

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 169) relative to the death of the Honorable Mike Mansfield, formerly a Senator from the State of Montana.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, it is a great honor for me to join Senator DASCHLE in sponsoring a resolution memorializing our friend and the great Senator from Montana, our former majority leader in the Senate and Ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield.

I didn't get to know Senator Mansfield as well as many Senators who actually served with him. I was in the House during many of the years he was serving as the majority leader through 1976. I remember watching and liking the fact he would go on some of the talk shows and be interviewed. They would ask this convoluted, complicated, long question; he would answer with a one-syllable word. I loved that. Quite often that is all that is necessary: Yes; no. It makes it very difficult to drag out a long program.

As I watched him closer over the years, there was something about his demeanor that was very attractive. When I became majority leader, I read books on previous majority leaders. There had only been 15 before I had the opportunity to be majority leader. There were some in particular, and I went over the style of their leadership: Lyndon Johnson, Mike Mansfield, Howard Baker, and all of our majority leaders.

I particularly was attracted to Senator Mansfield's style. It was one of letting the Senate work its will. It was not threatening. By the way, the style was so different from Lyndon Johnson's. Lyndon Johnson was very effective but worked Senators late hours and weekends. Behind Lyndon Johnson came Mike Mansfield who took a completely different tack. Yet he got as much done. If you look at the substance of what was produced during the leadership period of Lyndon Johnson compared to the critical period that Mike Mansfield served, he got as much done.

While some will disagree that I did this, I decided in my own mind I would try to adopt more of the style of Mike Mansfield, and not necessarily keep the staff here when it was not necessary, and see if I couldn't get more done by not being in session late at night or threatening weekends. I think it had an effect. I found quite often if you don't try to punish Senators, you get more done than you do if you press them to the wall. He was a great leader from Montana. He served longer than any other majority leader in history. Of the now 17 majority leaders, only he served 15 years in that position.

He also had the exact personality that we needed to have for Ambassador to Japan. In a way, he was maybe even Japanese in his demeanor: Soft spoken, courteous, honorable, man of high integrity, man of few words. When he spoke, it was worth listening.

So we have lost a great leader in the Senate, a friend. He came back and spoke to our Leader's Lecture Series. I was totally enthralled with what he had to say. He gave us the speech he was going to give on the Friday that John F. Kennedy was assassinated. He had not given that speech. It was a speech defending his style of leadership. It was quite interesting to get the juxtaposition of what we go through today and what he was going through, the historical nature of that speech. In fact, he delivered it to the Senate some 35 years later.

So we will miss Mike Mansfield. He stayed active until the very end. But somehow I felt when Mrs. Mansfield passed away not too long ago that he wouldn't be long because they were inseparable. He loved her so dearly. And, once again, I think they exhibited the type of couple we want in government but also in life.

As a Republican, but more importantly as a Senator of America, I came to admire Mike Mansfield. We owe him a great debt of gratitude. He has been a legend. He has made this institution a better place for his service. We shall miss him.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I add my statement of support to what Senator LOTT has said about Mike Mansfield. I had the opportunity to meet him at the Senate prayer breakfast. He was a regular attendee, a gentleman from appearance, demeanor, and actions, deep spiritually as an individual. He spoke often by not speaking, just by the way he was. He spoke volumes, really, of the beauty of a person who leads a good life. He led a life that was really lived and a model for many of us to follow. He will be dearly missed.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be added as a cosponsor of this resolution, and I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 169) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions."

IN HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 170 submitted earlier today by Senator WELLSTONE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 170) honoring the United States Capitol Police for their commitment to security at the United States Capitol, particularly on and since September 11, 2001.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I express my appreciation to Senator WELLSTONE for moving forward on this resolution to recognize the commitment the Capitol Police have made to each one of us, and every staff member, and every person who visits the United States Capitol. They did that before September 11, and following September 11 that has been magnified. They do tremendous work. They are as well trained as any police officers in the world. And every day they honor the Government for whom they work.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 170) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions."

HONORING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, FIREFIGHTERS, EMERGENCY RESCUE PER- SONNEL AND HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from consideration of S. Con. Res. 76, and that the Senate then proceed to its consideration.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 76) honoring law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency personnel and health care professionals who have worked tirelessly to search for and rescue the victims of the horrific attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I rise today in support of this resolution honoring the efforts and sacrifices of

law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency rescue personnel, and health care professionals in responding to the horrific attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001.

In New York and Washington, D.C., emergency calls went out on the morning of September 11 just after those attacks occurred. Those alarms were heard by first-responders throughout the country. Law enforcement, firefighters, emergency rescue personnel, and health care professionals answered the call with the same selfless courage and determination that has long distinguished our emergency response community. While the world looked on in stunned disbelief, these workers, always prepared and ever vigilant, instinctively donned their uniforms and raced to the scene.

At ground zero, as many as 400 of these brave men and women sacrificed their very lives in service to their communities that morning. Since that time hundreds more have labored tirelessly in efforts to save and recover their fellow rescuers and other victims. Although we react with awe and commend them for working above and beyond the call of duty, these courageous souls expect no less from themselves and carry on despite the heavy emotional and physical burdens of their mission.

This instinct to respond has shown in the efforts of emergency response personnel nationwide. On seeing the events of September 11 unfold, volunteers from all parts of the country, including firefighters and other workers from the State of Wisconsin, travelled across the country to the impact zones to assist in whatever means necessary. From home, firefighters and other rescue workers have organized fund-raising and supply drives to support rescue and recovery efforts and the families of their fallen brethren. In Madison, WI, local firefighters have raised over \$200,000 for families of their New York counterparts who died at the World Trade Center. Other community fire departments throughout Wisconsin have responded in kind.

I am proud to recognize the contribution of our Wisconsin emergency response community. More than three-quarters of our fire and rescue workers in Wisconsin are volunteers, individuals who balance this substantial public service commitment while working full-time jobs throughout our communities. These workers know, like no other, the sacrifices that were made at the World Trade Center on September 11, and our prayers go out to them as they grieve for their comrades-in-arms.

As we prepare to respond to this vicious attack on our Nation, we must not forget the integral part that emergency response workers will play in this campaign. The threat of terrorism knows no boundaries, as we were so painfully reminded, and these first-re-

sponders will be on the front lines of our defense. These workers have been quietly preparing for years for this mission, but they will need our continued support to remain at-the-ready. It will be these workers who will ensure that America "gets back to work," because their efforts give us security in our streets, our public facilities, and our homes. I would like to say to all of our emergency response workers thank you for your service to our communities. Your work has never been so needed, never so appreciated.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD with no intervening action.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 76) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 76

Whereas on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and destroyed 4 civilian aircraft, crashing 2 of the planes into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City and a third plane into the Pentagon in northern Virginia, and resulting in the crash of a fourth plane in Somerset County, Pennsylvania;

Whereas these attacks destroyed both towers of the World Trade Center, as well as adjacent buildings, and seriously damaged the Pentagon;

Whereas thousands of innocent Americans and foreign nationals were killed or injured as a result of these attacks;

Whereas police officers, firefighters, public safety officers, and medical response crews were thrown into extraordinarily dangerous situations, responding to these horrendous events, acting heroically, and trying to help and to save as many of the lives of others as possible in the impact zones, in spite of the clear danger to their own lives;

Whereas some of these rescue workers, police officers, and firefighters have died or are missing at the site of the World Trade Center;

Whereas firefighters, rescue personnel, and police officers have been working above and beyond the call of duty, putting their lives at risk, working overtime, going without proper sleep, and spending time away from their families and loved ones;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police, United States Secret Service, the Police Department of Metropolitan Washington, D.C., the Arlington County Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies have put in extra hours to ensure the safety of all Americans, particularly the President, members of Congress, and other United States Government officials; and

Whereas since the morning of September 11, 2001, police officers and public safety officers throughout the United States have been called upon to put in extra time to ensure the safe and security of Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress com-

(1) the firefighters, police officers, rescue personnel, and health care professionals who have selflessly dedicated themselves to the search, rescue, and recovery efforts in New York City, northern Virginia, and Pennsylvania; and

(2) the efforts of law enforcement and public safety personnel throughout the nation for their service at a time when their call to serve and protect their nation is even more essential than ever before.

NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 182, S. Res. 164.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 164) designating October 19, 2001 as "National Mammography Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 164) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 164

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, in 2001, 192,200 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 40,600 women will die from this disease;

Whereas it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in the 1990s, and that in nearly 500,000 of those cases, the cancer resulted in death;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 years having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50 years;

Whereas at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide safe screening and early detection of breast cancer in many women;

Whereas experts agree that mammography is the best method of early detection of breast cancer, and early detection is the key to saving lives;

Whereas mammograms can reveal the presence of small cancers up to 2 years or more before a regular clinical breast examination or breast self-examination, reducing mortality by up to 63 percent; and

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for localized breast cancer is over 97 percent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 19, 2001, as "National Mammography Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.