

as Secretary of the Navy. Throughout his illustrious career, Secretary Lehman has excelled in numerous top level positions supporting both the national security and foreign policy of the United States, including as a staff member to Dr. Henry Kissinger on the National Security Council, as a delegate to the Force Reductions Negotiations in Vienna, as Deputy Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and as a member of the 9/11 Commission. A lasting hallmark of Secretary Lehman's commitment to national security was his out-front leadership for the "600-ship Navy." This plan was integral to President Reagan's goal of winning the Cold War against the Soviet Union and to rebuilding the Navy's fleet of ships following post-Vietnam War cutbacks. Secretary Lehman also developed a critical strategic concept known as the "Lehman Doctrine." His plan, which called for a military response to any Russian invasion in Europe by invading the Soviet Far East, was an innovative strategic concept essential to our conventional deterrence of the Soviet Union. Even after so many accomplishments in public service, Secretary Lehman has continued to offer his advice and support to national security leaders to this day. In addition to his national security credentials, Secretary Lehman holds a B.S. degree from St. Joseph's University, B.A. and M.A. degrees from Cambridge University, and a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He has enjoyed great success in business as a founding partner and Chairman of J.F. Lehman & Company, as the president of an aerospace consulting firm, and he is currently a director on a variety of corporate boards. He has authored numerous books, including 'On Seas of Glory', 'Command of the Seas', and 'Making War', and continues to write for the National Review on American Seapower for the 21st Century. Secretary Lehman serves as a member of a number of influential American think tanks to include serving as the Chair of Foreign Policy Research Institute's National Security Program. His visionary leadership, wise counsel and unparalleled service over the last 40 years in government and business have contributed immeasurably to sustaining a strong and successful U.S. national security posture. Secretary Lehman's extraordinary devotion to duty, clarity of purpose, and record of remarkable achievements are in keeping with the highest traditions of public and private service and reflect great credit upon him, the men and women in uniform, and the United States of America.

Given this day September 18, 2015 by:

ARNOLD L. PUNARO,  
Major General, USMC  
(RET), Chairman of  
the Board.  
CRAIG R. MCKINLEY,  
General, USAF (RET),  
President & CEO.

#### CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I wish to commemorate in the RECORD the anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution.

On this day in 1787, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention met for the last time to sign the U.S. Constitution. In the pursuit to form a more perfect union, the Framers of the Constitution created a document that not only solidified our fledgling Nation but inspired others across the globe to strive for liberty, too. Organizations such as Lions Clubs International, the

Daughters of the American Revolution, the Georgia Federation of Republican Women, and others deserve a great deal of gratitude for their efforts to bring attention to this important day. In recognition of this momentous occasion in American history and in honor of Constitution Day, I encourage all Georgians and all Americans to read, study, and learn the contents of the U.S. Constitution.

I appreciate the efforts of our educators, elected officials, community leaders, and parents who teach our youth about the foundations of justice, strength and equality upon which our great Nation was built. I never cease to be amazed at how the principles of the Constitution play out in our daily lives as Americans.

Today is an appropriate occasion for we the people of the United States, as well as the people's elected representatives in Congress, to renew our commitment to the principles of the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution's values—liberty, separation of powers, consent of the governed, and the principle that no one is above the law—are just as true and just as relevant today as they were when they were set to parchment more than two centuries ago.

#### HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH AND HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, earlier this week I introduced two bipartisan resolutions that were adopted by unanimous consent: S. Res. 254, recognizing September 15 to October 15 as Hispanic Heritage Month, and S. Res. 255, designating the week of September 14, 2015 as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

These resolutions celebrate the immense contributions of Hispanic Americans to our great Nation and honor the critical work of more than 400 non-profit Hispanic-Serving Institutions for their important role in educating and empowering Hispanic youth.

Latinos have a long and decorated history in the United States, full of extraordinary contributions to America's past, present, and future. Latinos have proudly served, helped build, and defended our country for hundreds of years, honorably serving in every action since before the founding of the Nation.

Hispanics fought alongside patriots in the American Revolution and rallied in the Civil War, serving bravely in both the Union and Confederate armies. Latinos rode in Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War, received Congressional Medals of Honor in both World Wars, and made the ultimate sacrifice for our country in Korea and Vietnam. As of July 31, 2015, more than 164,000 Hispanic Americans are actively serving with distinction in the United States Armed Forces.

Just as Latinos have defended our Nation, we have also helped shape and

build it. That is why I also wish to recognize the exemplary institutions that are making vital investments in the next generation of Latino leaders.

Hispanic-Serving Institutions are colleges or universities where total Hispanic enrollment constitutes a minimum of 25 percent of the student body, and they serve more than half of all Latino students in the United States. As a product of a Hispanic-Serving Institution in my home State of New Jersey, my experience is a living testimony of the important role that HSIs play in expanding opportunities for Latino students in 21 States across the U.S. and in Puerto Rico.

With these resolutions, we celebrate the contributions of all Latinos and the institutions that serve and enrich the Latino community in the United States. I look forward to celebrating the heritage and culture of Hispanic Americans who have and will continue to positively influence and enrich our Nation—not only during this special month and week, but throughout the year.

#### RECOGNIZING GROWTH DISORDER AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, on behalf of every child currently living with a growth disorder I wish to recognize this week—September 13-19, 2015—as Growth Disorder Awareness Week.

A child's growth is a strong indicator of that child's overall health status. According to the Pictures of Standard Syndromes and Undiagnosed Malformations, POSSUM, database, more than 600 serious diseases and health conditions can cause growth failure. These diseases range from nutritional disturbances and hormone imbalances to far more serious conditions that affect the kidneys or even lead to brain tumors. While these conditions affect a child's growth progress, a stunning 48 percent of children with the most common growth disorders go undiagnosed. To make matters worse, the longer a child with growth failure goes undiagnosed, the greater the potential for long-term health issues and higher costs of treatment. Early detection and diagnosis are, therefore, critical to ensuring a healthy future for these children.

This week, as we recognize Growth Awareness Week, I applaud the MAGIC Foundation for the tremendous work they do to further public awareness of growth failure and to improve the lives and health of the children whom they affect.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL LOBSTER DAY

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, this August the Senate unanimously passed a resolution designating September 25, 2015, as National Lobster Day. I was proud to cosponsor that resolution with my fellow Mainer, Senator ANGUS KING, and to be joined by our New England colleagues, Senators SHAHEEN and

AYOTTE of New Hampshire, REED and WHITEHOUSE of Rhode Island, and MURPHY and BLUMENTHAL of Connecticut.

That day has arrived and will be celebrated with a special event at the Maine Maritime Museum in the City of Bath. For more than a half-century, this outstanding museum has honored our State's seafaring heritage and the important role Maine plays today in global maritime activities.

Lobster fishing is central to that heritage. Since colonial times, it has served as an economic engine and a family tradition in New England, helping to support the livelihoods of thousands of families. Throughout the region, more than 120 million pounds of lobster are caught each year, making it one of our most valuable commodities.

More than 70 percent of this harvest is hauled in by Maine's 6,000 commercial license holders. Lobster is the backbone of Maine's prolific fishing industry, which produces more than \$1 billion in economic activity and supports 26,000 year-round jobs in such affiliated enterprises as boatbuilding and maintenance, trap-making, bait, fuel and other supplies. The Maine lobster industry is built upon thousands of owner-operated family businesses, where the generations work together, supporting themselves and sustaining their communities.

The hard-working men and women of the Maine lobster industry are the original conservationists. For more than 150 years, they have led the way in managing this precious resource through size restrictions and trap limits, and they are at the forefront of efforts to protect whales and other marine mammals. The economic activity they generate helps to preserve the working waterfronts that are essential to coastal communities.

The lobster industry represents the very essence of Maine—a deep respect for the environment and a dedication to hard work. I congratulate the men and women of the Maine lobster industry for upholding this centuries-old heritage and thank the Maine Maritime Museum for celebrating it.

#### REMEMBERING CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM HUBBS REHNQUIST

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, Thursday, September 3, was the 10th anniversary of the death of William Hubbs Rehnquist, the former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Rehnquist was an absolutely outstanding chief, one of the most influential Justices in the 225-year history of the Court. And the 10 years since his unfortunate passing have only served to increase the level of respect and admiration many have for him. This reverence is richly deserved, as Rehnquist spent over three decades—nearly two decades as Chief Justice—valiantly attempting to return the Court to this country's first principles, federalism being a primary one, in order to salvage our fundamental liberties. This is

a goal the current Court would do well to remember and embrace.

Of course, I am slightly biased in this matter. I clerked for Rehnquist, after all, and therefore spent an entire year learning at his side, while simultaneously embarrassing myself in his doubles tennis matches. But what is amazing about Rehnquist is how much esteem he was held in by those who often disagreed with him. Indeed, the respect he enjoyed from his colleagues was unparalleled. To give just one of many examples, Walter Dellinger, a former Solicitor General in the Clinton administration, wrote that "Rehnquist was a great leader and effective administrator of the Supreme Court and the national judiciary. He ran a tight ship. . . . Every justice with whom I have spoken in recent years has noted that the court was functioning well under his leadership." Rehnquist didn't just treat his fellow lawyers well, either. He knew everyone's name who worked in the Court—from Justices, to police officers, to janitors—and he treated them all fairly and with dignity. Outside the Court, where he regularly strolled with his clerks, he would often graciously take pictures of tourists, who had no idea they had just asked our country's top judicial officer to assist with their family snapshot. These days, in the era of selfies, the tourists probably would not notice him at all. And Rehnquist would be fine with that. Humility was one of his defining characteristics.

In remembrance of Chief Justice Rehnquist's passing, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a memorial article I wrote for the Harvard Law Review 10 years ago. This is not nearly as much as Rehnquist deserves, but it is more than a man like Rehnquist would ever request for himself. We miss you, Chief.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Harvard Law Review, Nov., 2005]

IN MEMORIAM: WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST

(By R. Ted Cruz)

THE EDITORS OF THE HARVARD LAW REVIEW RESPECTFULLY DEDICATE THIS ISSUE TO CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST

A doll, a headdress, and a ship captain's wheel. All three enjoyed prominent placement in the Chief Justice's private chambers. Each was a gift from his law clerks, and each symbolized a different aspect of William Hubbs Rehnquist's tenure as Chief Justice of the United States.

Appointed to the Court in 1971, then-Justice Rehnquist found himself on a Court very much out of step with the rest of the nation. Five months after he arrived, in June of 1972, the Court issued *Furman v. Georgia*, striking down the death penalty across the country. Despite the fact that capital punishment is referenced explicitly in the text of Constitution, the Court concluded that it was nonetheless unconstitutional and with the stroke of a pen threw out the laws of virtually every state. Predicated upon what were termed "evolving standards of decency," Furman asserted that five Justices were better arbiters of what was "decent" than the hundreds of millions of voters who had elected the legislatures that had widely adopted the death penalty.

Justice Rehnquist, of course, dissented. And four years later, the Court retreated from its decree that no state could "decently" choose to impose the death penalty. But *Furman* was emblematic. In the 1960s and 1970s, the Court consistently elevated the rights of criminal defendants, and, repeatedly, Justice Rehnquist dissented, often alone.

As in criminal law, so too across the gamut, especially concerning federalism and the Religion Clauses. For his first decade and beyond, Justice Rehnquist earned his "Lone Ranger" nickname. Thus, the first gift from the clerks—a twelve-inch adjustable Lone Ranger doll, which sat for some three decades on the bookshelf in his back office.

But the fiery dissents of the 1970s were not to be Justice Rehnquist's entire legacy. In 1986, President Reagan made him Chief. Thus, the second gift—an elaborate Indian feather headdress, which sat next to the Lone Ranger doll on the bookshelf.

Beside both the doll and the headdress lay one of the most startling graphical representations of the different role Chief Justice Rehnquist was to play. Starting at the ceiling, his bound opinions from each Term stretched across the shelves. For the first fifteen years, each Term's bound volume is consistently three to four inches wide. Then, in 1986, there is a sharp divide: from that point forward, each Term's volume of collected opinions falls to one to two inches in width. That visual break was not the result of a sudden lack of verbosity. Rather, it was a physical manifestation of Chief Justice Rehnquist's understanding of the very different task assigned a Chief Justice. No longer was his principal role to expound impassioned individual views; instead, it was to lead.

Thus, in 1996—his twenty-fifth anniversary as a Justice and his tenth as Chief—his third and most emblematic gift came from the clerks: a large ship's captain's wheel, which was mounted on the wall to commemorate his careful guidance of the Court over the decades.

The Chief steered the Court, carefully, steadily, over nineteen years at the helm. One result of that guidance, widely appreciated by lawyers, scholars, and public commentators, is that many of those 1970s-era Rehnquist dissents are now the law of the land. Indeed, there are few clearer legal arcs than the path from Rehnquist dissent to Court majority over these three decades.

Hence, the so-called federalist revolution, revitalizing an important structural safeguard to human liberty through the preservation of the real authority of sovereign states. "We start with first principles," the Chief began in *United States v. Lopez*. "The Constitution creates a Federal Government of enumerated powers," "few and defined," in James Madison's words, which "ensure[s] [the] protection of our fundamental liberties."

Hence, the return to balance in the Court's Establishment Clause jurisprudence, repudiating the hostility toward religion manifested by earlier decisions. Thus, in 2002, the Chief wrote *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*, upholding the Cleveland school-choice program and making clear that the Constitution does not require the exclusion of religious schools from the options presented to children in need.

Fittingly, the Chiefs last opinion, handed down as the last opinion on the last day of the Term, was *Van Orden v. Perry*. Texas defended the Ten Commandments monument outside our State Capitol, and we won, 5-4. In his plurality opinion, the Chief made clear that nothing in the First Amendment requires chisels and bulldozers to erase any and all public references to the Almighty.