

But what about the promises that we are going to have enforcement? I offered an amendment in committee that was accepted to add 10,000 detention beds. That probably is not nearly enough, but it would make a big difference. That was accepted. I offered an amendment to increase the number of Border Patrol agents. It probably is not a large enough number, but it would ramp it up faster than the plan was, and that was accepted.

Then it hit me. I have been in the Senate long enough, and I should have been more alert. This is an authorizing committee. The Judiciary Committee is an authorizing committee. We know what happened in 1986. They granted amnesty, they gave everybody amnesty, and they promised in the future they were going to fund an enforcement mechanism, but they didn't do it. It was the bait and switch.

So what did we get? We got an authorization to step up enforcement on our borders, but we didn't get the money to do it. We don't have it yet. Who is to say we won't have a slowdown in the economy next year, and they will cut the money, we will never get the enforcement, and we will still have large numbers coming into the country illegally. That is a big concern to us.

We need to tie this issue down so that we know and the American people can have confidence that the enforcement mechanisms will work and will be funded. That is why the House took the approach they did.

I again say it is not true that those of us who oppose this bill oppose immigration. It is not true. We actually, at least as far as I am concerned, need to increase the numbers that come here legally. It is not true that we want to prosecute people.

What is true is that it is important for our Nation to create a humane, fair, and just way to deal with the people who are here illegally and to make positive and thoughtful decisions about how we want to handle immigration in the future. I do not believe this bill does that job. It is not something I can support. I hope the Senate will not support it. We will see a number of amendments that can make it better. I hope our Senate colleagues will study the legislation and inform themselves of the great issues at stake so we can fix it.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO CASPAR WEINBERGER

Mr. HAGEL. Madam President, yesterday America lost one of the pre-

eminent public servants of our time when former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger passed away at the age of 88.

An inventory of Cap Weinberger's service to our country is a tribute to his patriotism. He served in the Army in World War II. He oversaw the State of California's finances for Governor Ronald Reagan. That was during the 1960s. He served under Presidents Nixon and Ford as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He again served Ronald Reagan as our country's 15th Secretary of Defense, from 1981 to 1987.

Cap Weinberger understood America and he understood the American military. As Secretary of Defense during the tipping point of the Cold War, he led an unprecedented rebuilding of an American military that had been demoralized and devastated by Vietnam.

His legacy was the most professional and technologically advanced military the world has ever known. He knew we needed the world's best military not because we wanted war but because we wanted to prevent war.

I was struck by an excerpt from Cap Weinberger's memoir "In The Arena," published in the Washington Post this morning. It said this:

Some thought it was incongruous that I did so much to build up our defenses but was reluctant to commit forces abroad. I did not arm to attack. . . . We armed so that we could negotiate from strength, defend freedom, and make war less likely.

Cap Weinberger stands out as the model—the model—of what a Secretary of Defense should be. When I was president of the World USO in the late 1980s, I had the privilege of working very closely with Secretary Weinberger. As a Senator, I sought often his wise counsel and sound advice. Without fail, he was always candid, thoughtful, and generous with his time and, I would say, always correct in his analysis.

All Americans owe this great patriot our gratitude and deepest respect. We have much to learn from the lessons of Casper Weinberger's service to his country and his exemplary life. Lilibet and I offer our thoughts and our prayers to Secretary Weinberger's family, as I know do all Americans.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO HERB TOBMAN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of Herb Tobman, who passed away on Tuesday. Herb was from a different era of Las Vegas. The town was a lot smaller then, and everyone knew him as a successful businessman and a community leader. What impressed me most about Herb though was his quiet generosity that impacted the lives of countless Nevadans. I know that Las Vegas would not be the place it is today without Herb Tobman.

I first saw Herb as a preteenager at Squires Park ballfield. He played fast-

pitch softball in the Horseshoe Club championship league with my brother Dale. His athletic accomplishments were widely known: Herb was a high school all star in every sport. He was a champion handball and racquetball player, and later he went on to play professional basketball.

Herb was born in the Bronx in 1924. In the 1950s, Herb moved to Las Vegas, where he secured a \$1,200 loan. This small sum allowed Herb to open City Furniture Exchange, the first used furniture store in Las Vegas. The business thrived, and it was a Las Vegas landmark for more than 25 years.

His success as a businessman led Herb to start Western Cab Company in 1965. Herb started with one cab, and ended with more than 134 taxicabs and 355 employees.

Soon after, Herb took his business acumen to the gaming industry. He was an associate of Moe Dalitz, the developer of the original Desert Inn Hotel and Casino. Herb helped develop the Sundance Hotel and Casino in downtown Las Vegas. Before the modern Las Vegas casinos were built, the Sundance was the tallest building on the Las Vegas skyline. In addition to these accomplishments, Herb also managed the Marina, Fremont, Aladdin, and Stardust resorts. Herb was known throughout the industry for his kindness and generosity to his employees.

In addition to his business accomplishments, Herb was also an active participant in Nevada politics. In 1986, he ran in the Democratic gubernatorial primary against incumbent Richard Bryan. Instead of using his wealth to fuel his political aspirations, Herb limited contributions to \$10 per individual. Needless to say, those limits put him at a competitive disadvantage, but Herb still managed to receive more than 15 percent of the primary vote. The vote total is a testament to Herb's reputation throughout the state.

Accomplishments in business and politics would be enough for some men, but it was not enough for Herb. From an early age, Herb learned the importance of giving back to his community. Herb never sought recognition for his efforts, but he impacted almost every life in southern Nevada.

Every year, during the holidays, Herb anonymously fed hundreds of homeless individuals in Las Vegas. He helped local children with their college expenses, and he helped people who were down on their luck. No challenge was too great. If Herb knew you needed help, he was there to provide it often-times unknown to his beneficiaries. I needed help on several occasions, and Herb was always available. Herb was my friend and I will miss him very much.

There are many successful individuals throughout Nevada, but very few had the sense of community of Herb Tobman. Nevada is a better place because of Herb.