Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I have at hand the printed text of the beautiful remarks by Richard Allen, National Security Advisor to Ronald Reagan during those eventful years of the Reagan presidency. Mr. Allen spoke last evening, November 18, in Greensboro, N.C.

Mr. Allen’s “Tribute to Bud Nance” was an assessment of the remarkable career of Admiral James W. Nance, a distinguished retired Navy officer. All of us knew and admired Bud Nance, who was a beloved and admired chief of staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Richard Allen’s address be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The vote on adoption, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRIBUTE TO BUD NANCE

Just last Friday I flew from Tokyo to Munich, Germany where I met up with President George Bush. He is an important honoree in connection with the celebration of the Fall of the Berlin Wall. In his acceptance speech, he said something that struck me as both important and generous: he remarked, “I am here tonight to accept this award not because of what I did, but because I am standing on the shoulders of giants. All of us, if we are honest, are fortunate enough to live in the world that did not exist in the year 1945. Reflecting on what it signified, he tensed, turned to Peter Hannaford and to me and said: ‘‘We’ve got to find a way to knock this thing down.’’ Nine years later, as President, he again stood in front of the Wall, and demanded that Mr. Gorbachev come to Berlin to ‘‘tear down this Wall’’.

Ronald Reagan was one of the giants to whom George Bush referred, but my thoughts turned to this Thursday evening event, and the reflection that one more giant, whom George Bush referred, but my friendship was of great importance. With the delegation, therefore, considered it appropriate, if not our duty, to work to rectify this inequity here in Congress. Remedying this disparity was our intention, Mr. President, and I am pleased that my colleagues supported its inclusion in the Financial Services Modernization Act.

She and I and our colleagues in the Senate Banking and Branching Act. The entire Senate delegation, therefore, considered it appropriate, if not our duty, to work to rectify this inequity here in Congress where it was created. I am glad we were successful.

RICHARD ALLEN LAUDS THE LATE BUD NANCE

Mr. President, Congress put the local banks operating branches in Arkansas. Remedying this disparity was our intention, Mr. President, and I am pleased that my colleagues supported its inclusion in the Financial Services Modernization Act.

The local banks in Arkansas play such an important role in the small and rural communities they serve. Not only do they provide the capital that fuels the local economy, but they are always out front in charity and community service. You always see their names in the back of the football program, or leading the drive to buy the new band uniforms. The local bankers in my state are much more than business men and women, they are neighbors and friends, and dedicated to their homes.

In short, Mr. President, Congress put Arkansas banks at a severe competitive disadvantage with the passage of the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act. The entire Arkansas delegation, therefore, considered it appropriate, if not our duty, to work to rectify this inequity here in Congress where it was created. I am glad we were successful.

November 19, 1999

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

31057

structuring the loan process to meet certain requirements.
In Arkansas, we had a profound effect upon the local banking community. Under Article 19, Section 13 of the Arkansas Constitution, the state places the maximum rate that can be charged for many classes of loans at 5% above the Federal Reserve Discount Rate. However, over 40% of the banking locations in Arkansas are non-Arkansas based interstate banks, and were, in effect, not governed by this constitutional provision after Riegle-Neal became the law of the land. The out of state banks were able to price freely, while Arkansas banks were bound by the usury restrictions in the Arkansas Constitution. This placed Arkansas banks at a significant competitive disadvantage.

In light of this clear inequity, and because, if left uncorrected, our state could have lost virtually all of its local community banks, the Arkansas delegation wholly supported the language of Section 731 that provides our local banks with loan pricing parity in all regards with non-Arkansas interstate banks operating branches in Arkansas. Remedying this disparity was our intention, Mr. President, and I am pleased that my colleagues supported its inclusion in the Financial Services Modernization Act.

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Mr. Allen’s “Tribute to Bud Nance” was an assessment of the remarkable career of Admiral James W. Nance, a distinguished retired Navy officer. All
just blow ‘em all out of there!’ And he did just that. It was not the last time that Bud would be called upon to clean up an organization!

At the honors for Bud in May, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright—whom Bud had assigned to show out the front door—reminded me that Bud had called her for a meeting. Some of the Carter staffers actually thought they should be kept on, and Bud was going to make certain that the delusion was quickly erased. Madeleine Albright, a feisty lady, said to Bud, ‘Why don’t you bring them and have them work with you people anyway!! As it turned out, she was certainly right. But Bud wasn’t taking any chances.

Instead of a ‘junior position’ on the National Security Council staff, I asked Bud to become my number one Deputy. I knew he would work well with me, but more important, with President Reagan. I was right about that.

Bud Nance was just about the finest associate and the hardest working man a fellow could ever have. He insisted on doing the heavy lifting, and served the National Security Council and his President faithfully and well. On one occasion, in the summer of 1981, the National Command Authority, in preparation for a very important operation into the Gulf of Sidra, near Libyan waters, to establish freedom of navigation there. After we approved the operation, I flew to Camp David with the President for continuing budget discussions. Bud insisted on sleeping the night in the Situation Room, in order to supervise the operation. At about midnight on the West Coast, I got a hotline call from Bud, who in a matter-of-fact tone said, ‘Dick, we sent our carrier in there, and two Libyan fellas came flyin’ out at us in Russian MiG-23s. We got our planes and now the Libyans ain’t flyin’ any more because they locked their radars onto our boys, and their planes got all tore up with our missiles, and those Libyan boys are definitely down in the drink. Now, if I was you, I’d be callin’ the President, and I’m goin’ home to get some sleep.’

If I were to recite the extraordinary career and accomplishments of this very special man, I’d merely repeat what more than twenty Senators of both parties related to eloquent tributes to Senator Nance on the floor of the Senate—filling fifteen solid pages of the Congressional Record. Or I’d relate what his granddaughter, Catherine, and son Andrew said so movingly at the memorial funeral services for this patriot.

Leaving the White House in 1982, Bud worked for the Grace Commission on Waste and Fraud in Government, and then for Boeing—until Senator Helms drafted him to come up to Capitol Hill and take charge of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1991. After the Navy, after the White House, after the Grace Commission, after Boeing, he again accepted the call to duty. Everyone in Washington knew the basis on which he agreed to work again—he declared that he would work free, saying that his pension and Social Security were quite enough, thank you, and that ‘America has been good to me.’ He was not perfect, and had to accept the minimum wage of $2.96 a week, later raised by cost of living increases, and eventually was forced to accept the munificent sum of $2.50.

Each of us who knew, respected and loved him miss him very much.

On May 19th, the moon made that left the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church in McLean enroute to Arlington National Cemetery stretched for nearly two miles. The cannon fired their salute, the rifles cracked, the bugler played Taps, the Honor Guard stood by, and Bud’s pastor asked us to stand for the flyover.

North across the Potomac they came, four magnificent jets, jet fighters, fired up to precise formation; as they roared directly over the assembled mourners, three proceeded straight ahead while one ignited his afterburner, peeled off in a long and beautiful arc flying straight up into the heavens, at once symbolizing Bud’s career and the passage to his Maker. It was a profound moment, reminding one of our long and litl bit placard that President Reagan put on his desk on the first morning of his presidency. Its inscription said, ‘There’s no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn’t mind who gets the credit.’

That was Ronald Reagan’s unspoken message to his staff and to his Cabinet. Some read and heeded it, others did not. Bud Nance did, because he was just the sort of man who did his job well, and never did mind who got the credit.

COY A. SHORT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, everyone recognizes that to field an efficient fighting force, we must first have a service of patriotic and selfless individuals who are willing to enter the military and stand ready to defend our nation, its citizens, interests, and ideals. What many do not recognize is the vital importance of building and sustaining support in the greater community for those brave young men and women who are serving in uniform. We need our citizens who are not in military service to be supportive of those who do, especially of those who serve in the Guard and Reserve. I rise today to pay tribute to a faithful public servant, Mr. Coy A. Short of Atlanta, Georgia, whose hard work and selflessness have contributed greatly to the Reserve and Guard programs of our armed forces.

On December 31st, Mr. Short will be honored by the State of Georgia for his nine years of able and visionary leadership as the Chairman of the Georgia Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. In that capacity he has been responsible for helping to raise employer awareness about the importance of Guard and Reserve forces to our national defense.

While Coy is going to be saluted for the work he did as Chairman of the Georgia Committee, his commitment to public service goes far deeper and runs far longer than his tenure in that position. Clearly, his contributions have benefitted the State of Georgia and the nation. Coy began his career in uniform when he was a 1967 graduate of Emory University, he took the oath of an officer in the United States Army and accepted a commission in the Artillery. He rose to the rank of Captain before leaving military service and returned to his civilian duties. Coy has taught him many valuable lessons, not the least of which was the importance of maintaining a strong defense and supporting those who serve.

After leaving the Army, Coy tried his hand at a number of entrepreneurial ventures, while among the like many who saw their country missed the satisfaction that came from doing something for the benefit of others. In 1977, he began a career with the Social Security Administration that has been a tremendous success by any measure, rising to the position of Deputy Regional Commissioner. The most important gauge of success, however, would be the assistance he has rendered to tens of thousands of Americans. Coy’s tireless efforts and adept abilities as a manager have earned him repeated recognitions, including the “Commissioner’s Citation”, the highest award given by the Social Security Administration.

Coy learned at an early age the importance of supporting our men and women in uniform. Nothing does more for the morale of those who serve in the military than to know that they are appreciated by those they protect. Toward that goal, Coy Short has always been more than willing to roll-up his sleeves and lend his support to any effort that makes life easier for our troops a little easier, or demonstrates to them the high regard in which they are held by their fellow Americans. He is especially well known for his work as Chairman of the Georgia Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, where he has involved others in this important endeavor. This work is especially critical in a day and age when we increasingly rely on those who serve in non-active components to support “real world” missions. The recognition that is being bestowed upon him early next month is a testament to the fine job he has done in boosting support in the community for our “citizen-soldiers”, his work has made it easier for men and women to fulfill their obligations to their units and help us meet our national defense goals.

While we can all be proud of what Coy Short has accomplished as Chairman of the Georgia Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, his commitment to helping the military is not limited to his service to that body. He also serves as President of the B-29 Superfortress Association, which has restored and put on display at Dobbins Air Reserve Base one of those classic World War II era bombers, named “The Sweet Eloise”, and is working on restoring the tenth C-130 Hercules to have been produced in G editorial for work to meet their obligations to that facility. Additionally, Coy serves on the Executive Committee of the USO Council of Georgia, as Ambassador for the U.S. Army Reserve, and is a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce’s Greater Atlanta Military Affairs Council Executive Committee. In the past, he has served as the President of the Atlanta Chapter of the Association of the United States Army