICARE phone help line is continuously busy. When someone finally answers the phone, the operators often can't answer seniors' questions or, even worse, give incorrect information.

The web site is easier to access, but many seniors don't have access to the Internet. Those who do have Internet access have found that the pricing information is often incomplete or out-of-date, or pharmacy access information is incorrect.

The bottom line is that the program, as implemented, overwhelms seniors with too many choices. Don't get me wrong. I like choice. But when it comes to 60,000 different drugs purchased with 73 discount cards at over 50,000 pharmacies, the combinations seem endless for a senior with several different prescriptions to be filled. On top of that, the prices can change weekly.

Besides the number of cards, seniors also hesitate to purchase a card because they are concerned about the lack of reliability in coverage and available discounts.

Once seniors choose a card, they are locked into that card until the open enrollment period at the end of the year. During the time when they are locked in, the drug card program sponsor is allowed to reduce the discounts provided, drop coverage of a drug, or even drop its program altogether—leaving seniors without drug coverage and forcing them to go through the sign up procedure over again. I don't think this is fair for seniors or a wise policy for Medicare.

Faced with this complexity, seniors are simply choosing not to sign up. So far, of the 15 million seniors estimated to be eligible for the drug card program, fewer than 500,000 have signed up voluntarily. Another 2.4 million have been signed up automatically by their HMO.

If seniors want anything, it's simplicity, consistency, and reliability. That's why I am introducing the Drug Discount Card Simplification Act. My bill has three provisions.

First, my bill would require the Secretary to select the best three discount cards in each region. The Secretary would choose among the existing approved cards and base his decision on the following three factors: (1) which cards give the deepest discounts; (2) which cards cover the widest range of drugs; and (3) which cards make it easiest for seniors to get their drugs by having the widest network of participating pharmacies.

Second, my legislation would prohibit drug card sponsors from offering discounts that are less than the discounts seniors are promised during the sign-up period.

Finally, the bill I introduce today will protect seniors' access to drugs by requiring discount drug card sponsors to continue offering coverage of a drug throughout the duration of the program.

By simplifying the program, my bill will increase participation, ensuring that seniors can benefit from the discounts that are being provided. And it will help smooth the path for successful implementation of the drug benefit itself in 2006.

Now, some may argue that my bill will eliminate competition. I disagree. My bill will increase competition by encouraging sponsors to offer the best discounts available in order to be approved as one of the three cards. In addition, my idea is not new; in fact it is consistent with the Administration's proposal to limit the PPO options in the Medicare Modernization Act MA to just three per region.

I believe my legislation will provide better discount drug cards for seniors and make it easier for them to sign up for these benefits. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 372—DESIGNATING JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR AS ''GLOBAL FAMILY DAY''

Mr. INOUYE (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 372

Whereas in this perilous time of international unrest, it is vital that all means possible for the restoration of peace and the reduction of hate, terror, hunger, and disease be pursued with diligence;

Whereas the people of the world are inextricably linked as 1 human family;

Whereas the people of the world are in need of a shared tradition to acknowledge and celebrate mutual kinship;

Whereas shared holidays strongly influence the creation and maintenance of bonds among faiths and cultural and national groups, and the lack of such bonds may invite mistrust and conflict;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, through the passage of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 54/29 of November 18, 1999, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/2 of October 30, 2001, and many foreign heads of state have recognized the importance of establishing an annual shared global tradition of 1 day of peace;

Whereas the Congress, through the unanimous adoption on December 15, 2000, of Senate Concurrent Resolution 138, 106th Congress, has encouraged the adoption of a day dedicated to all those members of the human family who are suffering and to the development of strong global family values; and

Whereas on this 1 day of peace and sharing, now commonly called ''Global Family Day'', people around the world are called to recognize and celebrate its mission by gathering with their family, friends, neighbors, faith communities, and with people of another culture, to share food, traditions, and mutual pledges of nonviolence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 1 of each year as ''Global Family Day''; and

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

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a resolution to designate January first of each year as Global Family Day.

More than 30 years ago, a small group of inner-city children conceived of a holiday devoted to peace and understanding amongst the global community. They envisioned a day to celebrate life and extend hands in friendship, rather than in violence, in an effort to overcome world events that have produced fear, hate, and grief.

In the years leading up to the turn of the new millennium, this small group of children and their mothers petitioned Congress and the United Nations for the establishment of a one-day peaceful celebration. As a result of their efforts, ''One Day of Peace January 1, 2000'' was officially designated by the United Nations General Assembly and supported by more than 1,000 organizations, more than 100 governments, and 25 U.S. Governors. ''One Day of Peace January 1, 2000'' was a 24-hour period during which the people of the world united for a virtually violence-free day devoted to positive interactions amongst different races and cultures.

The U.S. Congress unanimously approved a resolution recognizing ''One Day of Peace January 1, 2000.''

The resolution I am submitting today will give our nation's citizens an opportunity to renew the teachings of ''One Day of Peace January 1, 2000'' by designating January first of each year as Global Family Day. Congressional recognition of Global Family Day will provide an opportunity for Americans to discuss and educate themselves on how to end inter-cultural fear, mistrust and alienation.

I invite my colleagues to join me in support of Global Family Day and the designation of January first of every year as a day to appreciate and learn about other cultures and communities, in an effort to bring people all over the world closer together.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 116—PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Wednesday, June 9, 2004, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 14, 2004, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, June 9, 2004, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 2004, for morning-hour debate, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED

SA 3375. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3375. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SECTION 1. PAYMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFIT PREMIUMS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE BENEFIT COVERAGE.—Section 8905a of title 5, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''paragraph (1) or (2) of'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) any employee who—

''(A) is enrolled in a health benefits plan under this chapter;

''(B) is a member of a Reserve component of the armed forces;

''(C) is called or ordered to active duty in support of a contingency operation (as defined in section 101(a)(13) of title 10);

''(D) is placed on leave without pay or separated from service to perform active duty; and

''(E) serves on active duty for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.''; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) in the case of an employee described in subsection (b)(3), the date which is 24 months after the employee is placed on leave without pay or separated from service to perform active duty.''.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR AGENCIES TO PAY PREMIUMS.—Subparagraph (C) of section 8906(e)(3) of such title is amended by striking ''18 months'' and inserting ''24 months''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on March 1, 2003.

SA 3409. Mr. DASCHLE submitted and amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities on the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3409. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2400, submitted by Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1072, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1068. FUNDING FOR VETERANS HEALTH CARE TO ADDRESS CHANGES IN POPULATION AND INFLATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 320. Funding for veterans health care to address changes in population and inflation

''(a) For each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs the amount determined under subsection (b) with respect to that fiscal year. Each such amount is available, without fiscal year limitation, for the programs, functions, and activities of the Veterans Health Administration, as specified in subsection (c).

''(b)(1) The amount applicable to fiscal year 2005 under this subsection is the amount equal to—

''(A) 130 percent of the amount obligated by the Department during fiscal year 2003 for the purposes specified in subsection (c), minus

''(B) the amount appropriated for those purposes for fiscal year 2004.

''(2) The amount applicable to any fiscal year after fiscal year 2005 under this subsection is the amount equal to the product of the following, minus the amount appropriated for the purposes specified for subsection (c) for fiscal year 2004:

''(A) The sum of—

''(i) the number of veterans enrolled in the Department health care system under section 1705 of this title as of July 1 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year; and

''(ii) the number of persons eligible for health care under chapter 17 of this title who are not covered by clause (i) and who were provided hospital care or medical services under such chapter at any time during the fiscal year preceding such fiscal year.

''(B) The per capita baseline amount, as increased from time to time pursuant to paragraph (3)(B).

''(3)(A) For purposes of paragraph (12)(B), the term 'per capita baseline amount' means the amount equal to—

''(i) the amount obligated by the Department during fiscal year 2004 for the purposes specified in subsection (c), divided by

''(ii) the number of veterans enrolled in the Department health care system under section 1705 of this title as of September 30, 2003.

''(B) With respect to any fiscal year, the Secretary shall provide a percentage increase (rounded to the nearest dollar) in the per capita baseline amount equal to the percentage by which—

''(i) the Consumer Price Index (all Urban Consumers, United States City Average, Hospital and related services, Seasonally Adjusted), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor for the 12-month period ending on the June 30 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which the increase is made, exceeds

''(ii) such Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding the 12-month period described in clause (i).

''(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the purposes for which amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be all programs, functions, and activities of the Veterans Health Administration.

''(2) Amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) are not available for—

''(A) construction, acquisition, or alteration of medical facilities as provided in subchapter I of chapter 81 of this title (other than for such repairs as were provided for before the date of the enactment of this section through the Medical Care appropriation for the Department); or

''(B) grants under subchapter III of chapter 81 of this title.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''320. Funding for veterans health care to address changes in population and inflation.''.

SA 3411. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3411. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. DATA-MINING REPORTING ACT OF 2003.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Data-Mining Reporting Act of 2003''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DATA-MINING.—The term ''data-mining'' means a query or search or other analysis of 1 or more electronic databases, where—

(A) at least 1 of the databases was obtained from or remains under the control of a non-Federal entity, or the information was acquired initially by another department or agency of the Federal Government for purposes other than intelligence or law enforcement;

(B) the search does not use a specific individual's personal identifies to acquire information concerning that individual; and

(C) a department or agency of the Federal Government is conducting the query or search or other analysis to find a pattern indicating terrorist or other criminal activity.

(2) DATABASE.—The term ''database'' does not include telephone directories, information publicly available via the Internet or available by any other means to any member of the public without payment of a fee, or databases of judicial and administrative opinions.

(c) REPORTS ON DATA-MINING ACTIVITIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—The head of each department or agency of the Federal Government that is engaged in any activity to use or develop data-mining technology shall each submit a public report to Congress on all such activities of the department or agency under the jurisdiction of that official.

(2) CONTENT OF REPORT.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for each activity to use or develop data-mining technology that is required to be covered by the report, the following information:

(A) A thorough description of the data-mining technology and the data that will be used.

(B) A thorough discussion of the plans for the use of such technology and the target dates for the deployment of the data-mining technology.

(C) An assessment of the likely efficacy of the data-mining technology in providing accurate and valuable information consistent with the stated plans for the use of the technology.

(D) An assessment of the likely impact of the implementation of the data-mining technology on privacy and civil liberties.

(E) A list and analysis of the laws and regulations that govern the information to be collected, reviewed, gathered, and analyzed with the data-mining technology and a description of any modifications of such laws that will be required to use the information in the manner proposed under such program.

(F) A thorough discussion of the policies, procedures, and guidelines that are to be developed and applied in the use of such technology for data-mining in order to—

(i) protect the privacy and due process rights of individuals; and

(ii) ensure that only accurate information is collected and used.

(G) A thorough discussion of the procedures allowing individuals whose personal information will be used in the data-mining technology to be informed of the use of their personal information and what procedures are in place to allow for individuals to opt out of the technology. If no such procedures are in place, a thorough explanation as to why not.

(H) Any necessary classified information in an annex that shall be available to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(3) TIME FOR REPORT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) submitted not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) updated once a year and include any new data-mining technologies.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the postponement of a hearing scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing which was previously scheduled for Thursday, June 10 at 10 a.m. has been postponed until Tuesday, June 15th at 10 a.m. in Room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony regarding crude oil supply, gasoline demand and the effects on prices.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record shall send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SD–364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510–6150.

For further information, please contact Lisa Epifani at 202–224–5269 or Shane Perkins at 202–224–7555.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

The hearing will be held on Thursday June 17th at 10 a.m. in Room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony regarding the Environmental Management Program of the Department of Energy and Issues Associated with Accelerated Cleanup.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SD–364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510–6150.

For further information, please contact Dr. Pete Lyons at 202–224–5861 or Shane Perkins at 202–224–7555.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 8 at 10 a.m. to consider the nomination of Suedeen G. Kelly, to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the term expiring June 30, 2009.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 10 a.m. in 215 Dirksen Senate Office Building, to hear testimony on Medicare Drug Card: Delivering Savings for Participating beneficiaries.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 10 a.m. in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on S. 2436, a bill to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, June 8, 2004 at 10 a.m. on ''DOJ Oversight: Terrorism and Other Topics'' in the Dirksen Senate Office Building Room 226. The Honorable John Ashcroft, U.S. Attorney General, will testify.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 8, 2004 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Aging be authorized to meet for a hearing on Arthritis: A National Epidemic during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 10 a.m. in SD–430.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on ''Beyond the Pledge of Allegiance: Hostility to Religious Expression in the Public Square'' on Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 2 p.m. in SD–226.

Panel I: The Honorable CHET EDWARDS, United States Representative, (D–TX); The Honorable MARY LANDRIEU, United States Senator, (D–LA); The Honorable RICHARD SHELBY, United States Senator, (R–AL).

Panel II: William ''Barney'' Clark, Balch Springs, TX; Nashala Hearn, Muskogee, OK; The Honorable Roy Moore, Former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Alabama, Birmingham, AL; Steven Rosenauer, Bradenton, FL; Kelly J. Shackelford, Chief Counsel, Liberty Legal Institute, Plano, TX; J. Brent Walker, Executive Director, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Washington, DC.

Panel III: Professor Richard W. Garnett, Associate Professor of Law, Notre Dame Law School, South Bend, IN; Professor Vincent Phillip Muñoz, Civitas Fellow, American Enterprise Institute, Assistant Professor of Political Science, North Carolina State University, Washington, DC; Professor Melissa Rogers, Wake Forest University Divinity School, Winston-Salem, NC.

Witnesses are listed in alphabetical order, not necessarily in order of testimony.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 8, 2004 at 2:30 p.m.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills: S. 931, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a program to reduce the risks from and mitigate the effects of avalanches on visitors to units of the National Park System and on other recreational users of public land; S. 1678, to provide for the establishment of the Uintah Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, and for other purposes; S. 2140, to expand the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park; S. 2287, to adjust the boundary of the Barataria Preserve Unit of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; and S. 2469, to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide appropriation authorization and improve the operations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce and the District of Columbia, be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 8, 2004 at 2:30 p.m. for a hearing entitled, ''Dietary Supplement Safety Act: How is FDA Doing 10 Years Later?''

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Patricia Kimpan, a fellow in Senator BUNNING's office, be given the privilege of the floor during consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate proceed to a resolution introduced by Senator FRIST, the text of which is at the desk, relative to the death of former President Reagan. I further ask the Senate then proceed to a vote on the resolution's adoption; provided that there be no amendments in order to the resolution or preamble, and no intervening action or debate prior to the vote.

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

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 116, which is at the desk; further, that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 116) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 116

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Wednesday, June 9, 2004, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 14, 2004, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, June 9, 2004, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 2004, for morning-hour debate, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 2004

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 9. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate begin a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, tomorrow, the Senate will be in a period of morning business throughout the day. Senators who have not had a chance to deliver their statements commemorating President Reagan are encouraged to do so tomorrow.

In addition to tribute statements, at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate will vote on a resolution honoring our former President. That vote will be the first and only vote of tomorrow's session.

As the majority leader stated this morning, when we adjourn early tomorrow afternoon, we will remain adjourned until next Monday to accommodate the services and ceremonies surrounding President Reagan's funeral. We will be back on the Defense bill next week, and Senators should expect rollcall votes to occur Monday evening.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Res. 371 as a mark of further respect for President Ronald Wilson Reagan.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:10 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 9, 2004, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 8, 2004:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

LUIS LUNA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE MORRIS X. WINN.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

KENNETH FRANCIS HACKETT, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHARLES GRAVES UNTERMEYER, OF TEXAS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE STATE OF QATAR.

DOUGLAS L. MCELHANEY, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

ALDONA WOS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA.

WILLIAM T. MONROE, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHIEF, ARMY NURSE CORPS AND FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 3069:

To be major general

COL. GALE S. POLLOCK, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) WILLIAM V. ALFORD JR., 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) JAMES E. BEEBE, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) STEPHEN S. OSWALD, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) PAUL V. SHEBALIN, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

ROBERT J. BLOK, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED SERVICE MEMBER FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 6222:

To be first lieutenant

MICHELLE A. RAKERS, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

TOBIAS J BACANER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M CULP, 0000
LOUIS A DAMIANO, 0000
RONALD F DOMMERMUTH II, 0000
ANN P FALLON, 0000
RUSSELL C GILBERT, 0000
WILLIAM M HALL, 0000
BRETT HART, 0000
JERRY J HODGE III, 0000
ROBERT B HUNTER III, 0000
JOHN S KELLOGG, 0000
JAMES E LAMAR, 0000
DAVID A LANE, 0000
MICHAEL R MADDOX, 0000
SHAWNO E MAY, 0000
GEORGE J MCKENNA, 0000
MICHAEL F MCNAMARA JR., 0000
ROBERT MORALES, 0000
CHARLES R NIXON II, 0000
PHILIP W PERDUE, 0000
LORING I PERRY, 0000
JAMES K RADIKE, 0000
PETER D SHERROD, 0000
JOSEPH B SLAKEY, 0000
MARK D TURNER, 0000
GREGORY UTZ, 0000
MICHAEL S WENZEL, 0000
SCOTT W ZACKOWSKI, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

CHARLENE M AULD, 0000
DANIEL P CLIFFORD, 0000
MARK V COLAIANNI, 0000
EDWIN R CONNELLY, 0000
DANIEL O ELLERT, 0000
JOHN E FREEMAN, 0000
RICHARD E GERHARDT, 0000
DOUGLAS E HOBAUGH, 0000
ANN L LAGRECO, 0000
PAUL G LUEPKE, 0000
JEROME MCSWAIN JR., 0000
MERLIN P OHMER, 0000
ROBERT J PETERS, 0000
NANCY L REEVES, 0000
PHILIP J RINAUDO, 0000
MICHAEL F ROCKLIN, 0000
SCOTT M SMITH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

DON C B ALBIA, 0000
GREGORY M BEAVERS, 0000
WILLIAM P BRADLEY, 0000
MITCHELL DUKOVICH, 0000
ELAINE C EHRESMANN, 0000
LINO L FRAGOSO, 0000
GAIL L HATHAWAY, 0000
WILLIAM M HENDERSON, 0000
CYNTHIA J HILL, 0000
DIANE L HOOVER, 0000
BRIAN G KERR, 0000
PETER E KOPACZ, 0000
BRYCE E LEFEVER, 0000
JEFFREY A MACDONALD, 0000
MICHAEL MATHIEU, 0000
SHARON M MCDONALD, 0000
JOHN R MORRISON, 0000
MARTIN A PETRILLO, 0000

DAVID E PRICE, 0000
CORLEY E PUCKETT, 0000
DANIEL J RYAN, 0000
THOMAS J SAWYER, 0000
DAVID P SMITH JR., 0000
DAVID B STRATTON, 0000
STEPHEN D TELA, 0000
WILLIAM J UPHAM, 0000
EILEEN D F VILLASANTE, 0000
DANIEL G WHALEN, 0000
LEIGH M WICKES, 0000
SHARON K WINKLERPEISER, 0000
GREGG W ZIEMKE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

BRENDA C BAKER, 0000
LINDA M BROWNVIDAL, 0000
JAIME A CARROLL, 0000
PAMELA G GRANT, 0000
KRISTE J M GRAU, 0000
ANNETTE N HASSELBECK, 0000
LINDA A IRELAND, 0000
PAULA M JONAK, 0000
RANDOLPH J KIRKLAND, 0000
RUTH A LONGENECKER, 0000
JAIME A LUKE, 0000
CRUZ MATA, 0000
MARYALICE MORRO, 0000
JOSEPH E PELLEGRINI, 0000
MARY K PERDUE, 0000
SONJA M PYLE, 0000
VANESSA M SCOTT, 0000
DANETTE M SVOBODNY, 0000
MICHAEL VERNERE, 0000
DEBRA M WILBERT, 0000
MAUREEN J ZELLER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

MICHAEL J ARNOLD, 0000
ALLEN D BOOKER, 0000
MARK E BOWER, 0000
GARY A BROADWELL, 0000
JESUS V CANTU, 0000
MORRIS A CAPLAN, 0000
JAMES R DOLAN, 0000
MARION A EGGENBERGER, 0000
ROBERT J A GILBEAU, 0000
CARL R HATHCOCK, 0000
JOSEPH P HENNESSY, 0000
CRAIG L HERRICK, 0000
JOHN G KING, 0000
JAMES J KRNC, 0000
JAMES E MARLER JR., 0000
LESLIE D MARTIN, 0000
PATRICK O MCCABE, 0000
MARK A OHL, 0000
DANIEL A PALKO, 0000
DAVID A PRY, 0000
JEROME L D REID JR., 0000
TOMMY L RICHARDSON, 0000
RAYMOND J RODRIGUEZ, 0000
BRIAN D SHEPPARD, 0000
JAMES L SHIELDS III, 0000
JOHN S SPICER, 0000
JOSEPH L SPRUILL, 0000
MARK A STILES, 0000
ROBERT W THERRIAULT, 0000
DANA S WEINER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

STEPHEN S BELL, 0000
KENNETH W BRANCH, 0000
DONALD B CAMPBELL JR., 0000
WILLIAM F CORDS, 0000
THOMAS W CUNNINGHAM, 0000
HENRY V DOBSON JR., 0000
ROBERT G FAHEY, 0000
ROBERT J GIBBS, 0000
PAZ B GOMEZ, 0000
EDUARD GONZALEZ, 0000
SHAWN K HAMILTON, 0000
JOSEPH D HEDGES, 0000
JOHN J HEINZEL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER H KIWUS, 0000
CAMERON A MANNING, 0000
CLIFFORD M MAURER, 0000
BRET J MUILENBURG, 0000
GEORGE A PREGEL, 0000
JAMES A WORCESTER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

WILLIAM D DEVINE, 0000
JONATHAN M FRUSTI, 0000
JAMES W JOSLYN, 0000
MICHAEL W LANGSTON, 0000
TIMOTHY S LANTZ, 0000
EMILIO MARRERO JR., 0000
ROBERT W MARSHALL, 0000
WILLIAM G PERDUE JR., 0000
FRANK A PUGLIESE, 0000
BRYAN J WEAVER, 0000
PAUL R WRIGLEY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

EDWARD L. AUSTIN, 0000
NICHOLAS BALICE, 0000
JANE E. CAMPBELL, 0000
DARRYN C. JAMES, 0000
DAVID C. SIMS, 0000
DORA U. L. STAGGS, 0000
JOSEPH A. SURETTE, 0000
DAVID H. WATERMAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

CARLA C BLAIR, 0000
KAREN M BONABY, 0000
ANN M BURKHARDT, 0000
ERIC D CHENEY, 0000
JOANNE T CUNNINGHAM, 0000
RUSSELL J DELANEY, 0000
HOPE E DOLAN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A HARRIS, 0000
MARION W D JACOBS, 0000
RONI S JOHNSON, 0000
MARY C KELLY, 0000
RICHARD T KING, 0000
SHERRY L KIRSCHE, 0000
MARY E LEWELLYN, 0000
THERESA A LEWIS, 0000
CATHERINE M MASAR, 0000
DEBORA R MONROE, 0000
JULIE J ONEAL, 0000
MARY J O PERRY, 0000
JOHN P RAFFIER, 0000
ANN H RENNIE, 0000
KARAN A SCHRIVER, 0000
PAUL G SIMPSON, 0000
SHANNON E M THAELER, 0000
KARIN A VERNAZZA, 0000
PAT L WILLIAMS, 0000
CYNTHIA M WOMBLE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

NORA A BURGHARDT, 0000
WILLIAM W EDGE, 0000
DANIEL P GRANADOS, 0000
MICHAEL R HUFF, 0000
JOHN G KEMNA, 0000
LANCE E MASSEY, 0000
SCOTT E ROBILLARD, 0000
WILLIAM B SEBRING, 0000
THOMAS L STRAUB, 0000
CRAIG J WASHINGTON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

TERRY S BARRETT, 0000
RALPH R BRAUND III, 0000
BEAU V DUARTE, 0000
DAVID M ECCLES, 0000
JEFFREY T ELDER, 0000
JAIME W ENGDAHL, 0000
SEAN P FULLER, 0000
BRENT K GEORGE, 0000
PAUL A GHYZEL, 0000
EDWARD W KNELLER, 0000
TODD G KRUDER, 0000
DARRELL D LACK, 0000
PATRICK J MCKERNAN, 0000
NIGEL A NURSE, 0000
DONALD J PARKER, 0000
ROBERT D PORTER, 0000
CARLOS M RIPPE, 0000
DONALD B SIMMONS II, 0000
ROBERT E STEVENS II, 0000
MICHAEL J VANGHEEM, 0000
DEAN A WILSON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DANELLE M BARRETT, 0000
BRUCE J BLACK, 0000
GISELE M BONITZ, 0000
LEDA M L CHONG, 0000
RONALD J HANSON, 0000
LETITIA D HAYNES, 0000
RODNEY HEARNS, 0000
LEE A HEATON, 0000
CHRISTINE Y HEISER, 0000
JOEL T HICKS, 0000
ALAN L KOLACKOVSKY, 0000
JULIE M LAPOINT, 0000
LYNN T MACKOVICK, 0000
REECE D MORGAN, 0000
YVONNE D NORTON, 0000
PATRICK M OWENS, 0000
VERA PARKER, 0000
DANELLE T SADOSKI, 0000
SANDRA J SCHIAVO, 0000
JULIE A SCHROEDER, 0000
MICHAEL L THRALL, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

MICHAEL D BOSLEY, 0000
SUSAN K CEROVSKY, 0000
KIMBERLY D COBB, 0000
DONALD E ELAM, 0000
THOMAS M ERTEL, 0000
KARLA J NEMEC, 0000
DOUGLAS A POWERS, 0000
LAMIA ROLLINS, 0000
KENNETH L WEEKS III, 0000
STEVEN G WELDON, 0000
KEVIN D ZIOMEK, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

WILLIAM H ANDERSON, 0000
MITCHELL APPEL, 0000
JAMES L BOCK JR., 0000
ERIC E BORIO, 0000
STEVEN V BROCK, 0000
MICHAEL A BROOKES, 0000
GARY M BRUCE, 0000
LLOYD V CAFRAN, 0000
GEOFFREY D COGAN, 0000
JOHN P COLES, 0000
ROBIN A Y DAHLIN, 0000
SUSAN V DENI, 0000
GARRY W DILDAY, 0000
JOSEPH A ELLENBECKER, 0000
VICTORIA L GNIBUS, 0000
PAUL T HARASTY, 0000
MARK A HOOPER, 0000
DARRYL F JACKSON, 0000
VINCENT M KAPRAL, 0000
BRYAN S KOHN, 0000
ERIC H LAW, 0000
PATRICK W LUEB, 0000
DAVID H MCALLISTER, 0000
LANCE A MONTGOMERY, 0000
JANE M MORASKI, 0000
DOUGLAS A PEABODY, 0000
DAVID A QUACKENBOS, 0000
STEPHEN G RADY III, 0000
CATHERINE M READ, 0000
SHERYL S RICHARDSON, 0000
KELLY A ROBINSON, 0000
JAMES R RONKA, 0000
KENT E RUSHING, 0000
MARK N RUSSELL, 0000
DION M SARCHET, 0000
ERIC M STEPHENS, 0000
MARK A STROH, 0000
PAUL J TORTORA, 0000
MATTHEW WAKABAYASHI, 0000
FRANK D WHITWORTH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

THOMAS W ARMSTRONG, 0000
WALTER L BANKS, 0000
KENNETH L BARKER, 0000
WILLIAM D BLACKBURN, 0000
GUNTER I BRAUN, 0000
FRANK V BULGES, 0000
ALDEN E CARVER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER N COLLINS, 0000
MARCUS CULVER, 0000
MICHAEL R CURTIS, 0000
DAVID L DILLENSNYDER, 0000
JAMES C DYKEMA, 0000
HILARIO A ESTRADA, 0000
PIERRE A FULLER, 0000
PAUL HARVEY, 0000
ROGER J LERCH JR., 0000
JANET K MAHN, 0000
ROBERT L MEEKER JR., 0000
PHILIP J MORAN, 0000
PATRICK R MUELLER, 0000
JOHN P NEWCOMER, 0000
HAROLD O OAKLEY, 0000
EDWARD OLEYKOWSKI, 0000
TIM RAINWATER, 0000
RANDALL B SHOCKEY, 0000
MICHAEL J SINGLETON, 0000
JOHN P SIPES JR., 0000
EHRICH W STEINMETZ, 0000
BENJAMIN J STEVENS, 0000
EDWARD J STOCKTON, 0000
RICHARD A THIEL JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JOSEPH R BRENNER JR., 0000
GERALD J CAVALIERI JR., 0000
JOHN L DUMAS, 0000
ASHLEY D EVANS, 0000
DAVID M HONE, 0000
RICHARD A JEFFRIES, 0000
PATRICK J MURRAY, 0000
DAVIS B REEDER, 0000
ARTHUR J REISS, 0000
ERIKA L SAUER, 0000

STEVEN P SOPKO, 0000
GREG A ULSES, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

TODD S BOCKWOLDT, 0000
JAMES W COFFMAN, 0000
WALTER A COPPEANS III, 0000
BRUCE A DICKEY, 0000
MICHAEL E ELMSTROM, 0000
DAVID C FADLER, 0000
GARRETT J FARMAN, 0000
DENNIS E FLORENCE, 0000
DAVID L FORSTER, 0000
JOHN V FUNN, 0000
JOSEPH D GOMBAS, 0000
JAMES E HASSETT JR., 0000
DAVID S HUNT, 0000
JOSEPH Y C KAN, 0000
JOHN J KEEGAN, 0000
QUINTEN M KING, 0000
BRYAN J KLIR, 0000
DAVID K KOHNKE, 0000
ANDREW S LAMBLEY, 0000
JAMES H LEE, 0000
MATTHEW B LONG, 0000
FERNANDO MALDONADO, 0000
TODD A MAYFIELD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P MERCER, 0000
JOHN J PARK, 0000
DARREN R PLATH, 0000
VICTOR RECK JR., 0000
ANTONIO P SANJOSE JR., 0000
WAYNE F SLOCUM, 0000
MICHAEL W TEMME, 0000
THOMAS A TRAPP, 0000
PHILLIP H TURNER, 0000
RAJAN VAIDYANATHAN, 0000
SALLY A VANHORN, 0000
JON D WALTERS, 0000
ROBERT A WILLIAMS, 0000
FORREST YOUNG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 5721:

To be lieutenant commander

STEVEN W ANTCLIFF, 0000
RONNY W ARMSTRONG, 0000
WILLIAM M BEGLAU, 0000
BYRON K BENARD, 0000
JERRIS L BENNETT, 0000
JERRY S BLACKWELL, 0000
DARRYL BROWN, 0000
DAVID V BUSH, 0000
JONATHAN M BUTZKE, 0000
BRIAN M A CHILES, 0000
BRADY J DRENNAN, 0000
VINCENT D GARCIA, 0000
BRET M GRABBE, 0000
JEFFREY L HAAS, 0000
MICHAEL J HARRIS, 0000
SCOTT B HATTAWAY, 0000
FRANKLIN R HUBBARD, 0000
DANIEL W KURIGER, 0000
JASON R LEACH, 0000
CLAYTON E MASON, 0000
CAROL E MCKENZIE, 0000
KEVIN O MOLLER, 0000
JEFFREY A NESHEIM, 0000
WILLIAM S NICOL, 0000
BRIAN J NOWAK, 0000
JEFFREY M ODONNELL, 0000
MICHAEL B ODRISCOLL, 0000
GREGORY J OSTDIEK, 0000
SAMUEL E PENNINGTON, 0000
HARRY T PHELPS, 0000
JAMES M PYLE, 0000
BLANE T SHEARON, 0000
ORLANDO A TEOFILO, 0000
JOHN T VOLPE, 0000
MATTHEW J WUKITCH, 0000
MARK W YATES, 0000

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A PROCLAMATION HONORING LANCE CLIFFORD ON HIS 85TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Lance Clifford was born on May 18, 1919; and

Whereas, Lance Clifford is celebrating his 85th Birthday; and

Whereas, Lance Clifford, an American World War II veteran who served in the China-Burma theater of war, is to be commended for his great service to our Nation; and

Whereas, Lance Clifford is loved and appreciated by all his family members; and

Therefore, I join with the family of Lance and the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in wishing Lance Clifford a very happy 85th birthday.

COMMEMORATING THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF SANTA BARBARA'S EASY LIFT TRANSPORTATION

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Easy Lift Transportation as they celebrate their 25th anniversary of providing transportation services to the disabled and elderly in the Santa Barbara area.

Easy Lift Transportation is a charitable, non-profit organization dedicated to helping the disabled and frail elderly live independently while remaining in their own homes. Easy Lift has been providing wheelchair accessible transportation services in southern Santa Barbara County since 1979. Beginning with one motor home in 1979, Easy Lift Transportation has grown to operate eighteen vehicles, eighteen hours a day, 363 days per year.

Easy Lift Transportation provides door-to-door transportation to individuals in the communities of Goleta, Santa Barbara, Montecito, Summerland and Carpinteria. Easy Lift Transportation is preparing to serve its one-millionth rider. They currently provide over sixty thousand rides a year.

In addition to helping many Santa Barbara area residents gain independence by ensuring that they can get to doctor's appointments and other events, Easy Lift helps the broader Santa Barbara community as well. Easy Lift Transportation provides transit services and driver training to other non-profit organizations in the Santa Barbara area. I would like to commend Easy Lift Transportation of Santa Barbara for their work and congratulate them on their twenty-fifth anniversary of operation.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3550, TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT: A LEGACY FOR USERS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Oberstar Motion to Instruct Conferees on the Safe Routes to Schools program.

The Safe Routes to Schools is a good program designed to save the lives of children and the many commuters that drive near schools. This program helps create infrastructure so that children can safely walk or bike to school.

Our children will also be safer while walking to school because the Safe Routes to Schools program also encourages greater enforcement of traffic laws, educates the public, and explores ways to create safer streets.

As a nutrition advocate, I am also concerned about the growing obesity epidemic that is affecting our children. Sedentary lifestyles, too much television, and far too many non-athletic activities are causing our children's waistlines to grow out of control. That is why I support this program. We need to promote walking and biking to school as alternatives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to please support this Motion to Instruct the Conferees so that our children can live safer, healthier, and happier lives.

HONORING THE LATE REVEREND DOCTOR RONALD FREEL

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the late Reverend Doctor Ronald Freel. Dr. Freel was a pillar of the community in Southern Nevada and a friend and inspiration to all who knew him.

Dr. Freel was born in Detroit, Michigan in October, 1931 and served in the United States Army for 12 years. He received advanced degrees in education and ministry and, after leaving the army, became the principal of Gaylord St. Mary's School in Michigan. Subsequently he served as the Wolverine, MI, School Superintendent and as pastor of Topinabee Community Church. Dr. Freel also served as the health education coordinator for the Cheboygan, Otsego, and Presque Isle Intermediate School District in Indian River, MI.

Dr. Freel moved to Henderson, Nevada 12 years ago and served as the senior pastor at Grace Community Church in Boulder City for the last 5 years. There he was instrumental in the founding of Grace Christian Academy. Dr. Freel is survived by his wife Ellen Anne, 3 daughters and 7 grandchildren. I urge the House to join me in remembering Ronald Freel for his service to the community and extending our condolences to his family.

A PROCLAMATION FOR DOCTOR WILLIAM F. EMLICH

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Doctor William F. Emlich has served continuously as the Medical Director for the Central Ohio Joint Fire District and its predecessor Hilliard Township/Centerburg Volunteer Fire Department since July 1959; and

Whereas, Doctor Emlich provided his services as Medical Director continuously since 1959; and

Whereas, Doctor Emlich's service to the people of the Centerburg and the surrounding area displays his dedication to helping those in need. He should be commended for the help that he provided to the people of Centerburg and the surrounding area.

Therefore, I join with the Ohio's entire 18th Congressional District in celebration Doctor William F. Emlich's forty-five years of service to the Central Ohio Joint Fire District.

TRIBUTE TO ARMSTRONG MIDDLE SCHOOL'S SCIENCE OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Armstrong Middle School's Science Olympiad Team which won first place in the New York State Science Olympiad Tournament and 18th place at the national tournament, a truly exceptional accomplishment.

The Armstrong Middle School team is comprised of sixteen members and coached by Paulette Bodak. Team members are Allison Kritall, Emily Hoogesteger, Gage Howard, Jamie Wisner, Stephan Wagner, Ashley Stanley, Brianna Kelleher, Jessica Bellingham, Julie Weidner, Ryan Lattanzio, Ben Mears, Dan Frederes, Emma Fink, Eric Frauel, Randy Mason and Paul Whitmire.

The team won the regional and the New York State competitions to qualify for the national level where they competed against other teams from the United States. At the national level, medal winners from the Armstrong Middle School were Ben Mears and Dan Frederes, first place in Meteorology; Ben Mears, Dan Frederes, and Julie Weidner, fourth place in Experimental Design; and Paul Whitmire, fourth place in Compute This.

I would like to express my congratulations to the team for such an outstanding achievement

and wish them luck in all their future endeavors.

RECOGNITION OF DR. MANUEL CEREIJO

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize a truly remarkable member of the Florida community, Dr. Manuel Cereijo. A proven leader in the fields of science, engineering, education and technology, Dr. Cereijo was previously acknowledged in 1991 for his Lifetime Achievement Award by the Hispanic Engineer National Achievement committee and his exceptional dedication to the advancement of his profession and students.

Dr. Cereijo currently serves as President of the Professional Advancement Corporation and Lecturer of Engineering at the University of Miami, while simultaneously presiding as member of the Board of Directors on several prominent business, research, and engineering organizations in the Miami area.

Dr. Cejeiro has furthermore received several reputable awards such as the Faculty Teaching Award at Florida International University in 1999 and his induction into the Hall of Fame of the National Association of Hispanic Engineers in 1998.

Dr. Manuel Cereijo consistently employs his expertise through means beneficial to his colleagues and students and is an outstanding representative of the state of Florida. It is my honor to recognize him and thank Dr. Cereijo for his incredible service and dedication.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ANN RUDOLPH

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a very special resident of the 23rd Congressional District, Ann Rudolph, as she retires from Hollister School. As Office Manager, Ann has touched the lives of countless Hollister School students, parents and faculty over the past 18 years.

One of the Principals who worked with Ann described her as the centerpiece of the school. Her caring nature and generosity extended well past her job description as she corralled stray dogs, helped paint office walls and provided after-school academic assistance to students in need. In addition to providing countless hours of her time to school projects and to helping each student succeed, Ann assisted in jog-a-thons, created a scholarship fund for sixth grade science camp and contributed to the school band. Ann provided for the Hollister School community as if each child were her own. She valued every individual, working with parents and teachers to make each student's experience at Hollister the best it could be.

When talking about Ann to students, one might hear a story of Ann waiting until late afternoon with a student until her parents arrived, or inviting a child to her home for after school tutoring. In addition to her extensive work with the students, Ann also assisted members of the Santa Barbara community by washing all of the school's unclaimed "lost and found" clothes so that they could be given to needy families.

Ann Rudolph has served the Hollister School community in so many ways over her 18 years of employment. She has touched the lives of many and will be missed by each parent, teacher and student who had the privilege of knowing her. Dedicated and devoted people like Ann are what make our community so special. I wish Ann the best as she begins retirement and thank her for all that she has done.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING JOHN THOMAS O'ROURKE, JR.

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, John and Carolyn O'Rourke are celebrating the arrival of their son, John Thomas O'Rourke Jr.; and

Whereas, John Thomas O'Rourke, Jr. was born in the second day of April, 2004 and weighed seven pounds and twelve and a half ounces; and

Whereas, John and Carolyn O'Rourke are proud to welcome their new son into their home; and

Whereas, John Thomas O'Rourke, Jr. will be a blessed addition to his family, bringing love, joy, and happiness for many years to come;

Therefore, I join with members of Congress and Congressional Staff in celebrating with John and Carolyn O'Rourke and wishing John Thomas O'Rourke, Jr. a very Happy Birthday.

BACK TO WORK INCENTIVE ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 444. H.R. 444 authorizes a pilot program to allow unemployed workers to receive job-training vouchers.

Unfortunately, the bill does not even fund the voucher program. The funding must come from existing job-training programs. These vouchers could be as small as $500 and as large as $3000. Voucher recipients could purchase job-training and child-care services, or use the funds to cover some transportation expenses. However, job-training services would no longer be free, but would have to be purchased for a one-year period.

We are stealing Peter's training money to give Paul a voucher. Tell me how this improves job training in our country? This is not the solution for the millions of Americans that don't have a job and can't put food on the table. The White House and Republican Congress have failed to create jobs. They have failed to respond in thoughtful way to the needs of the American workers or the basic needs of our sluggish economy. Where is the compassion in the White House's conservatism for the 1.5 million Americans that have exhausted their unemployment benefits?

H.R. 444 is a misguided response to the great needs of our country. We need more jobs, not to privatize the job training. Millions need to put food on the table with their unemployment checks, not a tax cut that rewards corporations that move jobs overseas. I have had enough of nonsense legislation from this White House and Republican Congress. I will not vote for a bill that will result in cuts to the very job-training that will help people get a job.

In sum, this bill siphons money away from job training programs, limits people's access to that training, and does not even fund the pilot project. The motivation for this bill must have been, "why help people, when you can just pretend."

I urge my colleagues to reject this ineffective and purely cosmetic bill.

HONORING THE LATE ROGER PELTYN

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Roger Peltyn, who passed away suddenly last Thursday at the age of 60. Roger Peltyn helped build the modern Las Vegas that has become one of the wonders of the world, and will be remembered by all who knew him, and admired by everyone who sees the marvelous buildings he created.

Roger Peltyn was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1944 and moved to Las Vegas to work as a structural engineer at the Golden Nugget. From this work Roger Peltyn's genius was recognized, and he went on to serve as an engineer at the Bellagio, Mirage, Venetian and many other world class resorts in Las Vegas. Roger Peltyn was also a major contributor to our community in other ways, and helped raise more than $4 million for various charities.

Thanks to Roger Peltyn, the Las Vegas skyline has become one of the great symbols of America, whose beauty, strength, and success are reminders of everything our nation stands for. I urge the House to join with me in honoring Roger Peltyn and extending our condolences to his wife Sandy and his two sons on his untimely passing.

HONORING THE NCAA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP VICTORIES OF LE MOYNE COLLEGE AND SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of two NCAA national championship athletic programs from Syracuse, NY. This past weekend, both the Syracuse University and Lemoyne

College Men's Lacrosse teams won NCAA titles in Baltimore, MD.

Though Central New York is known as a breeding ground for the nation's finest lacrosse players, never before has Syracuse been the home of two reigning NCAA National Champions in the sport. I am extremely proud of both teams and applaud the determination and skill they showed throughout the 2004 season.

Syracuse University has been a dominant force in NCAA Division I lacrosse for decades under the leadership of Roy Simmons, Roy Simmons, Jr. and current skipper John Desko. The program has built a tradition of excellence and produced the finest individual players in the history of collegiate lacrosse.

The current team is a proud extension of the SU lacrosse legacy and under the leadership of Coaches John Desko, Kevin Donahue, Roy Simmons III and Ryan Powell; they have proven their dominance once again.

Mike Powell, the undisputed leader of the SU Lacrosse team, along with his teammates carried on throughout the 2004 season in the spirit of the Gait Brothers, Tom Marachek, Charlie Lockwood and the other great teammates and talents who gave rise to the formidability of SU Lacrosse.

The Orangemen came into the NCAA tournament with a number 4 seed. Some considered that lower ranking to be an affront to the depth and talent the program had demonstrated during the course of the season. It became obvious as the tournament progressed, however, that any weaknesses perceived in the 2004 team were gone.

With Mike Powell, the leading scorer in the history of SU lacrosse on the crease, a strong group of senior leaders including Dan DiPietro, Nick Donatelli, Kevin Dougherty, Sean Lindsay, Brian Nee, Michael Powell, Andy Shin, Steve Vallone and Alex Zink, underclassmen John Bone, Andrew Boyle, Evan Brady, Danny Brennan, Steven Brooks, Brett Bucktooth, Crian Crockett, Chris DiMarco, Scott Ditzell, Zack Fields, John Gallagher, Kevin Gowin, Ryan Hogan, James Hsiao, Jon Jerome, Geoff Keough, Steve Lykudis, Mike MacDonald, Kieran Murphy, Brooks Neal, Dustin Palmer, Steven Panarelli, Jarett Park, Jay Pfeifer, Jake Plunkett, Timmy Raschdorf, Greg Rommel, Andrew Sullivan, Thomas Theodorakis, Donn Vidosh, Hank Vohrer, Scott Wallace, Zack Wallace, John Wright and supporting staff Troy Gerlt, Katherine Hatch, Gary Audet and Judy Quattrone the Orangemen beat very strong Georgetown and Johns Hopkins squads to advance once again to the NCAA Division I title game.

With their stunning 14–13 victory over the Midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy, the Syracuse University Men's Lacrosse Team won their 9th national championship and the third NCAA Division I title in the 5 year tenure of Coach Desko.

The consistency and talent of the Syracuse University Men's lacrosse program deserves the recognition of this House and the nation at large. Very rarely has collegiate sport seen such a shining legacy and I am extremely proud to represent Syracuse University in the House of Representatives.

Chancellor Kenneth "Buzz" Shaw, the students, faculty, alumni and fans of Syracuse University deserve praise for their continued dedication to the Orangemen lacrosse legacy. I would like to extend my thanks for the great work they do and the honor and dignity they bring to Central New York.

Lemoyne College, the only Jesuit institution of higher learning in Syracuse has emerged on the national scene in recent years as a NCAA Division II powerhouse. The small, yet distinguished college has maintained a tradition of athletic success, though since being chartered in 1946 had never won a national championship in any sport.

That all changed May 30th, 2004 when the Lemoyne Dolphins defeated Limestone College 11–10 in double overtime, before nearly 20,000 fans at M&T Bank Stadium. The stunning win, led by Junior Brandon Spillett's amazing performance on attack, gave Lemoyne and Head Coach Dan Sheehan the first NCAA National Championship in the history of the school. This achievement has brought a great measure of pride to the friends, faculty and alumni of Lemoyne College, all of whom had watched the men's lacrosse program develop from obscurity to national prominence in only a few years.

The NCAA Division II National Championship title for the Dolphins Men's Lacrosse team means a great deal to Central New York, home to most members of the Dolphin Lacrosse team, but also to the Lemoyne College family as well. All of the students, faculty and staff of Lemoyne endured a difficult year that saw the College bond together in support of senior midfielder Adam Carne, who nearly died last summer after a brutal and senseless attack by a stranger. Adam's remarkable recovery and presence on the sidelines during the 2004 season inspired the Dolphin Lacrosse team to achieve a level of success unimaginable just a few years ago.

I am immensely proud of Coach Dan Sheehan, his assistants Brian Datellas, Kevin Michaud and Bradley Carr, as well as the members of the Lemoyne Dolphins Men's Lacrosse team including seniors Travis Morgia, Corey Sullivan, Adam Carne, Rob Trowbridge, Pat Hooks, Chris Geng, Joel Dorchester and Justin Wnuk; underclassmen Brannan Karg, Travis Tarr, Ryan Fennell, Brandon Spillett, Travis Ames, Chris Doran, Collin Knowles, Nate Evans, Chris Moore, Matt Juriga, Kyle Reichel, Jared Corcoran, Ben Lanman, Ted Rund, Ed Street, Jordan Witt, Matt Emerson, Eric Roberts, Ryan Lewis, Kevin Kohl, Brendan Flynn, Joe Maslak, Joe Weaver, Matt Holdridge, Craig Rosecrans, Jeff Norton, Russ Oechsle, Mike Lindstrom and support staff Mike Wilson, Rachel Russell, Carissa Barallaro and Shannon Holliday.

Lacrosse is a way of life in Central New York and has been since the Iroquois Federation created the game centuries ago. I feel privileged to represent such outstanding college athletic programs in my Congressional District and once again express my sincere congratulations to the Syracuse University and Lemoyne College Men's Lacrosse teams for their great efforts this season and NCAA National Championship titles.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF RICHARD W. SANDY OF NEW PHILADELPHIA

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of Richard W. Sandy of New Philadelphia; and

Whereas, Richard W. Sandy was a caring and loving individual. Sandy was active in his church, the Special Olympics program as a state champion bowler and as a client of Starlight Enterprises, Inc.; and

Whereas, Richard W. Sandy will certainly be remembered by all those who knew him; and

Whereas, Richard W. Sandy touched many lives and his memory will stand as a monument to a truly fine person; and

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of Richard W. Sandy.

FAREWELL SPEECH FOR TAIWANESE AMBASSADOR C.J. CHEN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, we are honored to be here today to bid farewell to a great statesmen and friend, Ambassador C. J. (Chinn-Jen) Chen. The Taiwanese government has much to be proud of from the Ambassador's long career of selfless service to his country. He is a distinguished diplomat who has served Taiwan's foreign service for thirty-seven years, and in many ways served all of us, and the world. Ambassador Chen has spent much of his career strengthening the close and friendly ties between Taiwan and the United States.

He first came to Washington, D.C. in 1971 as a Third Secretary assigned to the Republic of China Embassy in the United States where he served through 1979. By then, he had been promoted to First Secretary, and from that position, he was able to play an important role in the formulation of a new framework for improved relations between the people's of Taiwan and the United States.

During the 1980's and 1990's, as the Ambassador earned a series of promotions to posts of greater and greater responsibility—both in Taipei and in Washington—he continued to serve as an effective bridge from bringing Taiwan and the United States closer together. As Taiwan's Deputy Foreign Minister and then Foreign Minister, he insured that his country's foreign policy reflected that tremendous economic progress and democratic development taking place on Taiwan. And, by emphasizing the common values and joint interests that the United States and Taiwan share, Ambassador Chen has fostered mutual trust and cooperation between successive administrations: from Ronald Reagan to George W. Bush in the United States; and from Chiang Ching-kou to Chen Shui-bian in Taiwan.

Over the last four years, the Ambassador has, in his capacity as Taiwan's chief representative in the United States, endeavored to further enhance the military, political, cultural and economic aspects of our bilateral relationship. Apart from his personal friendships with a number of high-ranking administration officials, he has built quite a following in Congress. He strongly encouraged and supported the establishment of the House Taiwan Caucus and the Senate Taiwan Caucus. Working

closely with us, he has earned our respect and affection.

Most importantly, thanks to diplomats like Ambassador Chen, Taiwan and the United States are truly friends and our relationship is stronger now than at any other time. Having visited Taiwan myself, I have seen how much the Ambassador's country has been able to benefit from better relations, and I'm sure that his work has made Taiwan a better place.

Mr. Speaker, as Ambassador Chen concludes his tour of duty in Washington and his returning to Taipei, I bid him a fond farewell and wish him all the best. He has been a true friend, a man of principle and integrity, and we will surely miss him.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to recognize those hereos who have made the ultimate sacrifice for our nation. There is no tribute too great that we can offer these courageous men and women.

These men and women join a lengthy list of hereos from the 10th District of Virginia who have fought and died so that others might be free. Starting with the French and Indian War before our nation was formed to those serving today in hostile environments in the War on Terrorism, our district has proudly served the Armed Forces of the United States.

I take this opportunity today not only to honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice but to honor the loved ones they left behind and let them know that this nation has not forgotten the pain they must endure.

The fallen lived and died with a nobility of purpose which those of us left behind have a sacred duty to carry on. Each one of us must fight to keep this nation free and worthy of sacrifice. There is no greater love for humanity than to give one's life for the freedom we all cherish.

I ask that everyone pray for the men and women in uniform who are in harm's way in Iraq, in Afghanistan and other parts of the world where we have a military presence. They need and deserve our support.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, there are no words that can lessen the intensity of families' grief and profound loss after learning that a son, daughter, or relative serving in the Armed Forces has fallen in the line of duty. I have recently written to five central Ohio families who have suffered such a loss as Part of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, and each time it weighs heavily on my heart.

Army Pfc. Kevin Ott, Army Pfc. Branden Oberleitner, Pfc. Nicholaus Zimmer, Army Staff Sgt. Aaron Reese, and Army Master Sgt. George Fernandez were the truest of all patriots. These soldiers will be greatly missed by all who knew and loved them, and their families are in my thoughts and prayers.

The unique sacrifice that fallen soldiers share, giving their lives for the development and protection of freedom, place them among those in our history who will be remembered for dedicating themselves to the greatest of all ideals that we as Americans hold dear.

America is eternally grateful to these and all of our soldiers for their courageous and dedicated service to our great nation and their valor in bringing freedom to the Iraqi and Afghani people. They have not only worked to bring liberation and justice to these oppressed people, but have also made America safer from the threat of terrorism by rooting out evil where it is hiding around the globe. I am extremely impressed by the poise and sense of duty and purpose with which all our young men and women in the armed forces conduct themselves. Their resolve to finish the job, because it means doing the right thing for the world even in the face of making the ultimate sacrifice, is truly inspiring.

This Memorial Day, I will reflect on the sacrifices made by these soldiers and the long list of men and women who viewed their lives as subject to the preservation of liberty. May God bless our troops, and may God continue to bless the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF RAMA MAE GROVES STEEN

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of Rama Mae Groves Steen; and

Whereas, Rama Mae Groves Steen was a loving sister, daughter, aunt, and wife to the members of her family. Rama Mae was a member of the Alpha Rho Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma Society International of Guernsey and Noble County, a National Teachers Honorary, life member of the Ohio retired Teachers Association, Caldwell Woman's Literary Club, Order of the Eastern Star, Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, Rosa Shrine 8 of Zanesville; and

Whereas, Rama Mae Groves Steen served in the past as chairman of the Central and Executive Committees of Noble County Republican Party, Noble County Republican Woman's Club; and

Whereas, Rama Mae Groves Steen will certainly be remembered by all those who knew her because of her loving nature towards her family, friends, and community; and

Whereas, the understanding and caring to which she gave to others will stand as a monument to a truly fine person. Her life and love gave joy to all who knew her; and

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of Rama Mae Groves Steen.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today still afraid for our Nation's security. Not because of terror alerts, but because our borders remain porous. The enforcement of our immigration policy is impotent, resulting in a continued flood of illegal immigrants across our borders.

It is time for the federal government to stop letting unchecked mass immigration undermine the wages, safety, and benefits in one occupation after another. It is time for the federal government to moderate immigration and to treat American workers, citizen and immigrant, with the respect they deserve.

Our constituents did not elect us to help cheapen the quality of their lives by importing foreign workers at six to eight times the historical average. There is no getting around the fact that when we cheapen labor with unchecked illegal immigration, we cheapen our neighbors, both citizens and immigrants alike.

If we moderate immigration in the context of an historical average, we will remain the most open society in the world, and begin to halt America's slide from a middle class, to a poverty class, society.

I call on my colleagues to join me in working to reform our immigration policies and to halt the cheapening of America's citizen and immigrant workers. Without real immigration reform, our borders will not be safe and our citizens will be at risk.

RECOGNIZING MARO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ASSOCIATION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize MARO Employment and Training Association. This organization will be celebrating thirty years of community service in June 2004. MARO Employment and Training Association represents 60 not-for-profit community organizations, providing vocational training, employment and support services for people with disabilities and other barriers to employment and community access.

MARO Employment and Training Association assists members by sharing information with community organizations regarding how to serve people with a number of varying disabilities. The group works on both the state and federal level to increase opportunities for people with barriers to employment. Members are offered affordable Workers' Compensation Insurance and prescription drug coverage through self-insured programs as well an array of networking opportunities.

MARO Employment and Training Association works together with the Michigan Community Mental Health agencies, the Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Michigan Rehabilitation Services, Michigan Works! agencies, the Michigan Department of Corrections, the Michigan Commission for the Blind, and with local schools.

MARO Employment and Training Association provides a critically important service. The work the organization does is respected throughout the state and it has proven to be a great asset in Michigan for 30 years.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing MARO Employment and Training Association for the service and opportunities the organization has provided for Michigan citizens.

HONORING AMBASSADOR C.J. CHEN

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I rise and join my colleagues in honoring a unique man and a graceful diplomat.

After 4 years of exemplary service as the head representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO), the quasi-embassy of the Republic of China (ROC), Ambassador C.J. Chen is returning to Taiwan. In fact, since joining his country's foreign service 37 years ago, Ambassador Chen has continuously been involved with U.S.-Taiwan relations in his many job assignments both in Taiwan and in the United States.

In 1979 when the United States severed diplomatic relations with Taipei and recognized Beijing, Ambassador Chen was then working in Taiwan's embassy in Washington. He spent days and nights negotiating and communicating with U.S. government officials and lawmakers in helping draft the Taiwan Relations Act (P.L. 96–8). Signed into law on April 10, 1979, this important legislation has enabled Taiwan to grow both economically and politically during the last quarter century.

In subsequent years, Ambassador Chen has played many key roles in Taiwan's foreign ministry. He has encouraged the U.S. to act as a balancer and facilitator in handling its relations with both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China (PROC). In addition, Ambassador Chen and other leaders in Taiwan have been successful in urging the U.S. to continue to provide Taiwan with military aid necessary for its self-defense.

During the last 4 years, Ambassador Chen has aimed to strengthen U.S.-Taiwan relations which are now at their highest point since 1979. While there have been no major changes in U.S. policy toward either side of the Taiwan strait recently, the U.S. stance toward Taiwan has improved significantly, largely due to Taiwan's democratic government.

In addition to the Bush Administration's goodwill towards Taiwan, support on Capitol Hill continues to grow. Since the start of the 108th Congress, both the House and Senate have introduced and/or passed various resolutions relating to Taiwan including support for: (1) Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization (WHO); (2) A U.S.-Taiwan free trade agreement and; (3) Taiwan's security. Ambassador Chen has played a critical role in building support for each and every one of these resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, while Ambassador Chen is indeed leaving Washington, I have no doubt that he will continue to contribute to the enhancement of U.S.-Taiwan relations in the future. I wish C.J. and his wife Yolanda all the best. They will be greatly missed here in Washington.

COMMEMORATING THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR AND THE KICK-OFF OF THE CELEBRATION

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 250th anniversary of the French and Indian War and the commemorative activities planned to revisit this important time in our Country's history.

As a former soldier, I believe that remembering and recognizing the bravery and courage of those who fought before us is essential to keeping history alive and fully appreciating the freedom we now enjoy. Today, our troops are faced with the conflict in Iraq. As we commemorate the 250th anniversary of the French and Indian War, let us remember that it is through the bravery of the young men in Iraq that there will be a new country, new government, and new opportunities, much like the result of the French and Indian War 250 years ago.

Beginning in 1754, the French and Indian War changed everything. The political climate during and after the war directly resulted in the American Revolution and the creation of the United States as an independent nation. The war also gave America its first introduction to George Washington, the beginning of a friendship that would help to build this great Nation.

Laura Fisher, the Executive Director of the French and Indian War 250, Inc., along with former Pennsylvania First Lady Michele Ridge, National Co-Chair of the French and Indian War Advisory Committee, and Chuck Queenan, Chairman of the Board of the French and Indian War 250, Inc., have helped to build the national commemoration of the French and Indian War from a regional event to a multi-state initiative that spans a twenty-state area from Maine to South Carolina.

Official commemoration activities began in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 16–18, 2004, at the historic Point Park. The Point was the site of Fort Duquesne, later Fort Pitt, and one of the most sought after locations thanks to the accessibility of the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers.

The next several years will commemorate the anniversary through large-scale re-enactments at historic sites, exhibitions of rare historical artifacts, educational symposia and a major public television series, and I encourage my colleagues and their constituents to participate in remembering some of the most important milestones and sacrifices made leading to America's founding.

The National Governor's Association meeting held recently in Washington, D.C., was a great victory for the French and Indian War 250th Anniversary as several of the nation's governors reaffirmed their support of the importance of the commemoration by signing their name to the French and Indian War Memorandum of Understanding. I applaud Governor Ed Rendell of my state of Pennsylvania, and all the Governors who have pledged their continued commitment to developing programs to attract and educate visitors about the rich heritage and contribution that each state made during this era of conflict.

Governors who signed the Memorandum of Understanding have pledged to continue working to create French and Indian War trails, new marketing strategies to inform the public of this exciting initiative and educational programs to aid teachers in the classroom.

In commemoration of the French and Indian War's 250th anniversary celebration and the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the importance of this celebration and the importance of recognizing the sacrifices made in battle, I respectfully request that the French and Indian War Memorandum of Understanding be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I thank the Speaker and I yield the floor.

Memorandum of understanding between the State of Connecticut, the State of Delaware, the State of Illinois, the State of Indiana, the State of Maine, the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State of Michigan, the State of New Hampshire, the State of New Jersey, the State of New York, the State of North Carolina, the State of Ohio, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of Rhode Island, the State of South Carolina, the State of Tennessee, the State of Vermont, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of West Virginia, and War for Empire, Inc d/b/a French and Indian War 250, Inc.

The following represents an understanding between the State of Connecticut, the State of Delaware, the State of Illinois, the State of Indiana, the State of Maine, the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State of Michigan, the State of New Hampshire, the State of New Jersey, the State of New York, the State of North Carolina, the State of Ohio, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of Rhode Island, the State of South Carolina, the State of Tennessee, the State of Vermont, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of West Virginia (hereinafter "the States") and War for Empire, Inc., d/b/a French and Indian War 250, Inc. (hereinafter "French and Indian War 250").

Whereas, the States represent the geographical area in which the French and Indian War historical sites are located and French and Indian War 250 represents the official commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the French and Indian War.

Whereas, the 250th anniversary of the French and Indian War is fast approaching, spanning the years from 2004 to 2010, and the opportunity exists to connect the unparalleled collection of historic sites in these States.

Whereas, by developing a common storyline, educational materials and marketing strategies, these important, but mostly rural, sites in the States will be given new visibility.

Wheareas, the occasion of this major anniversary will serve as a springboard in the States for tourism, education and economic development as we develop new programs and projects to attract visitors, educate the general public about the lasting importance of this conflict, and elevate this regional story to national prominence.

Whereas, commemorative plans revolve around four basic goals: to improve and connect the battle sites, both regionally and nationally; to create programming to attract visitors and educate the public; to stage commemorative events nationwide over the life of

the anniversary period; and to elevate the visibility and significance of the commemoration.

Whereas, connecting battle sites, located in the States, from the spread of the war through southwestern Pennsylvania to its neighboring colonies and related sites from Pontiac's Rebellion, which occurred on the frontier as the immediate aftermath of the war, gives greater context for a new understanding of the critical role played in this era by Native American nations.

Whereas, the States' large network of battle sites from the French and Indian War can offer visitors a living historical storyline. The National Park Service has already begun programmatic efforts at several sites, including the well-known national battlefield Fort Necessity, and is supportive of the efforts to link these activities to the French and Indian War commemoration.

Whereas, it is important to translate the story into specific exhibit and public presentation strategies, including development of a shared logo, brochures and marketing plans to reach new audiences with targeted and effective messaging.

Whereas, a major centerpiece of the celebration will be a four-hour public television special, aimed at a broad general audience and aired as a national prime time television event. The reach and lasting effect of this national television event can be extended with cutting-edge technological tools to reach teachers and students nationwide with curricula and other related materials.

Whereas, Parkman Prize winning historian Fred Anderson is authoring an heavily illustrated popular book based on the film, which will also encourage new interest in the States' sites.

Whereas, the States will enjoy tourism opportunities through regional and multi-state tour and thematic guides that will be distributed at the 40-plus National Park Service Revolutionary War/18th century sites. Also, a new national French and Indian War thematic trail will be developed, linking the States and their sites.

Whereas, a national calendar of commemorations, reenactments and public programming in the States will generate and sustain interest for the life of the anniversary period. A national media strategy will be developed, including a press tour, to reach diverse markets.

Now therefore, the States and French and Indian War 250 have established a working relationship and agree in good faith to work together to focus on the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the French and Indian War and commence the aforementioned activities as of February 22, 2004 and continue these activities until 2010 or terminated by any party.

In witness whereof, the State of Connecticut, the State of Delaware, the State of Illinois, the State of Indiana, the State of Maine, the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State of Michigan, the State of New Hampshire, the State of New Jersey, the State of New York, the State of North Carolina, the State of Ohio, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of Rhode Island, the State of South Carolina, the State of Tennessee, the State of Vermont, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of West Virginia and French and Indian War 250 have evidenced their good faith intent of the undersigned to work toward the goals herein enumerated.

IN HONOR OF ANDREW D'AMICO

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, with this month being Autism Awareness Month, I ask that you join me in recognizing the efforts of Andrew D'Amico and his parents, Mr. Frank D'Amico and Mrs. Nancy D'Amico in supporting this cause. With autism occurring in 1 in every 250 births nationwide, more scientific research in regard to causes and treatments would prove to be beneficial. The D'Amicos participate in the National Alliance for Autism Research (NAAR), an organization that as its name suggests funds and promotes scientific research to determine both the biological origin and possible cure for this condition. In 1994, NAAR became the first association in the United States to uphold a mission dedicated to research concerning autism. More recently, on April 1st of last year, the D'Amicos along with other representatives of NAAR lobbied on NAAR's Hill Day for increases in the NIH budget specifically geared towards researching this condition.

In addition to boosting financial resources for research, NAAR builds a supportive community of friends and family connected to autism. This group's major fundraiser, Walk F.A.R. for NAAR, takes care of both bases by raising funds and by connecting many individuals through one powerful goal of spreading awareness and deepening knowledge. NAAR hosts this special 4-mile long walk in numerous locations throughout the Nation. Since May 2000, 150,000 walkers have together raised over $15 million. The dedication and care of those involved in the walk survive any obstacle, as is evident in last year's Delaware Valley Walk. Rain drenched this site, but 2,000 supporters completed every bit of the 4 miles and collected $204,000. The commitment of NAAR's members simply shines. Walkers can take part in this event separately or within a team. Andrew and his parents formed Team Andrew, a team that at fifty walkers strong donated $10,000 alone last year at the previously mentioned walk. Andrew along with the rest of his team intends to continue their strong showing and partake in the 2004 Delaware Valley Walk on June 12th, exactly two months before his 18th birthday.

Aside from his activities with NAAR, Andrew devotes himself to high achievement within his high school and surrounding communities. Currently a junior at West Deptford High School, he has earned upstanding academic marks and the esteem of the faculty. Such accomplishment secured for Andrew the Principal's Award for the second marking period of the current school year and an invitation to apply for membership to the West Deptford Chapter of the National Honor Society. Acceptance into this society revolves around scholarship, service, character, and leadership. Further solidifying his involvement within West Deptford High School, Andrew serves through the Key Club and Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD). Rather than taking a back seat, Andrew actively and admirably becomes involved.

Andrew combines his interest in service and ability to lead by volunteering at the Gloucester County Camp that focuses on Asperberger Syndrome. Those exhibiting symptoms of this condition show signs of deficient socialization and difficulty in coping with changes in routine. This 4-week program aims to comfortably increase social interaction amongst its participants. Andrew, a two-year veteran, decided to take another step up and reach out to those willing to put out a hand. The construction of this tight network offers a foundation for the individuals of the camp to gain support from. Mr. D'Amico described his son's incredible ripple effects when he commented, ''Andrew has made our family stronger and each of us a stronger person. We were all blessed on the day he was born.'' Andrew chooses not to view his state as a heavy weight or crutch. He instead aspires to not only take care of himself and his responsibilities but to also touch and invigorate those around him. For a myriad of reasons, Andrew D'Amico unquestionably deserves acknowledgment.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE REV. DONALD WINHOLD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the memory of the Rev. Donald A. Winhold, the father of Laura Sue Gaines. Laura Sue is a former staff member of mine whom I highly regard. Her father passed away on May 24, 2004.

Laura Sue's father was a man of strong convictions, untiring dedication and infinite compassion. He was a devout Christian who dedicated his life to serving the Lord and helping his fellow man. As a Southern Baptist minister and area missionary, Rev. Winhold helped charter five churches during his tenure. Those churches are the First Christian Missionary Alliance Church in Sioux City, Iowa; the Trotwood Baptist Church in Trotwood, Ohio; the First Baptist Church in Napoleon, Ohio; the First Baptist Church in Azle, Texas; and the Greeneville Baptist Church in Greeneville, Ohio. He also was responsible for establishing the first public library in Raymond, Illinois.

Rev. Winhold used every means at his disposal to spread the gospel, including through his television and radio ministries. He was truly a man of vision who understood the nature of the people he ministered.

Rev. Winhold was also a man who valued family life and service to his country. He was a U.S. Navy veteran who served during the Korean War. And he was married 46 years to his beloved wife, Rosalie. They had four children: Michael Winhold, Michelle Hopkins, William Winhold and Laura Sue.

I commend Rev. Winhold for his full and rewarding life. He will be remembered as a true servant of God, and he will be sorely missed by his family, his church and the communities for which he worked.

HONORING CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN, SYMBOLIZED BY ''ROSIE THE RIVETER,'' WHO SERVED ON THE HOMEFRONT DURING WORLD WAR II

SPEECH OF

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 2004

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support of H. Con. Res. 413, which honors the contributions of Rosie the Riveter—the brave women who served on the home front during World War II.

Over six million women served this county during World War II by taking on jobs that had been traditionally held by men. They served as welders, and engineers, and helped produce planes, trucks, guns and ammunition that were crucial to helping the U.S. achieve victory.

These brave women opened the doors toward equal rights and new employment opportunities, and highlighted the needs of working mothers, which in turn led to the creation of child care programs. Their efforts helped change social attitudes of traditional gender roles and allowed the women greater opportunities and independence.

I would like to join my colleagues in honoring the life and work of these great women and thank them for their contributions to this nation.

ON OCCASION OF THE RETIREMENT OF DWIGHT (SPIKE) HELMICK

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the retirement of Mr. D.O. 'Spike' Helmick Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol (CHP). Mr. Helmick has served the state of California in the California Highway Patrol for 35 years. Mr. Helmick has served as commissioner for the last 9 years and was appointed as the State's first director of Homeland Security.

Born in Texas in 1945 and raised in California, Commissioner Helmick graduated from Oroville High School. He is a graduate of the FBI's National Executive Institute and has completed graduate work in public administration through Golden Gate University. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Administration of Justice from Golden Gate University and received Associate of Arts degrees in Police Science and Business Administration from Yuba and Glendale Colleges. Mr. Helmick, who left his job in a clothing store in his Northern California hometown of Oroville to join the California Highway Patrol, graduated from the training academy in 1969. His first assignments were patrol duty in Glendale and other parts of Los Angeles County.

Commissioner Helmick has held every rank from Cadet to Deputy Commissioner. Prior to appointment as Commissioner in 1995, he served as Deputy Commissioner for six years. Before that he served as Chief of the CHP's Coastal Division, which encompasses ten area offices and two inspection facilities from Santa Cruz to Ventura. Prior to being appointed Chief of the Division he served as Assistant Chief of Coastal Division from December 1986 through February 1989. From 1975 through 1986, Commissioner Helmick was assigned to the Office of Special Representative to the Legislature and commanded that office beginning in 1981. He also served in the South Los Angeles and Glendale Areas. On November 1, 1995, 'Spike' Helmick was appointed Commissioner of the CHP, commanding 6,730 uniformed and 3,200 nonuniformed personnel, located in 8 field divisions, 99 area commands, 16 commercial vehicle inspection facilities, 6 communications centers, and headquarters staff and executive offices. Mr. Helmick's duties ranged from heading up the state's homeland security programs in the aftermath of September 11, 2001, to assisting in riot control and aiding local departments in the fight against street gangs.

As Commissioner, Mr. Helmick initiated the concept of High Performance Policing within the CHP. Under his guidance, each CHP commander assesses the needs and expectations of the community served by their command. Delivery of service is tailored to satisfy both community and statewide needs.

Commissioner Helmick has continually emphasized the importance that the CHP workforce be representative of the state's diverse population so that the best services will be provided to all Californians. To this end, recruitment, hiring and promotion of women and ethnic minorities have been established as departmental priorities.

Support for Commissioner Helmick is widely based throughout California. His genuine concern for the needs of our state's citizens is evidenced by such diverse Department programs as Spanish language instruction of CHP employees, inclusion of cultural awareness training modules in recurrent training, and direction of Department resources to address specific crime and public safety issues.

There is no doubt that D.O. 'Spike' Helmick has been an outstanding public servant for the people of California. His distinguished career record speaks for itself. It has been my honor to work with Commissioner Helmick as both a State Senator and now as a Congressman. He is my friend and a friend to everyone in the California Highway Patrol. For these reasons I move that we recognize and honor D.O. 'Spike' Helmick for his outstanding achievements and service to the people of the State of California.

AMERICA'S BEST VA CLINIC

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the nation's attention to the exemplary work done by the staff of the Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic in Bennington, Vermont. Recently, the Federal Executive Association gave its ''Federal Employee of the Year Award'' to the entire Bennington VA Clinic staff.

As the Community Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) housed at the Vermont Veterans Home in Bennington, the facility and its staff serves the primary health care needs of eligible veterans in the region of southwestern Vermont. Over 1800 veterans in Vermont get exceptional medical care from Dr. Peter King and his colleagues in the clinic. As a sign of their remarkable dedication to the health and well-being of veterans, the Bennington VA Clinic was rated among the top ten clinics in the nation in ten of twelve categories. Ranking so highly among the more than 850 community-based VA clinics is a clear indication of the extraordinary work done by the Bennington staff,

Established in 1998, the Bennington VA Clinic affords veterans a single primary care provider to coordinate their care on an ongoing basis. It, along with the Fort Ethan Allen CBOC in Colchester, the CBOC in Rutland, and the CBOC in Littleton, NH (which serves veterans in the St. Johnsbury area), makes primary medical care more accessible to those who cannot always make the long journey to our excellent VA facilities in White River Junction.

We in Vermont are proud both of our veterans, and of the dedicated people who honor them by meeting their medical needs.

HONORING KEN HAMLIN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today on behalf of the members of American Legion Post 18 of Bay City, Michigan to pay tribute to their past Commander and life-time member, Mr. Ken Hamlin. The Legion will honor Mr. Hamlin during a special recognition ceremony to be held in Bay City.

Ken Hamlin was born in Bay City on June 15, 1928. He served in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II and the Korean War. He retired honorably from the Reserve in 1966. Ken has spent the majority of his life serving and protecting. His commitment to the U.S. Navy and American Legion Post 18 is without doubt commendable. Ken has been a member of the American Legion Post 18 of Bay City for 29 years. During his 29 years of service with the Post he has had the honor of being a post service officer for 23 of those years. Ken's dedication to the post and its veterans have not gone unnoticed. In 1994 he was named Post 18 Commander, and later was granted Life Membership status for outstanding service. Also during 1994 he was awarded the Bay County Veteran of the Year award. Aside from Post 18, Ken is also a member of VVA Chapter 494 and a lifetime member and Past Commander (5 times) of AMVETS Post 22. He was the Past Chef DeGear Voiture 690 Bay County, and Past President Bay City Bowling Association. He was elected to the Bay City Bowling Hall Of Fame in 1998, is a member of Post 18 Baseball committee, and a member of the Bay County Naval Ship Committee. One of his most noted contributions to the Bay City Veterans Council was the assistance he provided in forming the Bay County Color Guard with the late George Rowell. Ken's strength, pride and steadfastness in getting the job done whenever and however will always be remembered. He is a leader of high moral standards.

Many veterans are thankful for his generosity and kindness. Without his guidance and the assistance that the many veterans' organizations provide, many of our American Heroes would be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I ask my colleagues in the 108th Congress to please join me in paying tribute to an outstanding veteran, Mr. Ken Hamlin, for his past service to our Nation and his continued commitment to assisting veterans.

NATIONAL GREAT BLACK AMERICANS COMMEMORATION ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in enthusiastic support of the National Great Black Americans Commemoration Act of 2003, and I want to thank my distinguished colleagues from Maryland, Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI and Representative ELIJAH CUMMINGS, for their leadership on this legislation.

The bill before the House, S. 1233, provides key funding for an important Baltimore institution. The National Great Blacks in Wax Museum will help preserve our nation's history. Located in East Baltimore, the Museum features nearly 200 exhibits and commemorates Black Americans in the fields of government, law, military service, science and religion. More than 300,000 visitors each year view its exhibits and participate in its programs. I have visited the museum several times, most recently for the unveiling of the image of our friend and former House colleague, Kweisi Mfume.

In the words of noted historian Carter G. Woodson, ''If a race has no history, if it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated.'' If Dr. Woodson were alive today, he would applaud the work of Drs. Elmer and Joanne Martin. Back in 1983, these two pioneers recognized the importance of going beyond textbooks to expand the horizons of young minds, to stimulate their imaginations, to bring historical figures to life. The National Great Blacks in Wax Museum has helped preserve and celebrate the legacy of Black America, which I would emphasize is important for all Americans, including nascent immigrant communities.

Enactment of this bill will also expand the educational opportunities provided by the Museum, which works in coordination with religious and art groups to offer after-school and community activities in East Baltimore. This bill also authorizes $15 million for expansion of the Museum's existing facilities through a grant from the Department of Justice, and it will establish the Justice Learning Center.

This bill has passed the Senate unanimously and I look forward to its passage in the House and enactment. I urge my colleagues to visit the Great Blacks in Wax Museum, to recommend it to their constituents, and to vote in favor of S. 1233.

IN HONOR OF MICHAEL W. DAVIS'S DEDICATION TO THE BURBANK FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Michael Davis for 35 years of dedicated service to the Burbank Fire Department.

Mike Davis joined the Burbank Fire Department as a probationary firefighter in 1969. He promoted through the ranks of the Fire Department and has served as Fire Chief for the past 14 years. He has held positions including Fire Engineer, Fire Captain, Fire Battalion Chief and finally Fire Chief. He has worked in all divisions of the department including Fire Suppression, Fire Prevention, Fire Training, Emergency Medical Services, Disaster Preparedness and Fire Administration.

His education includes an A.A. Degree in Fire Science from Los Angeles Valley College, and a B.S. Degree in Fire Protection Administration and Technology from California State University Los Angeles. His background also includes seven years of experience as a football player while at L.A.V.C. and Utah State University. He played professionally with the Toronto ''Rifles'' of the now-defunct Continental Football League as well as the New York ''Jets'' organization of the American Football League.

Chief Davis is a proud member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs where he serves on the Elections Committee. He is a member of the Western Fire Chiefs' Association and has faithfully served on the board of directors for the California Fire Chiefs' Association for 11 years. In addition, he maintains a membership in the Los Angeles Area Fire Chiefs' Association where he serves on several subcommittees, the Foothill Fire Chiefs' Association, and the Burbank Chapter of Rotary International. Michael Davis is one of Burbank's shining role models and outstanding citizens. He has brought prestige to the Burbank Fire Department's past, present, and future.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in congratulating Michael Davis for an exemplary professional and public service career, and for his immense commitment to the City of Burbank and its residents.

HONORING U.S. ARMY LIEUTENANT KEN BALLARD

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor U.S. Army Lieutenant Ken Ballard who was tragically killed on Sunday, May 30th in Najaf, Iraq. Lt. Ballard served as a platoon leader in the U.S. Army's 2nd Battalion, 37th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division.

Lt. Ballard grew up in the Bay Area of California. After graduating from Mountain View High School in 1995, he joined the Army where he served in Germany, Bosnia, and Macedonia. He won an ROTC scholarship to Middle Tennessee State University and earned a bachelors degree in international relations prior to his deployment to Iraq.

Lt. Ken Ballard comes from a proud tradition of military service. He is the fourth generation on both sides of his family to serve our country in uniform going back to World War I. Lt. Ballard served courageously and with honor through unimaginable circumstances, acting bravely to protect the lives of those with whom he served.

Ken Ballard gave his life at the age of 26 with a bright and promising future ahead of him. It is with both sorrow and pride that we remember Lt. Ballard. As many in his hometown of Mountain View and across the Bay Area gather to mourn his loss, we honor Lt. Ballard's leadership, selfless sacrifice, and courageous service to our nation. Lt. Ballard was an outstanding American and a great Californian.

Our thoughts and condolences go out to his mother Karen Meredith and father Tom Ballard and all his family.

RECOGNIZING 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLIED LANDING AT NORMANDY DURING WORLD WAR II

SPEECH OF

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 60th Anniversary of D–Day, the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II by American, British, Canadian and other Allied troops. Our nation's enduring gratitude goes out to the courageous veterans whose foresight and sacrifice brought the Allied forces perhaps the most crucial victory of World War II.

The 60th anniversary of D–Day commemorates a pivotal point in the war and a unique moment in time when coordination and valor forged unprecedented advancement of the Allied forces against the Nazis and their Axis powers. Operation Overlord, the most extensive amphibious operation ever to occur involved 153,000 members of the Allied Expeditionary Force who stormed five separate beaches at Normandy. It was a battle labeled 'The Great Crusade in Europe' by Allied Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower. Facing exceptional danger, 800 planes, full of airborne paratroopers carrying ninety to one hundred twenty pounds of extra weight on their back, invaded occupied Normandy with a mission to secure crucial high grounds, roads and bridges. In close succession, 30,000 vehicles charged the five separate beaches at Normandy, carrying soldiers who became the first to cross the formidable English Channel since 1688.

Poised to attack the disciplined German Army and seized with the loss of most of their radios and 60% of their supplies during landing, the men at D–Day could not rely on superior technology. In one of history's defining moments, the liberation of occupied France depended on human skill and will power, on anticipating the enemy and charging courageously forward. Ultimately, on D–Day, bravery in combat changed history. The soldiers of six valiant divisions met the most uncertain of

risks to defend the freedom we cherish today, suffering close to 9,000 casualties. As Winston Churchill said of his British troops, 'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.'

Today, as we remember the invasion of Normandy as the turning point of World War II, we commemorate what the defeat of Hitler's army symbolized to the United States and to the world, a landmark in the struggle for Liberty and Democracy.

June 6, 1944, marked the beginning of the end of Hitler's ambition for world domination.

In honoring the anniversary of this democratic touchstone, we acknowledge the legacy of America's historic charge—wars fought for truly just causes. We etch this day into our Nation's profound memory so that we may convey to new generations the respect that liberty commands and the gratitude we owe to courage.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL AZEVEDO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Paul Azevedo, a resident of Pacifica, California, located in my Congressional district, who passed away on May 9th. Mr. Azevedo was a popular columnist at the Pacifica Tribune, a local paper, a historian of his beloved town, and above all, a family man.

Mr. Azevedo was born in Sonoma County, California on March 20, 1931. He served in the U.S. Army and earned a degree from San Jose State University. Mr. Azevedo moved with his wife Lydia to picturesque Pacifica 41 years ago where they raised four children, Mike, Rena, Martin and Joane, in this picturesque Peninsula town.

Mr. Azevedo joined the Pacifica Tribune in 1966 as an ad salesman and proceeded to hold almost every imaginable job at the paper before eventually settling into his role as a columnist. Known as ''The Reactor'', Mr. Azevedo eloquently opined on all matters that affected the Peninsula. Sometimes he merely related historical anecdotes that he thought relevant to the present day. A bit of a maverick, he did not always write the conventional column, but inspired praise nonetheless for engaging his readers on a variety of diverse and interesting subjects.

Mr. Speaker, no one knew more about the Pacifica and no details escaped his steel trap of a mind. In the last “Reactor” column, his family recalled all of the places around town that he loved with no area left out.

As one would expect of a vocal columnist, Mr. Azevedo had strong opinions about politics, however despite those opinions his overriding desire was to insure that his beloved democracy was upheld. That is why in addition to writing his column, he also worked in the local election's office, proofreading election material in English, Chinese and Spanish and although not fluent in Chinese and Spanish, he spotted errors in the materials that fluent speakers overlooked by finding inconsistencies in the text. Mr. Azevedo also looked to preserve the natural beauty of Pacifica as a member of the Open Space Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Azevedo was as much apart of Pacifica as the fog that rolls in off the ocean and the waves that crash on his beloved beaches. Both his personality and his column will be sorely missed. I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to him, and all that he meant to family, friends, and neighbors on the Peninsula.

IN HONOR OF THOMAS REEFE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas Q. Reefe, whose lifelong dedication to the Santa Cruz community consists of over 35 years of volunteerism and leadership with local organizations. Tom will be retiring from his current position as Executive Director of Leadership Santa Cruz County where he has diligently worked to advance the interests of the organization for the betterment of the community for over 13 years.

Tom first became involved in local politics while attending UC Berkeley in the 1960's. He was soon recognized by many as a community organizer and anti-war activist. His education was interrupted by military service while he served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam. After a distinguished tour, Tom returned to receive his PhD in African History in 1974. Following the receipt of his degree, Torn taught History at the University of North Carolina. After a fruitful career as a professor, Tom accepted a position at the University of California Santa Cruz as Director of Career Services where he worked until 1993.

Beyond his extensive professional experience, Tom has been an integral part of the local Santa Cruz community as well. A member of the first graduating class of Leadership Santa Cruz in 1986, Tom has remained loyal to the organization since its inception. Due to his innovative and sustainable proposals, Leadership Santa Cruz has blossomed into a much relied upon organization within our community. Under his tutelage, over 600 members of our community, including members of my district staff, have been guided through an extensive course intended to outline the various facets that make up Santa Cruz County.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Tom on his much deserved retirement and thank him for his contribution to our society. Tom has continuously gone above and beyond the roles bestowed upon him and has left in his wake a legacy of community leadership. I wish him all the best in his retirement.

RECOGNIZING MR. DAVID SICKLER

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. David Sickler, a lifelong champion for working families.

Mr. Sickler serves as the Director of the Southern California State Building and Construction Trades Council. Under his leadership, Mr. Sickler has successfully advanced the goals of the Council and has proven to be one of the most talented and effective union organizers in the country. In particular, he is at the forefront of the national movement to promote and protect the rights of immigrant workers.

For over a decade, Mr. Sickler has served as Chair of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Labor Center's Advisory Committee. His dynamic and compassionate leadership on the Committee make him an excellent role model for people of all ages who seek social justice in their communities.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the UCLA Labor Center is a testament to the hard work and tireless leadership of David Sickler and so many others who have dedicated their lives to advancing the causes of working families in this nation. I salute David Sickler, and other great labor leaders such as Dolores Huerta, Reverend James Lawson, and Tom Rankin, for their commitment and determination to bring social justice to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the body to recognize labor leaders of the past, the UCLA Labor Center, and all union organizers throughout America.

TRIBUTE TO ARMY RESERVE SPECIALIST MICHAEL J. WIESEMANN

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pride and respect that I pay tribute to Army Reserve Specialist Michael J. Wiesemann for his bravery in the field of battle and his willingness to fight for his country. Specialist Wiesemann lost his life Saturday, May 29, 2004, in a non-combat related injury, while bravely serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom for the United States Army. His sacrifice will be remembered at funeral services on Wednesday, June 9, 2004, by a community that has been struck hard by the devastating loss of one of its own.

Specialist Wiesemann, 20, was born in Valparaiso, Indiana. He later moved to North Judson, Indiana, a small town with a population of fifteen hundred, and graduated from North Judson-San Pierre High School in 2002. He was known as a great artist with a witty sense of humor. After high school, Specialist Weisemann decided to join the Army Reserves with the hope that it would assist him financially with college, help him fulfill his dream of becoming an artist, and allow him to find himself through the discipline and order that it provides.

Michael's sacrifice for his country is a tribute to his dedication and willingness to put others before himself. Those who knew Michael best describe him as a kind, fun-loving person, who always wanted to help others. He ultimately gave his life while protecting his fellow Americans. His courage and heroism will always be remembered, and his sacrifice will forever live in the hearts and minds of those for whom he fought.

Specialist Wiesemann is survived by his mother, Karen Bubac, his stepfather, Robert Bubac, his father, Duwain Wilson, his brother, Travis Bubac, his half-sister, Tori Bubac, and

his fiancée Abigail Trusty, whom he planned to marry when he returned home from Iraq. These individuals were the heroes to a true patriot, so I rise today to honor them and recognize their sacrifice during these tumultuous times.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring a fallen hero, United States Army Reserve Specialist Michael J. Wiesemann. Specialist Wiesemann is the twenty-third service member from Indiana to sacrifice his life during Operation Iraqi Freedom, and his passing comes as a difficult setback to a community shaken by the realities of war. Specialist Wiesemann will forever remain a hero in the eyes of his family, his community, and his country; thus, let us never forget the sacrifice he made to preserve the ideals of freedom and democracy.

WELCOME HOME DUSTIN TULLER

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome home Army Staff Sergeant Dustin Tuller and to thank him for patriotically answering his nation's call to duty.

America has put our power at the service of principle. We believe that liberty is the design of nature, the direction of history, and that human fulfillment and excellence come in the responsible exercise of liberty. Last, we believe that freedom—the freedom we prize—is not for us alone, it is the right and the capacity of all mankind.

By definition, the success of freedom rests upon the choices and the courage of free peoples, and upon their willingness to sacrifice. In the trenches of World War I, through a two-front war in the 1940s, the difficult battles of Korea and Vietnam, to battling the faceless enemy in the war on terror and in missions of rescue and liberation on nearly every continent, Americans have amply displayed our willingness to sacrifice for liberty and freedom.

Just two days before Christmas, Dustin had just positioned his squad outside a building in Iraq to provide security during the raid when the soldiers came under fire. Despite being shot four times in the legs and pelvis, he returned gunfire and started looking for a concealed position. Soon after, Dustin arrived at a hospital and learned that he would have to have both legs amputated. Having hopes of becoming a physical education teacher, the interruption in his life has not deterred his plans.

On a daily basis, we are reminded of the tremendous costs that freedom often requires. Throughout the history of the United States of America, men, woman and families have given their all to further our constitutional hopes and dreams.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress; we are humbled by and appreciative of men, women and families like Dustin Tuller's who are willing to answer their nation's call.

Thank you Dustin, Alisha, Dillyn, Zachery, Dammyn, and Lexi. We all owe you a heartfelt debt of gratitude. Welcome Home.

RECOGNIZING FAITH IN ACTION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Faith in Action, a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the many dedicated individuals who serve in this interfaith volunteer caregiving program.

I had the pleasure of meeting with numerous volunteers from throughout my Congressional District during their visit to Washington, and I was uplifted and inspired by the stories they shared with me.

FAITH IN ACTION FOR CASS COUNTY

Esther is an 83-year-old woman who has osteoporosis and spinal fractures. She is a lovely lady who has lived alone for 30 years since her husband died, in a home built in 1908 in great need of repair. Esther has no children and is on a fixed income.

When she was diagnosed with spinal fractures, she was in a lot of pain and was told there was nothing she could do. She had lost hope. She first came to the attention of Faith in Action when the agency was told the water in her home was undrinkable. A septic system repairman told her he punctured her well and she should not drink the water. Faith in Action found a volunteer who brings her clean water every week. For years she used a flashlight to find her way in the bathroom, as the light fixture did not work. She feared asking a repairperson to help as another repairperson had taken her valuables. The Faith in Action AmeriCorps Vista Worker fixed her light fixture, and there is now a team of Faith in Action volunteers who takes her to the doctor, to the grocery store, and out to lunch. They clean her house, repair her furnace when needed and wrap her frozen pipes. Faith in Action is there for her whenever she needs help; she is always so grateful and occasionally pays $5 or $10 to Faith in Action.

Esther is determined to stay in her home so she can feed the deer and chipmunks. Faith in Action volunteers help to provide comfort and assistance so she can stay in her home as long as possible.

LAKES AREA INTERFAITH CAREGIVERS

Faith in Action in the Lakes Area received a call last fall from the wife of an 84-year-old veteran of 30 years and two wars. She stated that they needed a ramp because he is confined to a wheelchair, she has a bad back, and it is very difficult to get him out of the house. She even stated that she had dropped him down the cement front stairs onto the cement sidewalk the previous week.

This was in late November and within one week Faith in Action had six volunteers over and completed a ramp for them. It snowed the next day. Faith in Action received a nice thank you from her stating that they love the ramp, they feel much safer now, and her back feels much better.

Faith in Action also received a note a while ago thanking them for giving a woman a ride everyday for 18 days to see her husband in intensive care. She stated that without wonderful volunteers who brought her 30 miles in the morning and home again 30 miles in the afternoon, she would not have been able to visit her husband of 66 years before he died.

NORTHWOODS INTERFAITH CAREGIVERS ARE ESSENTIAL

Tessie has been a transportation volunteer for Northwoods Interfaith for nearly 4 years and has provided over 500 hours of priceless services to several Carereceivers. Not only has she made her car available when someone needed a ride to a medical appointment, to the bank, or to the grocery store, but she has also made herself available, as a friend, to each Carereceiver that she helps. When asking a Carereceiver what she thinks of Tessie, the Carereceiver responded:

"I consider Tessie to be my own special angel. I thank God for sending her every day. She is a true champion, and there's nothing she wouldn't do for me. For the past 3 years, Tessie has driven me to dialysis 3 times a week and even when she had to pick me up at 5:30 in the morning, she was always cheerful and kind. She helps me with errands, takes me out to eat when 1 don't feel good enough to cook a meal, and keeps me updated on our church news. She has shared her grandchildren with me, her pets, and her home. She is my family. I can't say enough about Tessie. She is a true example of volunteers at their extreme best."

FAMILY PATHWAYS SENIOR SERVICES

Every month volunteers are asked to report their activities with clients and turn in their mileage report so they can be reimbursed for their mileage and Family Pathways can tabulate statistics for funding sources. Vicki sent in her report and had driven 1,496 miles for the month. That was much higher than usual. The Volunteer Coordinator visited with Vicki and asked if she had to relinquish 2 of her 5 clients which ones would she be able to give up to another volunteer. After some discussion and consideration, she said, "Oh, I couldn't give up any of them." Her clients can't say enough positive things about Vicki and her unrelenting energy and willingness to help others. Vicki is 90 years old.

Family Pathways also assists a couple that lives in a trailer home in the country. He has severe dementia, she has diabetes and has left-sided weakness due to a stroke. Their children all work, and, although they live nearby, they wanted some company for their parents on a weekly basis. Family Pathways found an older couple that wanted to volunteer together. The Volunteer Coordinator brought the volunteer couple to their home to visit to see if it would be a good match. The couples began talking and visiting, and before long an hour had gone by. There was laughter, teasing, story telling and a whole bunch of good feeling around the room. Yes, it was a good match. This couple now goes out once a week to visit. They have driven them into town for shopping, helped plant flowers around their trailer and thoroughly enjoy their time together.

I am proud to rise on the floor today to commend these altruistic individuals and to recognize a program that is bringing together people of different faiths to care for their neighbors. Faith in Action was created in the spirit of community volunteerism and the nearly 1,000 interfaith volunteer caregiving programs that have developed across the country provide the balm of Gilead. The stories of changed lives as a result of their presence in the community has touched me and clearly provides hope to many individuals in need.

GENOCIDE IN SUDAN

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the record a letter sent to Secretary General Kofi Annan signed by 45 Members of Congress asking Mr. Annan to go to Darfur, Sudan, to end the genocide.

I would also like to submit for the record an article from the Washington Post, ''In Sudan, Staring Genocide in the Face.'' The author is Jerry Fowler, staff director of the Committee on Conscience, The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

We are staring genocide in the face. Will the world fail to act as it has so many times in the past? Over the next few weeks I will continue to submit stories from leading news sites on this issue. I want the world to know that when historians are looking back at the Darfur genocide and wondering why more was not done, there will be evidence in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that the world knew.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 4, 2004.

Hon. KOFI ANNAN,
Secretary General, United Nations
New York, NY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY GENERAL: We are extremely concerned that the crisis in Darfur, Sudan, has not received the international attention or response that is needed to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. With the rainy season just weeks away, the window of opportunity is closing.

The situation on the ground is deteriorating at an alarming rate. Urgent, immediate action is needed to prevent the deaths of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. Your going to Darfur would call to the world's attention the ongoing slaughter. Precious time is slipping away.

We greatly appreciate your leadership on this crisis but the situation calls for even bolder action from the United Nations. We urge you to go to Darfur and stand in solidarity with the people.

The international community must act swiftly. Failure to act will bring certain death to the thousands languishing in camps. The world will wake up 10 years from now and wonder why more was not done to protect humanity. The evidence is clear. We cannot say that we did not know.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Wolf; Donald M. Payne; Tom Lantos; Edward R. Royce; Henry J. Hyde; Christopher H. Smith; Sheila Jackson-Lee; Peter A. Defazio; Michael R. McNulty; Peter Deutsch; Lois Capps; Chris Bell; Wm. Lacy Clay; Martin T. Meehan; Michael M. Honda; Elijah E. Cummings; James P. McGovern; Raul M. Grijalva; Todd W. Akin; Vic Snyder; Barbara Lee.

Ken Calvert; Maurice D. Hinchey; Julia Carson; James T. Walsh; Wayne T. Gilchrest; Carolyn B. Maloney; Edolphus Towns; Michael E. Capuano; Mark Steven Kirk; Chris Van Hollen; Jesse L. Jackson; Sue Wilkins Myrick; Betty McCollum; Brad Sherman; Lucille Roybal-Allard; James P. Moran; Henry A. Waxman; Thomas G. Tancredo; Jo Ann Davis; Luis V. Gutierrez; Gerald D. Kleczka; Timothy V. Johnson; Nita M. Lowey; Sam Farr.

[From the Washington Post, June 6, 2004]

IN SUDAN, STARING GENOCIDE IN THE FACE

(By Jerry Fowler)

In the cool desert dawn on May 16, at the Touloum refugee camp in eastern Chad, 2-year-old Fatima put her hands on her stomach, groaned and died. Her mother, Toma Musa Suleiman, in describing the death to me the next day, said that Fatima had been sick for 10 days. By the time she died, her skin was pallid and felt like plastic—the effects of malnutrition.

I was seeing with my own eyes what I had been hearing about for several months: Children are dying almost every day in refugee camps in eastern Chad, despite a vigorous international effort to get food, water and other essentials to the more than 100,000 who have fled in fear from the Darfur region of neighboring Sudan.

They are among the 1 million Darfurians who have been displaced from their homes, most of whom are still in Sudan, according to aid groups.

Abukar Adam Abukar, a member of a community health team organized by Doctors Without Borders in the Iridimi refugee camp, one of half a dozen such sites, told me that seven children had died there between May 3 and May 14.

He took me to the dusty flat on the edge of the camp where some of them were buried, in a forlorn line of small mounds of earth.

Why did Toma and thousands like her leave their homes and walk for days through the desert, risking their own lives and those of their children? Their stories were remarkably consistent. Person after person in the camps told me that they had fled after attacks on their villages by Arab Janjaweed militias, who have burned hundreds of villages and killed thousands of civilians belonging to black African ethnic groups. To make matters worse, the Janjaweed are backed by the Sudanese government, which wants to put down rebels drawn from those tribes. Many of the refugees said that the Janjaweed had stolen their animals and other property and that relatives or neighbors, usually men and boys, had been killed before their eyes. The refugees fled with little more than the clothes on their backs and the few things they could load onto a donkey. Many also said they were attacked from the air by the Sudanese government's Antonov bombers, either in their villages or as they fled toward the border.

I went to Chad last month on behalf of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum's Committee on Conscience, which has issued a genocide warning for Sudan. Having now heard firsthand the refugees' accounts of the terror they faced in Sudan and of being driven into the desert, where their government is blocking assistance from the outside world, I have no doubt whatsoever that mass death will ensue in Darfur unless far more international assistance is immediately allowed to reach the displaced who are still there. In short, I fear the specter of genocide.

I interviewed refugees spread over hundreds of miles in eastern Chad. One woman, Hadiya Adam Ahmed, had crossed into Chad only two days before and was living under a tree near the remote border town of Bahai. Spread around her were her few remaining possessions: a blanket, some water jugs, a few bowls. She had left home without food and in two weeks of travel had depended on her fellow refugees for occasional handfuls of soaked sorghum for herself and her nine children. Hadiya had two bullet wounds in her right leg. She said she had been shot by a Sudanese soldier when she and a 17–year-old girl went to draw water from a well for themselves and others who were fleeing.

When asked why their villages were attacked and burned, most of the refugees said it was because of their black skin. They believe that the Khartoum-based government of President Omar Hassan Bashir wants to give their land to his Janjaweed allies who, like him, are Arab. Members of the Zaghawa, Masalit, Fur and other black African tribes will simply have to go. Like the Janjaweed, the Darfurians are Muslims. But culturally and ethnically they retain an African identity, of which they are proud. They also tend to be more settled than the nomadic Janjaweed. Racism undoubtedly does play a part in Bashir's support of the Janjaweed, as the blacks are seen as inferior.

Ironically, the prospects for peace in southern Sudan also contribute to the conflict. Fearing that an end to the generation-long rebellion in southern Sudan will divide access to the country's resources between the ruling elite in Khartoum and the southerners and condemn Darfur to permanent second-class status, some Darfurians launched an armed rebellion in early 2003. Khartoum responded by unleashing the Janjaweed and its own military on the black African civilian population. The result was what a team of U.N. investigators last month called a ''reign of terror.''

Those who have crossed into Chad are relatively lucky. An underfunded international relief effort by organizations such as Catholic Relief Services and Doctors Without Borders is providing some food, water, shelter and health care. For the displaced Darfurians who are still in Sudan, however, the situation is more dire. Khartoum has severely limited international access to them. And in the unforgiving desert, the stealing of food and animals, burning of homes and blockage of access to wells—in short, the campaign of the Janjaweed and the government—is tantamount to a death sentence. The U.S. Agency for International Development estimates that 350,000 Darfurians will die in the coming months unless the government in Khartoum allows international aid groups dramatically better access to the region.

That raises the question of genocide. Under the U.N. Genocide Convention, adopted in 1948 in the shadow of the Holocaust, genocide is defined as certain actions undertaken ''with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such.'' The actions include ''killing members of the group,'' ''causing serious bodily and mental harm to members of the group'' and—particularly relevant to Darfur—''deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part.'' The convention obliges parties to the treaty, including the United States and 130 other nations—to ''undertake to prevent and punish'' the crime of genocide.

In cases like Darfur, there is always a great deal of hand wringing about what is and is not genocide. But such discussion misses the point: A key element of the Genocide Convention is prevention. It calls for action once it is apparent that genocide is threatened. There is no need for an absolute determination, which is inevitably elusive, that genocide is underway.

And in Darfur there can be no doubt that genocide is threatened. As former U.S. Ambassador David Scheffer once said of Kosovo, there are ''indicators of genocide.'' Whatever the formulation, there is more than enough going on in Darfur to justify preventive action.

Time is of the essence. The rainy season will begin in the next few weeks, making access to Darfur—where major roads become impassable with flooding—difficult, if not impossible.

The government in Khartoum will do whatever it can to forestall any decisive international action. It is well practiced at giving the illusion of taking a step forward while really taking two steps backward. For example, it now is making a show of promising to streamline humanitarian access. But

the record suggests that the government simply cannot be trusted. Even as it was claiming that the situation in Darfur was stable, its Janjaweed allies killed several dozen people on May 22. Allowing better access to aid groups will mean little if the militias continue to run rampant in the countryside.

What is needed now is a U.N. Security Council resolution mandating unrestricted humanitarian access to Darfur and laying the groundwork for the displaced Darfurians to return home safely. The Security Council should invoke the collective obligation to prevent genocide as well as its authority to maintain international peace and security, which is threatened by Janjaweed incursions into Chad and conflicts between the Chadian and Sudanese militaries. A statement issued by the Security Council on May 25, expressing ''grave concern'' about Darfur, is a step in the right direction. But it is no substitute for a formal resolution.

The United States has been lobbying in the Security Council, but it cannot do it alone. Darfur presents an opportunity for Secretary General Kofi Annan to avoid a repetition of the United Nations' failures during the Rwanda genocide of a decade ago, when warnings of mass murder were ignored. Indeed, in marking the 10th anniversary of the start of the Rwanda genocide on April 7, Annan said that reports from Darfur filled him ''with a sense of deep foreboding.''

Since then, however, he has said little in public other than to welcome Khartoum's promise to ease restrictions on international relief. His reticence is all the more remarkable because other U.N. officials, such as Mukesh Kapila, until recently the top U.N. humanitarian official in Sudan, have been outspoken in sounding the alarm.

Annan must say, simply, ''This must stop'' and use all his skill, energy and influence to forge an international consensus to back up that statement. To do otherwise, to welcome empty gestures from perpetrators of the gravest abuses, merely encourages them to continue to murder and pillage.

During both the Holocaust and the Rwanda genocide, warnings were received and ignored. Today we say ''never again.'' The question now is whether we will ignore the warnings while the Africans of Darfur perish and then—once again—say ''never again.'' Or will we act while lives can still be saved?

SALUTING SERVICE ACADEMY STUDENTS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a tremendous honor to salute our soldiers of tomorrow—the service academy bound students of the Third District of Texas. This district of Texas is home to some of the best and the brightest young people.

I'm truly confident that they are ready to join the premier military force of the world. It is a privilege to send such fine young people on to our nation's prestigious service academies.

We lift them and their families up in prayer for their future service and ssacrifices.

God bless them and God bless America. I salute them.

The appointees and their hometowns follow.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—SERVICE ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Ryan Brence, Plano, Texas, Plano Senior High School; Katherine Palesky, Plano, Texas, Plano Senior High School; Steven Solaja, Dallas, Texas, Episcopal School of Dallas.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Travis Atkins, Allen, Texas, Allen High School; Michelle Ellenburg, Frisco, Texas Frisco High School.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

David Jung, Garland, Texas, Garland High School; Kelly Lewis, Plano, Texas, Plano West Senior High School; Christopher Mahan, Rowlett, Texas, Garland High School; Price Paramore, Allen, Texas, Allen High School; Blake Shaid, Richardson, Texas, Berkner High School; Theodore Shiveley, Plano, Texas, Plano East Senior High School; Aubrey Sperier, Frisco, Texas, Frisco High School.

U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Amy Harman, Garland, Texas, Naaman Forest High School; Robert Williams, Plano, Texas, Plano West Senior High School.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, the recently celebrated Memorial Day Holiday was a reminder for all Americans to unite behind our Commander-in-Chief and support our soldiers. The men and women who valiantly and selflessly fought to rid the world of the evil Iraqi regime and today continue in the fight against terrorism deserve our support and even more, our gratitude and admiration. Alabama has a strong representation in the war on terror through the activation of the Alabama Army and Air National Guard as well as our citizens who serve in the Armed Forces full time. Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom are noble pursuits that will protect the United States from the threat of terrorism and will bring democracy to a region of the world that so desperately needs assistance.

As the father of a Marine, I can sympathize with the concerns and fears faced by families of those who have loved ones fighting the global war on terrorism. In the unfortunate case where a member of our military sacrifices his or her life to preserve our values of liberty and freedom, it is our duty to offer sympathy and support for the family and friends of our fallen heroes. Nineteen Alabamians have made the ultimate sacrifice and will never be forgotten:

Aubrey Bell, Tuskegee.
John E. Brown, Troy.
Paul J. Bueche, Daphne.
Armed Cason, McCalla.
William Channell, Tuscaloosa.
Timothy M. Conneway, Enterprise.
Jeremy D. Foshee, Pisgah.
Charles G. Haight, Jacksonville.
Brian Hazelgrove, Fort Rucker.
Stephen D. Hiller, Opelika.
Howard Johnson, II, Mobile.
Phillip Johnson, Alabama.
Jason D. Jordan, Elba.
Cedric Lennon, West Blocton,
Mark O'Steen, Alabama.
Kelley Prewitt, Birmingham.
John T. Sims, Alexander City.
Christopher M. Taylor, Daphne.
Christopher R. Willoughby, Phoenix City.

As we remember the veterans of World War II who were known as the ''Greatest Generation'', those who have fallen in the war on terror remind us that our military and those who serve in it have not lost their greatness. I have the utmost respect for these servicemen and women and their families. God bless our troops.

RETIREMENT OF WILLIAM OROS

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the conclusion of an outstanding educator's career in the State of Connecticut. With the retirement of William Oros, Connecticut is losing a respected and dedicated educator who has committed more than three decades of his life to the enlightenment of Connecticut's youth.

Over 36 years of service to Connecticut education, Mr. Oros has left an everlasting impression on his students. From his direct contact with the youth of Connecticut's Northwest Corner as a science and math teacher in Cornwall, to his leadership as Supervising Principal at the Cornwall Consolidated Elementary School, Mr. Oros has deeply affected the lives of each of his pupils. His ability to influence the lives of young students has been unparalleled.

Moreover, Mr. Oros has achieved undying respect from his students and peers alike. Most recently, as Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the New Fairfield School District, Mr. Oros has worked with staff to develop in-service training programs and professional development for educators, as well as serving as a resource of support and assistance for individuals who serve in all areas of education. Mr. Oros' exemplary leadership throughout his extended career is an example for all to follow, not just in the field of education, but for anyone concerned with the future of our state and Nation.

The enthusiasm and dedication Mr. Oros displays towards the educating of the youth in Connecticut has been both commendable and contagious. It is imperative for individuals such as he to nurture the growth of tommorow's leaders. I wish Mr. Oros the best towards a happy and healthy retirement.

IN MEMORY OF GERTRUDE HOLDER

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to celebrate the memory of Gertrude Holder, who recently passed away on the 30th of May at the age of 85. Gertrude was a dedicated citizen who served her Nation and community throughout her life. A daughter of Russian immigrants, for 35 years Ms. Holder helped federal agencies of the United States better serve the public while employed by the General Services Administration. As a retiree, she continued to benefit her surrounding citizens. She could be often found volunteering to help voters at the polling place of her local senior citizens' center in Revere, Massachusetts.

A tribute to the vitality of her public service, her grandson served as a Congressional Page under the late Congressman Joseph Moakley. Unquestionably, her spirit of public service will be passed on to her daughter, son, five grandchildren, three great-grandchildren, and community.

HONORING MR. JAMES McILVAIN

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. James McIlvain upon his retirement after 37 years of service to Wayne-Westland Community Schools.

Mr. James McIlvain has had a long and distinguished career in academia. Following his graduation from Ohio State University where he developed a love of history, government and politics, James was led to the noble profession of teaching. Beginning his career in 1967 at Adams Junior High School, he taught United States History and Geography contributing to the education of countless students and enriching the lives of the students, families, staff and faculty around him. After advancing excellence in the classroom, James became a guidance counselor where he served as a role model promoting good character and helping students as they made the transition into adulthood. Undoubtedly, the everlasting legacy of James's work can be seen in the community, as he has helped create the future generation of leaders.

His wife, Susan, and his two daughters, Becky and Kelly, should be extremely proud of the undeniable mark he has left on the community. We at home will remember and always benefit from his dedication and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my sincere appreciation to Mr. James McIlvain upon his retirement as a John Glenn High School Guidance Counselor and for his fine service to our country.

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA ALL-AMERICA CITY AWARD

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the people of Concord, North Carolina as they compete for the 2004 All-America City Award.

It has been my distinct honor to represent the people of Concord since I was first elected to represent the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina. This opportunity is especially dear to me because this is my home town and where much of my family still resides. In fact, my family has called Concord home for decades, and we have had the privilege of watching this community grow. Concord personifies the term, ''Southern Hospitality,'' and is home to some of the most engaging, welcoming, and civically responsible citizens in the state of North Carolina.

Through the close relationships I have forged with the citizens of Concord, and the pride I have in this community, it is truly an honor for me to highlight this great city today. Because of Concord's hard work, the rest of America is getting to see the positive spirit of accomplishment that I have been fortunate to witness my entire life.

The All-America City Award is a 55-year-old program sponsored by the National Civic League that recognizes civic excellence. The Award is given annually to 10 communities that exemplify and display a positive spirit of grassroots involvement and collaborative problem solving in an effort to better their community.

The current nominees, including Concord, exhibit the American spirit of hard work and cooperation as they seek to identify and correct community-wide challenges. Concord is a community where citizens, businesses, volunteers, and government officials work together to address issues that are vitally important to their citizens. Concord should take pride in the fact that they are in contention for recognition by this national organization for their hard work. Truly, Concord is a great example for other communities to emulate as other communities seek to overcome the many challenges that face all communities, large or small.

To qualify for the All-American City Award, Concord representatives first had to submit a detailed application highlighting the city's three most pressing challenges. They are: addressing the medical needs of the uninsured and underinsured, eliminating substandard housing in the community, and extending the mentoring and civic responsibility of the Boys and Girls Club of Concord. Programs such as the Community Care Plan, Cabarrus Housing Partners, and the Boys and Girls Club of America have been designed and implemented to ensure these aforementioned areas are addressed.

I am pleased to represent such a fine community where the citizens come together to solve problems at a local level rather than waiting on someone else to fix things. A wise man once said that there are three types of people in this world: those who watch what happens, those who make things happen, and those who wonder what happened. Rest assured, the people of my home town, Concord, North Carolina are people who make good things happen. It is my honor and privilege to represent these good folks and I am hopeful the National Civic League will recognize the City of Concord's success by awarding them the All-America City Award.

HONORING THE OCEANSIDE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 2004

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Class of 2004 graduates of Oceanside High School in Oceanside, CA and to wish the students continued success as they pursue their dreams and goals.

I would like to also extend a special thanks to Superintendent Kenneth Noonan, Principal Kimo Marquardt and to all of the teachers and administrators who contribute to the quality educational experience that students receive at Oceanside High School. It is through the hard work and caring of these leaders that students are able to graduate from Oceanside High School with the tools they need to become successful members of society and future leaders in our communities. I commend and congratulate you all.

Mr. Speaker, Oceanside High School is a great example of how a public school should work. Students at Oceanside High School have the opportunity to learn a challenging academic curriculum in a positive learning environment that stresses the importance of civic responsibility and cultural diversity. It is important that our future leaders receive a strong education, work ethic, and an awareness of our global society—Oceanside High School has succeeded in providing the students with this knowledge.

The graduates of Oceanside High School have taken an important step forward today as they don their cap and gown and walk across the stage to accept their diplomas. Each student graduating today has the potential to achieve great success and it is up to each one of them to determine how they are going to make a difference in our communities. I congratulate you all for your accomplishment today and encourage you to pursue your goals and continue to build on the knowledge you have learned.

Your accomplishments at Oceanside High School have opened many doors for you. From this point forward, the only limits on your future are those you place on yourself—anyone who says otherwise is wrong. If you have the determination, are equipped with knowledge and you outline a goal, you have the ability to accomplish great things. Again. I congratulate the Class of 2004 and wish you all continued success.

HONORING MRS. BARBARA WHITE

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mrs. Barbara White upon her retirement after nearly 40 years of service to the citizens of the City of Garden City, Michigan and the students of Garden all City Public Schools.

Barbara White began her career in the Garden City Public School District in 1964 where she served as Head Secretary for Memorial, Maplewood, Cambridge, and Marquette Elementary Schools. Over the next 23 years, she contributed to the education of the countless students enriching the lives of the students, families, staff and faculty around her. Following her retirement in 1987, Mrs. White was elected to the Garden City School Board. During her tenure as a Board Member, she served on the Finance, Facilities, and Policy Committees where she helped to create and implement policies that would educate and prepare students to be knowledgeable, responsible, contributing citizens. Serving 16 years on the school board, she tirelessly acted as an advocate for an intellectually alive and meaningful curriculum for all students in Garden City Public Schools.

Her husband, Dwight, and her sons, Glen, Howard, and Noel, should be extremely proud

of the undeniable mark she has left on the community. We at home will fondly remember and always benefit from her dedication and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my sincere appreciation to Mrs. Barbara White upon her retirement from Garden City Public Schools and for her fine service to our country.

IN HONOR OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MICHAEL J. DELANEY

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the meritorious service of Lieutenant Colonel Michael J. Delaney to our Army and our nation. Lieutenant Colonel Delaney will soon complete 23 years of service and has distinguished himself as an outstanding American Soldier I have worked with LTC Delaney during the past several years during his time in the Army Office of Legislative Liaison and have had the privilege to travel with him. He will retire on August 1, 2004.

Most recently, LTC Delaney served as a congressional liaison for the United States Army. This position holds great importance as these individuals are often the "voice" of the Army for Congressional Members. I have often asked LTC Delaney for his advice, thoughts, opinions or help matters concerning the US Army, and he has always provided the highest level of professionalism and service to me. Perhaps this assignment was preordained, however, as Lieutenant Colonel Delaney's wife, Susan, and mother-in-law, Shirley, both served on the staffs of several Senators.

Over his 23 years of selfless service, Lieutenant Colonel Delaney served in many command and staff positions worldwide. As a junior officer, he stood at the forefront of freedom during the Cold War in Germany and earned his wings as an aviator, qualifying on a variety of rotary wing and fixed wing aircraft. During Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Lieutenant Colonel Delaney commanded an aviation unit based at Fort Belvoir. Despite the wide dispersion of his unit throughout the combat theater, they were able to successfully accomplish their mission due to his exceptional and inspirational leadership. Lieutenant Colonel Delaney has since served in a variety of positions of increasing responsibility throughout the continental United States.

Lieutenant Colonel Delaney's work as a legislative liaison and as the Chief of the Programs Division enabled the Army to provide this Congress the information we need to accomplish our constitutional duties. His efforts have been exceptional and noteworthy in working with Congress during a critical time as the Army undertook Transformation, in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, and during our current efforts with the Global War on Terrorism. Throughout this critical time Lieutenant Colonel Delaney has fostered a personal relationship between members of Congress and the United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Delaney represents the epitome of what the Army seeks in a congressional liaison and the country expects from our officers. His dedication to soldiers, commitment to excellence, and performance of duty have been extraordinary throughout his career. As he pursues new endeavors and challenges, I wish LTC Mike Delaney well and ask God to bless him and his family.

PROPER PERSPECTIVE ON THE PADILLA CASE

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Justice Department recently released information about the alleged offenses of Jose Padilla, described by the Deputy Attorney General as "a trained, funded, and equipped terrorist."

If the allegations are accurate—and I have no reason to doubt them—that description seems very apt. But that cannot be the end of the story.

That's because, as the Rocky Mountain News notes, Jose Padilla is something else as well—"an American citizen who was arrested on U.S. soil two years ago and who thus enjoys, or should enjoy, certain rights—including the right to either be charged with a crime or freed from detention."

But, as the same editorial correctly points out, "Instead, he still faces no charges, and the legality of his imprisonment awaits a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court."

When this case was considered by the Supreme Court, the Administration argued that by passage of Public Law 107–40, a resolution "to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States," Congress authorized such detentions. But as one who voted for that resolution, I disagree with that interpretation of its terms.

Here, too, I share the view of the Rocky Mountain News that "surely Congress did not mean to grant the executive branch unchecked discretion over the imprisonment of Americans for as long as the war against Islamic jihadists continues. That would amount to the suspension of a fundamental right for years—perhaps for generations, for all we know."

And I share the hope that the Supreme Court will "reaffirm the right of citizens—every citizen—to full and timely access to legal counsel and the judicial system. And that includes even those who may have been in league with international terrorists and who planned to blow up high-rise apartment buildings on their behalf."

For the benefit of our colleagues, I attach the full text of the editorial cited above:

[From the Rocky Mountain News, June 3, 2004]

PADILLA'S PLOTS DON'T NEGATE HIS RIGHTS

We are perfectly willing to entertain the likelihood that the Justice Department's latest portrayal of alleged terrorist Jose Padilla is accurate, including the monstrous plan to blow up high-rise apartment buildings. Padilla met with top al-Qaida leaders, according to Deputy Attorney General James Comey, discussed detonating a "dirty bomb" in the United States and finally agreed to a scheme involving apartment buildings. He would rent rooms in several complexes, seal them and fill them with natural gas, and detonate them all at once.

Padilla is "a soldier of our enemy, a trained, funded and equipped terrorist" who accepted "an assignment to kill hundreds of innocent men, women and children," Comey told reporters this week, and the description sounds about right. But Padilla is something else, too: an American citizen who was arrested on U.S. soil two years ago and who thus enjoys, or should enjoy, certain rights—including the right to either be charged with a crime or freed from detention. Instead, he still faces no charges, and the legality of his imprisonment awaits a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court.

With its latest revelations, the Justice Department obviously is seeking to influence public opinion and perhaps even the court itself, although we don't begrudge it the attempt. But the new information fails to alter the basic problem with designating U.S. citizens arrested in this country as "enemy combatants" for purposes of removing them from normal criminal justice procedures and then interrogating them over lengthy periods of time without benefit of counsel. If the president's say-so is enough to have kept Padilla in custody for two years without a criminal charge, then nothing in principle prevents any one of us from the same fate. Federal agents have been known to arrest the wrong people, after all, and then to resist admitting their mistakes.

Fortunately, Padilla's case is apparently unique in the war on terror, despite routine claims that the Bush administration tramples indiscriminately on constitutional rights. Another U.S. citizen who also has been held in a Navy brig without normal access to counsel, Yaser Esam Hamdi, was captured in Afghanistan by the Northern Alliance. He too deserves full constitutional protections, in our view, but there is at least some sense in which being arrested at O'Hare Airport and then held incommunicado for months on end, as Padilla was, is more worrisome for civil liberties than being treated in the same fashion after capture in a foreign combat zone.

We realize courts in this nation's past have said Congress has the authority to suspend certain civil liberties during wartime emergencies. Moreover, a congressional joint resolution passed after 9/11 authorized the president "to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States." But surely Congress did not mean to grant the executive branch unchecked discretion over the imprisonment of Americans for as long as the war against Islamic jihadists continues. That would amount to the suspension of a fundamental right for years—perhaps for generations, for all we know.

No, the Supreme Court must reaffirm the right of citizens—every citizen—to full and timely access to legal counsel and the judicial system. And that includes even those who may have been in league with international terrorists and who planned to blow up high-rise apartment buildings on their behalf.

A HERO RETURNS TO NORMANDY

HON. STEVEN C. LaTOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday the world marked the 60th Anniversary of D-Day in Normandy. President Bush, Queen Elizabeth, and other world leaders were there, but the true heroes were those whose sacrifice is reflected by the sea of white

crosses, and the surviving veterans who returned to France some six decades later. Glen Dunlap, 86, of Chardon Township was one of those veterans to return to Normandy.

Glen Dunlap served as a U.S. Army staff sergeant in World War II. There were a number of young guys who served from our area, and from Hambden and Concord townships, particularly. Even though Glen was in his early 20s, Mr. Speaker, he was considered the elder statesman of the group. The local guys actually called him ''Pop.''

Glen Dunlap worked hard, put his own life in danger every single day, and had his men's backs. He was the guy who made sure that supplies got from the factory to the foxhole, and he's part of what Tom Brokaw calls ''The Greatest Generation.'' Glen was away at war for 2 years, and left behind his wife, a daughter and his two boys. When he returned home, he resumed his life and work, raised his family, and never once complained. He felt blessed to have survived when so many didn't.

On Saturday, Glen and 99 other Americans who traveled to Normandy were awarded the French Legion of Honor Medal, which is akin to our Congressional Medal of Honor. It is the highest honor bestowed by the French government and rarely is given to foreigners.

No one is more deserving of this award than Glen Dunlap, who fought for the survival of democracy. On behalf of the 14th Congressional District of Ohio, I thank Glen Dunlap for his service to our country, and congratulate him on receiving the Legion of Honor Medal. May God bless Glen Dunlap and his family, and may He bless the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING SHERRI AND ROBERT VINES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE IN SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to recognize Sherri and Robert Vines for more than 30 years of community service in San Bernardino County, California. The Vines, who are being honored with the Norman F. Feldheym Award from Congregation Emanu El in our community, exemplify the volunteerism that is the backbone our American communities.

Currently the President of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of San Bernardino County, Robert Vines has been serving his Congregation and his community for 30 years. Robert has been a respected member of the California State Bar since 1973 and served as the Deputy District Attorney for the County of San Bernardino from 1973–1975. As a member of Congregation Emanu El, Robert has served in a number of important positions, including Financial Secretary of the entire Congregation.

His wife Sherri has served Congregation Emanu El in many capacities, including teaching at the School of Jewish Living, chairing the Community Sedar and three terms as Sisterhood President.

Mr. Speaker, together they have been leading members of their community serving as officers in the Arrowhead United Way, as host family for the Western Regional Little League Tournament, and as coaches in the local Little League and AYSO. They have contributed their skills and resources to programs of Congregation Emanu El, including sponsoring temple events and serving as a host family for NFTY Conclave.

Sherri and Robert Vines will receive the Rabbi Norman F. Feldheym Award on June 12, 2004 on the 113th anniversary of the founding of their Congregation. They are certainly deserving of the award, which pays tribute to members who most closely resemble the Rabbi Feldheyin's qualities of love and loyalty to the synagogue, service to the community, and personal traits of humility, kindness, care and love. Please join me, Mr. Speaker, in recognizing Sherri and Robert for their outstanding service to their community.

CONGRATULATING THE CHESTNUT RIDGE LIONS CLUB ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Chestnut Ridge Lions Club on its 50th Anniversary and to recognize the club's unyielding service to the community.

The selfless desire to help those in need is rare throughout the world, yet here in America the culture of charitable giving thrives. This is a nation that takes enormous pride in its legacy of generosity and equality. It is out of this legacy that numerous organizations have sprouted and grown upon the foundation of service to others.

At its inception, the Chestnut Ridge Lions Club adopted the creed, ''we serve,'' which reflects the very cornerstone upon which this nation was built. Since 1954, the club has maintained its commitment to service by contributing to countless scholarship funds, school activities, and community projects. Members of the club have worked tirelessly to improve the community in any way possible and have dedicated much of their time to inspiring children to make their mark in society.

Without the Chestnut Ridge Lions Club, numerous high school students would not have gone to college, countless public works projects would have remained incomplete, and many of those in need would still be without aid. Additionally, the festivities organized to celebrate holidays, the changing of seasons, and local milestones have provided an atmosphere in which the community has been able to strengthen its cohesion as well as its culture.

The legacy of service that instills a unique pride in the hearts of every American citizen has penetrated the walls of the Chestnut Ridge Lions Club and influenced the lives of scores of people. For its commitment to the citizens of Pennsylvania throughout the last 50 years, I am extremely grateful to the Chestnut Ridge Lions Club.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE OF NANCY OSTAPOWICZ TO THE RESIDENTS OF MICHIGAN'S THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to one of my staffers, Nancy Ostapowicz, who last month retired after serving the residents of West Michigan for 25 years.

As most of us know, being a staff member in a Congressional district office is often a thankless and relatively anonymous job. They usually do not receive the credit they deserve for a job well-done, and all too often they must deal with concern, frustration or anger of constituents who are upset by government actions or have been ill-treated by the bureaucratic system.

Nancy, who has directed my constituent services since I joined Congress in 1993, handled such situations with incredible aplomb, working tirelessly and compassionately with the people who contacted our Grand Rapids office in search of assistance. I was fortunate to have inherited Nancy, as she first started working for Congressman Hal Sawyer in 1979, then continued with Congressman Paul Henry when he took office in 1985.

Over the past quarter-century, Nancy helped literally thousands of people with a wide variety of problems too numerous to list here today, although it is safe to say that she was especially gratified by her efforts helping immigrants and reuniting families so that they could come to the United States and pursue the American dream.

Without a doubt, Nancy's biggest legacy is that those thousands of people would be willing to line up and thank her for the help she gave them. She has served so many people over the years that it is not unusual to see someone walk up to Nancy to thank her for assistance that she provided 10 or 20 years ago.

And so, today, add me to the list of people who have said ''Thank you'' to Nancy Ostapowicz. Others will ably do her job, but no one can ever replace her.

Congratulations, Nancy, on a fine career of public service, and best wishes to you and Dan in your retirement.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING FIREFIGHTERS, POLICE, PUBLIC SERVANTS, CIVILIANS, AND PRIVATE BUSINESSES WHO RESPONDED TO DEVASTATING FIRE IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ON MARCH 26, 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I rise today in support of H. Res. 612, introduced by my colleague from Virginia, Mr. CANTOR.

On March 26, 2004, there were a series of devastating fires in Richmond, Virginia. The

first fire began shortly after 12:30, and spread quickly. Wind gusting to nearly 20 mph blew burning debris onto other buildings.

The fires resulted in the destruction of numerous buildings and property, and spread through city blocks and a section of the Virginia Commonwealth University campus. A total of 29 buildings suffered damage, with 19 being condemned by either water or structural damage. Yet, the destruction and damage could certainly have been worse. It was only through the combined efforts of the firefighters who responded to the scene that the fire was contained as quickly as it was. Local firefighters who initially answered the call were later assisted by firefighters from fire stations throughout the region. There were about 200 firefighters on the scene, along with 50 pieces of equipment. Together, they worked to defeat the blaze—and fought the challenging wind, smoke and heat conditions in order to save the remaining area. We thank them today for their heroic efforts to contain the damage and to protect human lives.

It is appropriate for us to also recognize the efforts of the police on March 26th. As always, they were instrumental in keeping our citizens safe. For example, they evacuated several buildings and about 50 nearby homes, going door to door.

And last, today, we recognize the countless private citizens, volunteers and organizations that—along with the firefighters, police, and public servants—worked as a seamless team preserving and protecting human lives, defending property, and providing food and comfort to all affected.

All of these individuals deserve our recognition, and our gratitude. They met their community's call to duty by providing brave and steadfast assistance and upholding the finest traditions of the Commonwealth of Virginia. We, and all Americans, thank you for your supreme efforts.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, James Vincent DePierri was a soldier of the greatest generation and one of my constituents. He passed away on August 7, 2000. The following eulogy was written by his son-in-law, Dalton Smith, and delivered at the funeral by his son, Jim DePierri.

JAMES VINCENT DEPIERRI—SOLDIER, SURVIVOR

He was only 21 years old that cloudy overcast day. It was the 6th of June, 1944. He had been anxiously waiting just offshore for hours that seemed like days. Men beside him were saying prayers and writing their last letters to their loved ones, for they knew what lay before them that fateful day, D-Day—the Allied Invasion of Normandy. Thousands of American soldiers died that day on the beaches of Normandy, the worst casualties having been inflicted on Omaha Beach. As luck would have it, that is where a young soldier named James Vincent DePierri would be going ashore.

Young Jim DePierri would be lucky that day. He survived one of the worst battles and the greatest infliction of casualties the United States Armed Forces has ever endured. Jim DePierri was a survivor.

It no doubt comes as news to even his closest friends that Jim was even in World War II, much less that he was one of those brave souls who stormed Omaha Beach on D-Day. Jim was not the kind to brag of his exploits or for that matter even mention his experience. It would probably also be news that Jim DePierri participated in 4 other of the major battles of World War II, including the Battle of the Bulge. Jim DePierri was a survivor.

It may be that having seen so many of his fellow soldiers die all around him that Jim considered every day he had on earth thereafter to be a blessing. His service to the church may have been his way of trying to silently repay what I am sure he believed to be a gift from God, the gift of life.

The real benefactors of that gift are here today embodied in his children, Carol, Patty, Jim and Sharon along with the love of his life, his wife, Rose, and their grandchildren.

His first grandson, my son Jordan Vincent Smith, asked me one day if Papa Jim had been in the war. When we inquired, we were astonished to learn of how much Jim, who never spoke of the war, was involved in World War II. That was many years ago, but I had read of soldiers who had never received their medals, so I gave the information to Jim and he wrote off to the Army. What came back was a box full of medals, that would have filled the chest of any soldier's uniform, including a medal for 114 days of duty on the front lines. But you would have never known from Jim that he had even been in the Army.

It has been said that his was the greatest generation. With quiet heroes like Jim DePierri, a man of character, determination and forthrightness, there is no doubt in my mind that his was the greatest generation.

Those of my generation can only read about or see the film of those great battles. To have been there was clearly a privilege. They considered it their duty. A duty owed to one's country that those of us who were not there can only imagine. That is not to say that we should forget or let pass into distant memory, the heroes of this country. Soon they will all be gone, but to those of you who knew Jim DePierri, who know a silent hero like Jim, or who may have been one of those fortunate souls to have been afforded the honor of fighting for their country and the freedom that we now enjoy, please do not let another day go by without thanking them and their generation of heroes or knowing how much you are appreciated.

Luckily, we had the opportunity to thank Jim. On the 50th anniversary of D-Day, we took Jim and Rose out to dinner, without saying why (I am not sure I even told his daughter, Patty, my wife). The Italian restaurant was full that evening, but I took it upon myself to stand up, get the attention of the whole restaurant and propose a toast to Jim DePierri and all of the soldiers who risked their lives for us on that 6th day of June 1944. Jim was embarrassed, but glad someone cared.

In subsequent years, I would send Jim clippings of editorials on Veterans Day and subsequent anniversaries of D-Day. He would not say anything to anyone else, except maybe Rose, but he always appreciated someone remembering.

Today we are here to remember Jim DePierri, a soldier, a survivor, that most never heard of, but without whom we may not be here today enjoying the freedom he helped to preserve.

Thank you Jim DePierri and I will assure you that your grandchildren and all future generations will remember their grandfather and great grandfather and his service to his country.

Jim DePierri, a hero, of the greatest generation.

NORTHWEST INDIANA FEDERATION OF LABOR AFL–CIO

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate some of the most dedicated and skilled workers in Northwest Indiana. The Northwest Indiana Federation of Labor AFL–CIO will recognize these individuals for their dedication during a banquet to be held at the Avalon Manor Banquet Hall in Hobart, Indiana, on Thursday, June 10, 2004. These individuals, in addition to the other Northwest Indiana Federation of Labor members who have served Northwest Indiana so diligently for such a long period of time, are a testament to the exemplary American worker: loyal, dedicated, and hardworking.

Mr. Johnathan Comer will receive the Old Warrior Award. Mr. Comer was the first African American to be elected to a major basic steel local—Youngstown Sheet & Tube, USWA 1011. He has spent many years dedicating his life to the interests of the labor community as well as his community in Northwest Indiana. The years of hard work he has put forth are a true inspiration to all.

Mr. Robert Cashman will receive the George Meany Award. Mr. Cashman has contributed graciously to the youth of our community. His dedication and devotion to the youth of our nation is a goal we should all strive to achieve.

Ms. Robin Rich is being honored with the Service to Labor Award. She has been a devoted organizer for the United States Steelworkers of America in District 7. Ms. Rich is a bold, strong, and loyal person, and is willing to fight for what she believes in. She has organized various events and programs for USWA District 7. Ms. Rich has given her time and effort selflessly to the people of Northwest Indiana and Illinois throughout her career.

Mr. Bob Anadell is being honored with the Community Service Award. Bob has spent nearly 40 years dedicating his life to the interests of Local 697 as well as his community in Northwest Indiana. His career at Loom 697 has allowed him the opportunity to touch the lives of numerous people.

Portage Mayor Doug Olson and City Council Members Elizabeth Modesto, David Fagen, David Highlands, Ed Gottschling, Richard Turnak, Mark Oprisko, and Olga Velazquez, are being honored with the Union Label Award. The exceptional service they have provided to the community deserves our admiration and respect. The dedication and commitment these elected officials have demonstrated for their community is exemplary of the values we cherish in Northwest Indiana.

David Chlebek is being honored with the 23rd Annual President's Award. David is a fine example of the tenets embodied by those who have dedicated their lives to enhancing the well being of workers throughout Northwest Indiana. He has mastered his trade and has consistently performed at the highest level throughout his hard work and self sacrifice.

Northwest Indiana has a rich history of excellence in its craftsmanship and loyalty by its tradesmen. These individuals are all outstanding examples of these qualities. They have demonstrated their loyalty to both the union and the community through their hard work and self-sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating these dedicated, honorable, and outstanding citizens, in addition to all the hardworking union men and women in America. I am proud to represent such dedicated men and women in Congress. Their hard labor and resolute courage are the achievement and fulfillment of the American dream.

HONORING CORPORAL DENNISON

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Corporal LaVerne Dennison, a World War II veteran who fought bravely to protect our freedom and to keep the world safe for democracy.

On June 5, 2004, 1 had the pleasure of recognizing Corporal Dennison for his heroism and bravery as a U.S. Soldier who fought with the Army-Airforce in the Second World War from September 11, 1942 until January 3, 1946.

During his service in the Pacific theater, Corporal Dennison developed a reputation for deadly accuracy with the M9A1 bazooka. For this he earned the nickname ''Deadhead'' among his comrades. He fought bravely and honorably throughout his service and made a significant contribution to the Allied cause.

I had the honor of presenting Corporal Dennison with medals he earned during his service to our Nation. They include the Army Good Conduct Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with four Bronze Service Stars, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Philippine Liberation Medal.

I am humbled by the courage and service of Corporal Dennison, a true American patriot. I am thankful for the gift of freedom that he fought to protect.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6595–S6637

Measures Introduced: Four bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2509–2512, S. Res. 372, and S. Con. Res. 116. **Page S6628**

Measures Passed:

Adjournment Resolution: Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 116, providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and the House of Representatives. **Page S6635**

Honoring Former President Reagan—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for the consideration of a resolution relative to the death of former President Reagan, at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 9, 2004, and the Senate then proceed to a vote on the resolution. **Page S6635**

Messages From the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

A communication from the President of the United States officially notifying the Congress of the United States of the death of former President Ronald Reagan; which was ordered to lie on the table. (PM—84) **Pages S6627–28**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Luis Luna, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Kenneth Francis Hackett, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years. (New Position)

Christine Todd Whitman, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years. (New Position)

Charles Graves Untermeyer, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the State of Qatar.

Douglas L. McElhaney, of Florida, to be Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Aldona Wos, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Estonia.

William T. Monroe, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Bahrain.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

4 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy. **Pages S6635–37**

Executive Communications: **Page S6628**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S6628–30**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S6630–33**

Additional Statements: **Pages S6626–27**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Pages S6633–34**

Authority for Committees To Meet: **Page S6634**

Privilege of the Floor: **Page S6634**

Adjournment: Senate met at 9:45 a.m., and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Ronald Wilson Reagan, 40th President of the United States, in accordance with S. Res. 371, adjourned at 6:10 p.m., until 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 9, 2004. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6635.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATION

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Suedeen G. Kelly, of New Mexico, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Bingaman, testified and answered questions in her own behalf.

NATIONAL PARKS/HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks concluded a hearing to examine S. 931, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a program to reduce the risks from and mitigate the effects of avalanches on visitors to

units of the National Park System and on other recreational users of public land, S. 1678, to provide for the establishment of the Uintah Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, S. 2140, to expand the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park, S. 2287, to adjust the boundary of the Barataria Preserve Unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in the State of Louisiana, and S. 2469, to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide appropriation authorization and improve the operations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, after receiving testimony from Senators Stevens and Bennett; Tom L. Thompson, Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Janet Snyder Matthews, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; John L. Nau III, Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Karen Krieger, Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, Salt Lake City; and David Hamre, Alaska Railroad Corporation, Anchorage.

MEDICARE DRUG CARD

Committee on Finance: Committee held a hearing to examine the implementation of the Medicare-Approved Drug Discount Card and the Transitional Assistance Program, enacted into law as part of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, focusing on how to deliver savings to participating beneficiaries, including mail order services, price shopping and negotiating power, card monitoring, and prescription drug cost comparisons, receiving testimony from Mark B. McClellan, Administrator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services; Thomas Snedden, Pennsylvania Department of Aging, Harrisburg; Kris Gross, Iowa Senior Health Insurance Information Program, Des Moines; Robert M. Hayes, Medicare Rights Center, New York, New York; and Mark Merritt, Pharmaceutical Care Management Association, and James B. Firman, National Council on Aging, both of Washington, D.C.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

DIETARY SUPPLEMENT SAFETY ACT

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia concluded a hearing to examine the challenges and successes the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has experienced since the passage of the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994, after receiving testimony from Robert E. Brackett, Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; Alice M. Clark, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi; Ronald M. Davis, Henry Ford Health System Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Detroit, Michigan, on behalf of the American Medical Association; Charles W.F. Bell, Consumers Union, Bruce Silverglade, Center for Science in the Public Interest, and Annette Dickinson, Council for Responsible Nutrition, all of Washington, D.C.; and Anthony L. Young, Kleinfeld, Kaplan, and Becker, LLP, Silver Spring, Maryland, on behalf of the American Herbal Products Association.

ARTHRITIS EPIDEMIC

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Aging concluded a hearing to examine the current and future impact of arthritis, focusing on preventing, controlling and curing arthritis and the opportunities public health has to make a difference in reducing the pain and disability associated with arthritis, including S. 2338, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for arthritis research and public health, after receiving testimony from Joe Sniezek, Director, Arthritis Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Susana Serrate-Sztein, Chief, Rheumatic Diseases Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, National Institutes of Health, both of the Department of Health and Human Services; Deborah Rothman, Shriners Hospital for Children, Springfield, Massachusetts, on behalf of the American College of Rheumatology; John H. Klippel, Arthritis Foundation, Atlanta, Georgia; KaLea Kunkel, Oregon, Missouri, and Virg Jones, Kansas City, Kansas.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS ACT AUTHORIZATION

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 2436, to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act of 1974, after receiving testimony from Quanah Crossland Stamps, Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health and Human Services; John E. Echohawk, Native American Rights Fund, Boulder, Colorado; and Leonard J. Smith, Jr., A & S. Tribal Industries, Poplar, Montana.

DOJ TERRORISM OVERSIGHT

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine activities of the Department of Justice, relating to the department's strategic plan and its ongoing implementation to prevent terrorism, after receiving testimony from John Ashcroft, Attorney General, Department of Justice.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights concluded a hearing to examine the place of religion in civil society, and the protections the U.S. Constitution guarantees to religious expression in the public square, after receiving testimony from Senators Shelby and Landrieu, and Representative Edwards; William ''Barney'' Clark, Balch Springs Senior Center, Balch Springs, Texas; J. Brent Walker, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, and Vincent Phillip Muñoz, American Enterprise Institute, both of Washington, D.C.; Roy S. Moore, former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Alabama, Birmingham; Kelly Shackelford, Liberty Legal Institute, Plano, Texas; Richard W. Garnett, Notre Dame Law School, South Bend, Indiana; Melissa Rogers, Wake Forest University Divinity School, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Nashala Hearn, Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Steven Rosenauer, Bradenton, Florida.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 7 public bills, H.R. 4521–4527; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 444–445, and H. Res. 663–666, were introduced. **Pages H3820–21**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H3821**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 4226, to amend title 49, United States Code, to make certain conforming changes to provisions governing the registration of aircraft and the recordation of instruments in order to implement the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment, known as the ''Cape Town Treaty'', amended (H. Rept. 108–526491); **Page H3820**

H.R. 4012, to amend the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 to permanently authorize the public school and private school tuition assistance programs established under the act (H. Rept. 108–527); **Page H3820**

H.R. 1731, to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish penalties for aggravated identity theft, and for other purposes, as amended (H. Rept. 108–528); **Page H3820**

H.R. 530, for the relief of Tanya Andrea Goudeau (Private Bill H. Rept. 108–529); **Page H3820**

H.R. 712, for the relief of Richi James Lesley (Private Bill H. Rept. 108–530); **Page H3820**

H.R. 867, for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan (Private Bill H. Rept. 108–531); **Page H3820**

S. 103, for the relief of Lindita Idrizi Heath (Private Bill H. Rept. 108–532); **Page H3820**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative John Boozman to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3787**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:41 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H3788**

Chaplain: The prayer was offered today by Rev. John Boyles, National Capitol Presbytery, Washington, DC. **Page H3788**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:10 p.m. and reconvened at 6:00 p.m. **Page H3789**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Friday, June 4, by a recorded vote 318 ayes to 29 noes with one voting ''present'', Roll No. 230; **Pages H3788, H3792–93**

Expressing the Profound Regret and Sorrow of the House of Representatives on the Death of Ronald Wilson Reagan, the Fortieth President of the United States of America: The House agreed to H. Res. 663, expressing the profound regret and sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of Ronald Wilson Reagan, former President of the United States of America by a yea-and-nay vote of 355 yeas to 0 nays, Roll No. 229. **Pages H3790–92**

Mourning the Passing of President Ronald Reagan and Celebrating His Service to the United States and His Leadership in Promoting the Cause of Freedom for all the People of the World: The House considered H. Res. 664; mourning the passing of President Ronald Reagan and celebrating his service to the people of the United States and his leadership in promoting the cause of

freedom for all the people of the world. Further proceedings were postponed. **Page H3793**

Mourning the Passing of President Ronald Reagan and Celebrating His Service to the United States and His Leadership in Promoting the Cause of Freedom for all the People of the World: The House agreed that it shall be in order at any time to consider H. Res. 664, mourning the passing of President Ronald Reagan and celebrating his service to the people of the United States and his leadership in promoting the cause of freedom for all the people of the world; the resolution shall be considered as read for amendment; the previous question shall be considered as ordered to final adoption without intervening motion except (1) two hours of debate on the legislative day of June 8, 2004; (2) one motion to adjourn offered by the Majority Leader or his designee on the legislative day of June 8, 2004; and (3) three hours of debate on the legislative day of June 9, 2004; in addition, on each demand of the Majority Leader or his designee, it shall be in order on the legislative day of June 8, 2004 for an additional hour of debate; and notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair at any time may postpone further consideration of the resolution until a time designated by the Speaker.

Pages H3794–H3818

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns on Monday, June 14, 2004, it adjourn to meet at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 15, 2004.

Page H3793

Recess Authority: Agreed that it may be in order at any time on Tuesday, June 15, 2004, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting his Excellency Hamid Karzai, President of the Government of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan. **Page H3793**

Private Calendar: Agreed to dispense with the call of the Private Calendar on Tuesday, June 15, 2004.

Page H3793

Calendar Wednesday: Agreed to dispense with the Calendar Wednesday business on Wednesday, June 16. **Pages H3793–94**

Presidential Message: Read a letter from the President wherein he notified congress of the death of President Ronald Wilson Reagan. **Page H3790**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H3789.

Senate Referrals: S. 1887 was referred to the Committees on Energy & Commerce and the Judiciary; S. Con. Res. 5 and S. Con. Res. 115 were held at the desk. **Page H3819**

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3792 and H3792–93. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 10:29 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 2004

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine completing the digital television transition, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine international intellectual property piracy, 9:30 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the amount the Department of Defense spends on unused airline tickets, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold an oversight hearing on activities of the Department of Homeland Security, focusing on terrorism and other related topics, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters, 10 a.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Appropriations, to mark up the following appropriations for fiscal year 2005: Homeland Security; and Interior and Related Agencies, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to mark up the Energy and Water Development appropriations for fiscal year 2005, following full Committee markup, 2362B Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, oversight hearing on Implementation of the Maritime Transportation Security Act, and on the following bills: H.R. 2193, Port Security Improvements Act of 2003; and H.R. 3712, United States Seaport Multiyear Security Enhancement Act, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Conference: meeting of conferees on H.R. 3550, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, 2 p.m., SD–106.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will be in a period of morning business. Also, at 11:30 a.m., Senate will consider a resolution relative to the death of Former President Reagan, with a vote to occur thereon.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 9

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday:

H. Con. Res. 444—authorizing the use of the Capitol Rotunda for the lying in state of the late Honorable Ronald W. Reagan.

H. Res. 664—mourning the passing of President Ronald Reagan and celebrating his service to the people of the United States and his leadership in promoting the cause of freedom for all the people of the world.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Andrews, Robert E., N.J., E1066
Baca, Joe, Calif., E1061, E1062
Bachus, Spencer, Ala., E1072
Brown-Waite, Ginny, Fla., E1077
Capps, Lois, Calif., E1061, E1062
Cardin, Benjamin L., Md., E1068
DeLay, Tom, Tex., E1076
Ehlers, Vernon J., Mich., E1075
Farr, Sam, Calif., E1069
Gordon, Bart, Tenn., E1066
Graves, Sam, Mo., E1064
Hayes, Robin, N.C., E1073, E1074
Issa, Darrell E., Calif., E1073
Johnson, Nancy L., Conn., E1072
Johnson, Sam, Tex., E1072
Kildee, Dale E., Mich., E1067
King, Peter T., N.Y., E1065
Lantos, Tom, Calif., E1069
LaTourette, Steven C., Ohio, E1074
Lewis, Jerry, Calif., E1075
McCotter, Thaddeus G., Mich., E1073, E1073
Markey, Edward J., Mass., E1072
Miller, Jeff, Fla., E1070
Murtha, John P., Pa., E1065
Ney, Robert W., Ohio, E1061, E1061, E1062, E1063, E1064
Oberstar, James L., Minn., E1070
Porter, Jon C., Nev., E1061, E1062
Pryce, Deborah, Ohio, E1064
Rodriguez, Ciro D., Tex., E1068
Rogers, Mike, Ala., E1064
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana, Fla., E1062, E1063
Sanchez, Loretta, Calif., E1067
Sanders, Bernard, Vt., E1067
Schiff, Adam B., Calif., E1068
Scott, Robert C., Va., E1075
Shuster, Bill, Pa., E1075
Solis, Hilda L., Calif., E1069
Stark, Fortney Pete, Calif., E1068
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E1067
Udall, Mark, Colo., E1074
Visclosky, Peter J., Ind., E1069, E1076
Walsh, James T., N.Y., E1061, E1062
Wolf, Frank R., Va., E1064, E1071

Congressional Record The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through *GPO Access*, a service of the Government Printing Office, free of charge to the user. The online database is updated each day the *Congressional Record* is published. The database includes both text and graphics from the beginning of the 103d Congress, 2d session (January 1994) forward. It is available through *GPO Access* at www.gpo.gov/gpoaccess. Customers can also access this information with WAIS client software, via telnet at swais.access.gpo.gov, or dial-in using communications software and a modem at 202–512–1661. Questions or comments regarding this database or *GPO Access* can be directed to the *GPO Access* User Support Team at: E-Mail: gpoaccess@gpo.gov; Phone 1–888–293–6498 (toll-free), 202–512–1530 (D.C. area); Fax: 202–512–1262. The Team's hours of availability are Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, except Federal holidays. ¶The *Congressional Record* paper and 24x microfiche edition will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, at the following prices: paper edition, $252.00 for six months, $503.00 per year, or purchased as follows: less than 200 pages, $10.50; between 200 and 400 pages, $21.00; greater than 400 pages, $31.50, payable in advance; microfiche edition, $146.00 per year, or purchased for $3.00 per issue payable in advance. The semimonthly *Congressional Record Index* may be purchased for the same per issue prices. To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2250. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.