

Democrat Party's candidate for President, who happens also to be a Catholic." But there was one Catholic Mass in the White House, on November 23, 1963—a Requiem Mass for the slain President.

As I reflect now on how much life intersected with John Kennedy's life, I prefer to think about the beginning of the Kennedy Presidency rather than its tragic ending. I prefer to remember his Inaugural Address. It was just 1,355 words and 14 minutes long, but it set in motion a generation of Americans with a passion for public service.

Some were inspired to defend liberty as soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen. Some would march for civil rights in the South. Some would join the Peace Corps and become ambassadors of peace in villages throughout the world. And some would answer the call to service by seeking public office.

John Kennedy was a powerful and positive force in my life and the life of our Nation. To me, he embodied a time when politics could be harnessed to higher aspirations, to do good things for the country.

Not only did his Inaugural Address famously challenge us to ask ourselves what we can do for our country, it also provided timeless advice on how to overcome the bitterness of partisan politics. An election, he said, is "not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom," not an end but a beginning "signifying renewal." That is still good advice.

John Kennedy was a committed Democrat and few people loved politics more than he and his family. But he understood—as he wrote in his book *Profiles In Courage*, that "there are few if any issues where all the truth and all the right and all the angels are on one side." He accepted the fact that democracy relies on competing views and vigorous debate.

But he did not believe the objective should be to win political power but to solve our country's problems. As he once said, "Let us not despair but act. Let us not seek the Republican answer or the Democratic answer but the right answer. Let us not seek to fix the blame for the past—let us accept our own responsibility for the future."

That is what I have always tried to do—to find the right answer and to do what is best for my country and the generations of Americans to follow. That is why, 50 years after John Kennedy's death, I still try to follow his admonition to "go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own."

He acknowledged that this was not the work of a hundred days, or of a thousand days, or of one administration, or of a lifetime, but of generations. Even so, he said, "Let us begin." Mr. President, to you and to all our colleagues in the Senate, I say: Let us continue.

THE CAREGIVERS ACT

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, November is National Family Caregivers Month. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I would like to take a moment to discuss the important role caregivers play in the lives of our Nation's veterans as they cope with the visible and invisible wounds of war.

For generations, as the men and women of our armed forces returned home with serious injuries sustained overseas, their wives, husbands, parents and other family members stepped in to care for them. These family members have often provided this care at significant personal sacrifice. Their dedication to the needs of injured veterans has often resulted in lost professional opportunities, negative impact on their own physical and mental health, and reduction in income.

Under the "Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act of 2010," a number of important benefits were made available to these caregivers for the first time, with additional services and benefits made available to caregivers of seriously injured post-9/11 veterans and their families. These additional services and benefits include a tax-free monthly stipend, travel assistance, health insurance, mental health services and counseling, caregiver training and respite care.

Passage of the Caregivers Act served as an important step in ensuring the caregivers of our newest generation of veterans received the additional resources to provide the best possible care for their loved ones. However, limiting eligibility for these additional services and benefits to caregivers of post-9/11 veterans created an inequity between caregivers of the newest generation of veterans and the tens of thousands of hardworking, dedicated caregivers who provide care to all other veterans.

In an effort to address the disparity, I introduced legislation earlier this year that would extend the services and benefits of the Caregiver Program to caregivers of veterans of all eras. Through this expansion, severely injured pre-9/11 veterans and their families may now leverage the benefits from which, until now, only post-9/11 veterans have benefited. The Congressional Budget Office estimates this bill would expand access to services to approximately 70,000 caregivers of pre-9/11 veterans. I am pleased the committee passed my legislation, S. 851, the Caregivers Expansion and Improvement Act of 2013 earlier this year and am working to bring it before the full Senate for a vote.

All caregivers of our Nation's injured veterans deserve our full support. This is an issue of equity. As a long-standing advocate for veterans, I will continue to work to ensure caregivers have the resources they need. We have learned from experience and research that veterans are best served when they can live as independently as pos-

sible. I hope my fellow Members will help me honor the commitment this country has to all of its veterans by supporting S. 851 when it comes to the Floor.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO NICHOLAS GIACCONE

• Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate Chief of Police Nicholas Giaccone of the Hanover, NH Police Department for his 40 years of dedicated service to the law enforcement profession, the Town of Hanover, and the State of New Hampshire.

Chief Giaccone began his law enforcement career in 1973 as a patrol officer with the Town of Hanover, home of Dartmouth College. Nicholas Giaccone was promoted to detective in 1977; detective sergeant in 1987; and assumed the role of acting chief of police, then chief of police in July of 1994. As a detective sergeant, Nicholas Giaccone helped lead the investigation into a double homicide of two graduate students, which culminated in the successful prosecution and conviction of Haile Selassie Girmay on March 2, 1993.

He was chief of police when two Dartmouth professors, Half and Susanne Zantop, were killed inside their Etna home in 2001, garnering national headlines for days. Chief Giaccone's diligence in ensuring the department properly handled the vital physical evidence at the scene, led to the successful convictions of Robert Tulloch and James Parker. They were sentenced on April 4, 2002.

During his long tenure as a police chief, Chief Giaccone has been a leader in promoting community oriented policing; in improving public safety within the State of New Hampshire; and in promoting sound public policies and practices, which have helped keep New Hampshire one of the safest States in the Nation. Chief Giaccone has worked tirelessly with community leaders, New Hampshire's Legislature, and other public officials, to better the administration of justice and promote public safety.

As Chief Nicholas Giaccone celebrates his retirement, I want to commend him on a job well done, and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well in all future endeavors.●

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES LANE, JR.

• Mr. JOHANNIS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Lt. Col. Charles Lane, Jr., of Omaha, for his contributions to the United States of America through his military and public service. Mr. Lane passed away on November 8, 2013, at the age of 88. He lived a life dedicated to defending our country and helping others in the greater Omaha community.

Lieutenant Colonel Lane's military career began in 1943, when he entered