

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House.

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

Pursuant to the previous order, S. Con. Res. 20 is returned to the calendar.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

NATIONAL TARTAN DAY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, today I rise to commemorate the first anniversary of National Tartan Day. While it is observed on April 6 of each year, I make this recognition today because Congress will be in recess on that day. I want to remind my colleagues that the resolution which establishes National Tartan Day was Senate Resolution 155. It passed by unanimous consent on March 20th of last year.

As an American of Scottish descent, I appreciate the efforts of individuals, clan organizations, and other groups such as the Scottish Coalition, who were instrumental in generating support for the resolution. These groups worked diligently to foster national awareness of the important role that Americans of Scottish descent have played in the progress of our country.

Mr. President, the purpose of National Tartan Day is to recognize the contributions that Americans of Scottish ancestry have made to our national heritage. It also recognizes the contributions that Scottish Americans continue to make to our country. I look forward to National Tartan Day as another opportunity to pause and reflect on the role Scottish Americans have played in advancing democracy and freedom. It is my hope that this annual event will grow in prominence. Scottish Americans have helped shape this nation. Their contributions are innumerable. In fact, three fourths of all American Presidents can trace their roots to Scotland.

Mr. President, in addition to recognizing Americans of Scottish ancestry, National Tartan Day reminds us of the importance of liberty. It honors those who strived for freedom from an oppressive government on April 6th, 1320. It was on that day that the Declaration of Arbroath was signed. It is the Scottish Declaration of Independence. This important document served as the model for America's Declaration of Independence.

In demanding their independence from England, the men of Arbroath

wrote, "We fight for liberty alone, which no good man loses but with his life." These words are applicable today to the heroism of our American veterans and active duty forces who know the precious cost of fighting for liberty.

Mr. President, Senate Resolution 155 has served as a catalyst for the many states, cities, and counties that have passed similar resolutions recognizing the important contributions of Scottish Americans.

I would like to thank all of my colleagues who supported this resolution last year and who helped to remind the world of the stand for liberty taken on April 6—almost seven hundred years ago—in Arbroath, Scotland. A call for liberty which still echoes through our history and the history of many nations across the globe.

I believe April 6th can also serve as a day to recognize those nations that have not achieved the principles of freedom which we hold dear. The example of the Scotsmen at Arbroath—their courage—their desire for freedom—serves as a beacon to countries still striving for liberty today.

ADMIRAL ROY L. JOHNSON

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the nation lost one of its most distinguished military leaders when Admiral Roy L. Johnson passed away on March 20. He was 93. His Naval career spanned 38 years, at the end of which he was Commander in Chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Pacific at the height of the Vietnam conflict in 1965–1967. Prior to that, as Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, he had given the orders to the U.S.S. *Maddox* and U.S.S. *Turner Joy* to fire back at Viet Cong gunboats in the Tonkin Gulf incident.

The Admiral was a pioneer of Naval aviation. He received his wings in 1932 and served as a flight instructor at the U.S. Navy flight school at Pensacola, both in the era of the biplane in the early 1930s and at the dawn of the space age in the 1950s.

This remarkable man was born March 18, 1906 in Big Bend, Louisiana, the eldest of twelve children of John Edward Johnson and Hettie May Long. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in the class of 1929 and devoted his life thereafter to the security of his country. During World War II, serving on the U.S.S. *Hornet*, he was awarded the Bronze Star, the Air Medal and the Legion of Merit with gold star. He saw action in the places whose names have become a litany of courage: the Philippines, Wake Island, Truk, Iwo Jima, Okinawa. A few years later, as Commanding Officer of the escort carrier U.S.S. *Badoeng Strait*, he again saw action in the Korean War.

In 1955, he became the first commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Forrestal*, the first of the "super-carriers," was

promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and later assumed command of Carrier Division Four, with the *Forrestal* as his flagship. In 1960, he was named Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Plans and Policy, was later promoted to Vice Admiral, and in 1963 became Deputy Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. A year later, he was appointed Commander of the Seventh Fleet, and in that capacity was awarded his second Distinguished Service Medal. In 1965, he was promoted to full Admiral and became Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and the last Military Governor of the Bonin Islands, which include Iwo Jima.

After his retirement in 1967, Admiral Johnson remained active in civic affairs. He was Chairman of the Board of Virginia Beach General Hospital, a founding trustee of the U.S.S. *Forrestal* Memorial Education Foundation, president of the Early and Pioneer Naval Aviators Association (The Golden Eagles), President of the Naval Academy Alumni Association, and other organizations. He was an active contributor to the U.S. Naval Institute's Oral History Program, which published his military memoirs, served as an advisor on national security matters, and was on the national board of Senator Bob Dole's veterans' group in his presidential campaign.

The Admiral's wife of 69 years, the former Margaret Louise Gross, died last year. Anyone who has been close to a military life knows that it has to be a joint enterprise, in which both husband and wife share the sacrifices, the uncertainties, and the satisfaction of a job heroically done.

On behalf of the U.S. Senate, I would like to offer one last salute to Roy Johnson, a patriot from the beginning, a patriot to the last. As we extend our condolences to all his family—especially his daughter, Jo-Anne Lee Coe, our former Secretary of the Senate—we know they share our pride and our appreciation for all that Admiral Johnson did, and gave, to the country he loved.

THE SENATE SAYS GOODBYE

HELEN C. SCOTT (4/1/85–4/1/99)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, Helen Scott has worked for the United States Senate for 14 years in the Environmental Services Department at the U.S. Capitol. During her tenure at the Senate, Helen has proven to be an outstanding employee. She possesses qualities of unremarkable character—dedication and loyalty. Helen is married to Joseph C. Scott and together they have six children and nine grandchildren. We wish Helen the best in her retirement.

JAMES DAVIS (4/2/85–3/1/99)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, James Davis has worked for the United States Senate for 14 years in the Environmental Services Department at the