

have to go and how to get there in order to provide the safety and security the American people demand.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 166, S. 1447, a bill to improve aviation security:

Blanche Lincoln, Harry Reid, Ron Wyden, Ernest Hollings, Herb Kohl, Jeff Bingaman, Jack Reed, Hillary Clinton, Patrick Leahy, Joseph Lieberman, Jean Carnahan, Debbie Stabenow, Byron Dorgan, John Kerry, Thomas Carper, Russ Feingold.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call under the rule is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1447, a bill to improve aviation security, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are required under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) are necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 97, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 292 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Akaka	Cleland	Fitzgerald
Allard	Clinton	Frist
Allen	Cochran	Graham
Baucus	Collins	Gramm
Bayh	Conrad	Grassley
Bennett	Corzine	Gregg
Biden	Craig	Hagel
Bingaman	Crapo	Harkin
Bond	Daschle	Hatch
Boxer	Dayton	Helms
Breaux	DeWine	Hollings
Brownback	Dodd	Hutchinson
Bunning	Domenici	Hutchison
Burns	Dorgan	Inhofe
Byrd	Durbin	Inouye
Campbell	Edwards	Johnson
Cantwell	Ensign	Kennedy
Carnahan	Enzi	Kerry
Carper	Feingold	Kohl
Chafee	Feinstein	Kyl

Landrieu	Nelson (FL)	Smith (OR)
Leahy	Nelson (NE)	Snowe
Levin	Nickles	Specter
Lieberman	Reed	Stabenow
Lincoln	Reid	Thomas
Lott	Roberts	Thompson
Lugar	Rockefeller	Thurmond
McCain	Santorum	Voinovich
McConnell	Sarbanes	Warner
Mikulski	Schumer	Wellstone
Miller	Sessions	Wyden
Murkowski	Shelby	
Murray	Smith (NH)	

NOT VOTING—3

Jeffords	Stevens	Torricelli
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 97, the nays are 0.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly sworn and having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, it was my hope we could move directly now to the bill, given the 97-0 vote on the motion to proceed. As I understand it, there are still objections to go to the bill itself. I hope we can work through whatever objections there may be on the other side so we can get on the bill and begin offering amendments and coming to closure of this bill quickly. We have a lot of work. All of it is being held up now as a result of our inability to get that work done.

In the interim, it would be my hope for those Senators who had come to the floor with the expectation they could speak as if in morning business on Senator Mike Mansfield and other matters, we accord Senators that opportunity. I ask for the next hour that the Senate stand as if in morning business to accommodate Senators who wish to speak in tributes to Senator Mansfield and other matters.

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

AVIATION SECURITY

Mr. KERRY. Madam President, I ask the majority leader if we could clarify something for the record. We had 97 Senators vote, publicly saying they are prepared to have a motion that allows us to at least proceed to the bill, but we are not actually able to get on the bill itself. Nobody should be mistaken that suddenly the Senate is actually making big progress on aviation security.

I ask the majority leader if he would just clarify what the procedural hurdle is now, and also, what is the substantive resistance here and how he sees the Senate proceeding.

Mr. DASCHLE. If the Senator will yield, I will simply say it is the right of any Senator to ask for his or her time allocated to postcloture debate. As everyone in this body knows, you have 30 hours of postcloture debate after cloture has been achieved. We have now voted on cloture, and Senators are entitled to a 30-hour debate.

It is my hope we can accelerate and somehow bring to closure this

postcloture period of debate so we can somehow get on the bill. I do not think it is in anybody's interests right now to be exacerbating the situation with any kind of accusations about who is at fault. We are going to try to work through that. I just hope we can work through it in a way that will accommodate debate on the bill and ultimately a successful conclusion of that debate so we can enact this legislation this week. It is critical that we get this work done. No Senator has to be reminded of that.

Again without acrimony, without pointing fingers, let's see if we can work through it in a constructive way, and that is my intention. I will be speaking to the Republican leader momentarily, as well as, again, to the ranking member of the Commerce Committee, as we try to find a way to resolve whatever outstanding questions there still are.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KERRY. I thank the majority leader.

I want to emphasize, as I know Senator MCCAIN and Senator HOLLINGS feel, nobody at this point wants the good work of the Senate to be distracted in any way by any kind of finger pointing or accusations. That is not the purpose of my question.

But we have now been discussing airport security for several weeks—several weeks. There is a very significant majority of the Senate who are poised to vote in a certain way. It is my hope my colleagues will allow the will of the Senate to be worked. The American people expect nothing less of this Congress than a prompt response in a responsible way. Frankly, I think we can do better at the job of resolving this faster than we seem to be at this moment. I hope that will happen in short order, in the course of the next 24 or 48 hours.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH). The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. I ask to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator withhold for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. BAUCUS. Certainly.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. today for the party luncheon conferences and that the recess time be charged postcloture as well as a period for morning business.

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

The Senator from Montana.

THE PASSING OF MIKE MANSFIELD

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Montanan, a great American, and a great

leader who passed away early Friday morning.

In our Nation's history, we have been blessed with leaders who have stepped forward to lead us in moments of crisis, war, or social upheaval. Mike Mansfield of Montana was such a man, such a leader.

Modest and self-effacing, Mike Mansfield, as Senate Majority Leader, was instrumental in the 1960s and 1970s in steering the U.S. Senate and America through some of the most tumultuous times in our Nation's history.

He was here in this Chamber, leading the Senate through the sadness following the assassination of President Kennedy.

He helped pass landmark Great Society programs, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited discrimination in public accommodations.

And the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which allowed blacks in the South to more widely take part in Federal and State elections.

He questioned our country's growing role in the Vietnam War when that might have been unpopular to do so, but when it needed to be done.

He helped lead the Senate through Watergate, when the foundations of our democracy and government were shaken by scandal and the resignation of our President.

And he was most proud of his role in helping Congress pass legislation that led to ratification of the 26th amendment. That gave our young people—18 year olds—the right to vote and extended participation in our government to even more Americans.

Mike Mansfield was a key leader in extraordinary times. He was the sage, laconic captain with his hand firmly on the wheel. The captain we could trust in rough seas, who knew when to speak and give orders, and knew when to listen.

He was a counselor and team leader who walked the bridge to consult with Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. And later Presidents tapped Mike Mansfield for even more public service—to serve as America's Ambassador to Japan, one of the most sensitive postings in the world.

This Senator from Montana served longer than anyone else in American history as Senate majority leader and as U.S. Ambassador to Japan.

And he left the Senate a better place, not only for Senators but for the American people. He left it a civilized institution that allowed all Senators an equal voice in the legislative process. He encouraged younger Senators to speak, breaking the tradition of a Senate dominated by an exclusive club of older men. Senator Mansfield democratized the Senate.

When he retired at age 73, Senator Mansfield noted that in his period of service in Congress—from 1942 to 1976—he had witnessed: "One-sixth of the Nation's history since independence. The administrations of seven Presidents.

The assassination of a President and his brother. Able political leadership and seamy politics and chicanery. The dawn of the nuclear age and men on the moon.

"A great war and a prelude to two more wars. A dim perception of world order, and an uncertain hope for international peace. There is a time to stay and a time to go. Thirty-four years is not a long time, but it's time enough."

That's quite a record, quite a resume, quite a life.

But that all pales in comparison to his love for his wife Maureen, and his love for Montana and the people he so faithfully represented.

Over the course of his career, Mike Mansfield went by many titles: Professor Mansfield, Congressman Mansfield, Senator Mansfield, Majority Leader Mansfield, and Ambassador Mansfield.

Senator Mansfield was an internationally recognized leader. But in Montana, we simply knew him as "Mike." And he was our Mike.

Mike was the embodiment of Montana: Quiet, humble, strong, salt of the earth, committed to his wife, family, State and country. He was my mentor and he was my friend.

Although he served six U.S. Presidents in his career as majority leader and ambassador to Japan, Mike once said humbly, "I reached the height of my political aspirations when I was elected Senator from Montana."

That's just the kind of man he was, a quiet but firm leader, one who didn't like the spotlight but endured it in service to his State and country.

Michael Joseph Mansfield was born in New York City on March 16, 1903. He moved with his family to Great Falls, MT, in 1906.

When he was only 14 years old, Mike joined the Navy and served as a seaman in World War I. He then served as a private in the Army in 1919 and 1920, and as a private first class in the Marines from 1920 to 1922.

After his military service, Mike moved back home to Montana, where he worked as a mine mucker and engineer in the copper mines of Butte for 8 years.

It was during this time that he met his soon-to-be wife, Maureen. After meeting Maureen, Mike's life was forever changed, he would say. They would marry in 1934. By her guidance, her faith in him, Mike said, Maureen pushed him to go back to school and was responsible for his success in life.

So Mike went back to school. He attended the Montana School of Mines in Butte in 1927 and 1928, then graduated from Montana State University—as it was called then—in 1932. Mike earned a masters degree in history in 1934, and taught history and political science for eight years.

Mike's 34-year career of representing Montanans in Washington began in 1942, when Maureen urged him to run for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He served Montanans well

in the House for over a decade. Then we sent him to the Senate in 1952.

Mike's ability to bring people together and find common ground enabled him to succeed Lyndon Johnson as Senate majority leader in 1961, a post he held until 1977.

When John F. Kennedy asked him to serve as majority leader, Mike at first declined. Mike and Kennedy were freshmen together in the Senate, and Mike became a close confidant. Mike finally agreed to serve—for love of country—and went on to become one of the most effective gentlemen ever to grace this great Chamber.

After he was elected majority leader, Mike was asked if he would act the same way as the legendary Lyndon Johnson, whose style as majority leader was blunt and heavy-handed. In typical Mansfield fashion, Mike said, "I am who I am."

After Mike Mansfield's distinguished service here in the Senate, President Carter appointed him in 1977 to be our ambassador to Japan. Mike was reappointed to that post by President Reagan. And Mike continued his diplomatic service until he retired in 1988, making him the longest-serving Ambassador to Japan in our Nation's history.

When he served as Ambassador to Japan, Mike said, "I try to put myself in the shoes of the Japanese, but I have never forgotten that the shoes I wear are American, and that my country's interests come first."

That's Mike. He never forgot where he came from.

Although he came from the mines in Butte, Mike understood the importance of our relationships with other countries and the world.

I remember about 5 years ago, I wanted to ask Mike about his thoughts on Most Favored Nation status for China. So, I called him up. We talked briefly and then he said, "MAX, do you have a few minutes?" I said, "Of course." Then he proceeded to read to me an in-depth analysis he had written on the U.S.-China relationship and China's role in the world.

Mr. President, that was the most cogent, trenchant analysis I had ever encountered or have ever seen to date. But that was Mike. In a matter-of-fact tone, he just read it to me over the phone.

Mike's legacy includes, among many others, the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs in Washington, D.C., and the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center at the University of Montana in Missoula.

These institutions live on. They teach us and our children the importance of looking out across our borders, the importance of understanding different cultures. And that is more important now than ever.

That's a distinguished record. But Mike never lost touch with his roots. Mike was so humble. I told him once that I was looking forward to reading his memoirs one day. He simply said: "Nope."

He said many of those conversations were confidential. No kiss and tell for Mike. He was such a classy, deep, dignified, thoughtful, and wonderful person.

When I first considered running for Congress in 1974, I went to Mike and asked whether or not he thought I should run. "Yep," he said. That's how he used to respond to questions: Yep, nope, and maybe. Very straight forward, he told it as it was.

He told me running for Congress took a lot of hard work, a lot of shoe leather, and a little bit of luck. That was enough for me.

That wasn't the last time I sought out Mike's counsel. Right up until his death last Friday, I went to Mike for his advice on a variety of issues. I saw him just a few weeks ago, not long after the September 11 terrorist attacks. Even though he was laid up in a hospital bed, he immediately said, "Hi, MAX," and invited me to take off my coat and have a seat. At age 98, he was still sharp as a tack and just as gracious as ever.

We talked for some time before our conversation turned to Afghanistan. This was a man who knew so much. He talked about the history of Afghanistan—how the Russians and every would-be conqueror attempting to occupy that country ran into trouble. His history lesson on Afghanistan was rich with such figures as Genghis Kahn and Alexander the Great.

When a Japanese reporter once asked Mike about his secret of longevity and health, Mike smiled and said, "A good wife and good Montana people." Mike was always quick to point out that all the success he had in life he owed to his beloved wife Maureen. Maureen Hayes took him out of the mines of Butte and into greatness.

Her quiet encouragement gave Mike the strength to lead our nation during some very difficult times: civil rights, the Vietnam War, Watergate. Maureen cashed in her life insurance policy to help pay for Mike's education. And in Washington, she worked in his office without compensation so she could spend more time with him.

What they did, they did together. Mr. President, Mike and Maureen were a team, a great team. When Maureen passed away last year, we all mourned the loss. Today, we mourn the loss of Mike. But today we also find comfort in knowing that the love affair that started so long ago has come full circle. Now, Mike and Maureen are together.

Now, we as Montanans and Americans pay tribute to their lives and their contributions. Now, especially now, we look to their example of leadership through humility, integrity, and dignity.

Mike was the embodiment of family, saying so eloquently in Maureen's eulogy, that what he did and accomplished, they did together. That recognition of her greatness, strength and vision was Mike's greatness, strength and vision.

I am proud and honored to have known Mike and Maureen Mansfield. They were common people who led uncommon lives. They were great Montanans, they were great Americans, and they were our friends.

Mike used to say he had three loves in this world: His wife, Montana and the U.S. Senate.

When I saw him just over two weeks ago in the hospital, we talked about Montana, we talked about the Senate, and we talked world events. Then we talked about Maureen.

And right before I left him, he leaned back in his bed, looked off in the distance, closed his eyes, smiled, and said, "Maureen—what a girl she was, what a girl."

And Mike, what a great man you were. You were both great—together.

This is not goodbye, Mike. Rather, as our many Indian friends say, "See you later." And as you would say and said so many times to your many Montana friends, Tap 'er light, Mike.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I compliment the distinguished Senator from Montana for his comments about our former majority leader. I was one of those who was fortunate enough, as he was, to know Senator Mansfield—not nearly as well, of course, as Senator BAUCUS did, but well enough to seek his counsel, to enjoy his friendship, to be provided with his guidance on so many occasions over the years that I have had the good fortune to serve as leader.

Mike Mansfield, in every way, shape, and form, was a Senator whom all could admire, a Senator who understood that in this body of loquaciousness there is an eloquence to simplicity, that in this place of debate there is always an opportunity for decency, that in this location, as we consider those who are more prominently seen throughout the country in positions of leadership, there is that quiet strength that came from a Mike Mansfield.

Mike Mansfield once said, "when I am gone, I want to be forgotten."

With all due respect to my dear friend and teacher, he will never be forgotten.

Mike Mansfield began his service to America as Senator BAUCUS noted, when he was 14, when he managed to enlist in the Navy in World War I. Eventually, he would serve in both the Army and the Marine Corps as well.

He served 34 years in Congress, 24 of them in the Senate.

He said he achieved the height of his ambition when he was elected Senator from Montana. But it was certainly not the height of his achievement.

He served as majority leader longer than any other leader has in our Nation's history—16 years.

Following that, for 12 years, under two Presidents—one Republican and one Democratic—he represented America as our Ambassador to Japan.

He said he had three great loves in his life. The first was obvious.

The first was his wife, Maureen—his partner for more than 65 years. She was the one who forced an eighth grade dropout to leave the coal mines of Montana, go to college, and make something of himself.

The second was his beloved State of Montana.

The third was this institution, the U.S. Senate.

The Senate majority leader has been called "the first among equals." No one deserved that title more than Mike Mansfield. He was wise. He was decent. He was endlessly patient. He was a man who deeply believed in the ability of free people to govern themselves wisely. It is no coincidence that the Mansfield years remain the most civil and the most productive in our Senate's history.

He was a steady hand during turbulent times. In the sad and anxious days that followed President Kennedy's death, Senator Mansfield's words and poise helped calm this Nation.

In the years that followed he led the Senate to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. During his tenure, he led the Senate through a war in Vietnam and the resignation of a President.

The last time Mike Mansfield spoke to a group of Senators was 3½ years ago when he returned to the Capitol to inaugurate the leaders' lecture series begun by my colleague and friend Senator LOTT. On that night, Senator Mansfield delivered a speech that he had written many years earlier. He wrote the speech to answer critics who said he was not forceful enough as majority leader. He said he had intended to give the speech on a quiet afternoon when there would be no news to compete with. The date he had chosen was Friday, November 22, 1963.

A week later, as the Nation grieved, Senator Mansfield simply inserted his remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Thirty-five years later, he returned to the Capitol and delivered them for the first time. I want to read a section of those remarks.

I have always felt that the President of the United States—whoever he may be—is worthy of the respect of the Senate. I have always felt that he bears a greater burden of responsibility than any individual Senator for the welfare of the nation, for he, alone, can speak for the nation abroad; and he, alone, at home, stands with the Congress as a whole, as constituted representatives of the American people. In the exercise of his grave responsibilities, I believe we have a profound responsibility to give him whatever understanding and support we can, in good conscience and in conformity with our independent duties.

I believe we owe it to the nation of which all our states are a part—particularly in matters of foreign relations—to give to him not only responsible opposition, but responsible cooperation.

And finally, within this body, I believe that every member ought to be equal in fact, no less than in theory, that they have a primary responsibility to the people whom they

represent to face the legislative issues of the nation. . . .

And to the extent that the Senate may be inadequate in this connection, the remedy lies not in the seeking of shortcuts, not in the cracking of nonexistent whips, not in wheeling and dealing, but in an honest facing of the situation and a resolution by the Senate itself, by accommodation, by respect for one another, by mutual restraint and, as necessary, adjustments in the procedures of this body.

The constitutional authority and responsibility does not lie with the leadership. It lies with all of us individually, collectively and equally. And in the last analysis, deviations from that principle must in the end act to the detriment of the institution. And, in the end, that principle cannot be made to prevail by the rules. It can prevail only when there is a high degree of accommodation, mutual restraint and a measure of courage—in spite of our weaknesses—in all of us.

It can prevail only if we recognize that, in the end, it is not the Senators as individuals who are of fundamental performance. In the end, it is the institution of the Senate. It is the Senate itself as one of the foundations of the Constitution. It is the Senate as one of the rocks of the Republic.

So said Senator Mansfield and so it is advice to all of us. We are in the Senate today considering matters of the gravest national importance. I can think of no better advice than the sage guidance Mike Mansfield left for all of us. His words are at least as important today as they were when he delivered them 3½ years ago and when he wrote them 38 years ago.

We were lucky to have Mike Mansfield for as long as we did. Now we have his remarkable example. That itself is a considerable gift. We should treasure it. We should live by it.

Our thoughts and prayers go to his daughter Anne.

Contrary to Mike Mansfield's wishes, Mike Mansfield will never be forgotten.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about Mike Mansfield, not from the standpoint of the eloquent eulogy given by the Senator from Montana, who knew Mike Mansfield so well, or the majority leader, who knew him and served with him. I didn't serve with Mike Mansfield, but I did have a wonderful relationship with him in a very different way.

The first time I ever saw the stature of Mike Mansfield was through his picture that is in the Mansfield Room. For anyone who has been in the Mansfield Room, which is one of the major meeting rooms in the Capitol, the picture of Mike Mansfield says so much about him because it is a very long, narrow picture with Mike Mansfield standing there alone, nothing behind him, just that solitary figure that is so very powerful.

That is exactly the kind of man I came to know. I go to the Senate prayer breakfast every Wednesday morning, where Senators and former Senators meet to talk about our feelings about religion. We have Jewish members. We have Catholic members. We have

Protestant members. We have even had a member come and talk about agnosticism.

It is something we all keep very personal and private. It has been one of the highlights of my service in the Senate to meet every Wednesday morning and talk about religion and the importance of religion in our lives and in the life of our Nation.

The special place Mike Mansfield held was in the Senate prayer breakfast. He was coming to the Senate prayer breakfast all the way up until he died. He never missed a week except in the unusual circumstance when Maureen had taken a turn for the worse or immediately following Maureen's death, and then only when he was sick. And I would call him if he missed one or two times and I was concerned about him. I would find there was a reason, but he was going to be OK. Getting to know him was wonderful.

It was kind of interesting because no one has assigned seats and it is a small room. Probably 30 of us come in any 1 week. But there are no assigned seats. You just take the seat that is empty—except for Mike Mansfield's seat. He did have a regular seat. No one would sit in Mike Mansfield's seat unless it was clear that he wasn't coming. He was always there on time. So if we started and he wasn't there, someone might sit in his seat, but never before because we revered having him there. He was such a wonderful presence, and his countenance was always so positive.

I had the opportunity to talk to him because I generally sat next to him. I started getting to know him when I joked with him. Here was Mike Mansfield when he was 95, 96, 97, and he had a breakfast that was eggs, bacon, biscuits, and if they had gravy, it would have been on there, too. Do you know what. I have to sit by a guy who still eats like a guy because so many people are now into rabbit food, as we call it. This was a guy who still ate like a guy. It gave me great hope that someone who was 97 years old was eating like that. And so we started a friendship that has lasted throughout my 8 years in the Senate.

I talked to Mike Mansfield about Japan. As many people know, he was our wonderful Ambassador to Japan immediately—not immediately following his Senate leadership position, but he was appointed by a Democrat, as well as a Republican President, because he was so effective in Japan and he understood that part of the world so well. I would talk to him about the economic situation in Japan. As things would look bad, I would ask him about it. He always had absolutely great insights. I remember a time when Mike Mansfield was telling me that he worked for Goldman Sachs. He worked for Goldman Sachs all the way up until he died.

I said: "Well, tell me what you do."

He said: "I advise them on the Far East and Japan."

That is very important for the economy, of course, and for them.

I said: "When did you start working for them?"

He said: "Actually, they started calling me, and I thought there must be a mistake, so I didn't return their calls."

This was years ago.

So he said: "They kept calling," and I said, "I'm 88 years old; are you really serious about wanting me to go to work for you?" He said only after they said: "We know how old you are; we think you have very valuable advice."

So he agreed to go to work for Goldman Sachs and worked for them up until he died at the age of 98. He was so pleased that he could still be helpful. We all knew that his mind never left him. He was so precise and up on issues that it would astound anyone. He read the London Economist and the newspapers in Japan. He was very up to date.

I talked to Mike Mansfield once about Maureen, and I told him that I knew of the great love story; it is legendary around here, how committed he was to Maureen. She was bedridden for a long time. He would go to see her regularly. He kept her in their apartment until he just could not take care of her, and then he would visit her daily when she was being taken care of in another place.

I asked him about her, and he never forgot that it was Maureen who made him what he was. That is what he said. Just as Senator BAUCUS related earlier, it was Maureen who saw this miner and saw that he could be something more than a miner. So she encouraged him to get his high school education and then his college education. She saw in him someone who could make a great contribution, and he never forgot that, no matter how high he went. He went to the very highest level as the distinguished majority leader and then as Ambassador to Japan. He never forgot that it was Maureen who made him what he was, and his love for her was so touching and so poignant. I enjoyed having that conversation with him.

So my experience with Mike Mansfield was not during his active service, as it was with so many of my colleagues here. My experience with him was in a different way, but it was so rewarding. He would bring me clips from foreign newspapers that he thought would be of interest to me. So I thought he was a great man in a different time of his life.

It shows how much you can contribute if you stay active and keep on top of world affairs, and that is what Mike Mansfield did. It was hard to believe that he was 96, 97, 98 years old if you were around him because he was so absolutely vivacious and clear. He wasn't a talkative person, as has been mentioned. He was the strong, silent type—the epitome of what you would think of as the Marlboro Man who didn't feel as if he had to talk a lot. But certainly when he did speak, he had a lot to say, and it was clear and

focused; there was no excess. But you knew it was the wisdom of all those years coming through.

I pay tribute to Mike Mansfield as a man who was a symbol of decency and humility in the Senate and throughout his public service career. Honesty and integrity will always be words that will be associated with this great man. We have lost a friend and one of the great Members of the Senate. I know that Republicans and Democrats will feel this loss for a long time to come. I know his words and the speeches that were read by the majority leader will be here for us to remember a great leader and give us guidance as we go through the trying times we are facing in our country today.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to my former Senate leader, Mike Mansfield. The State of Montana and the United States have lost a great man, a valiant soldier, a dedicated statesman, and a gentleman of a breed we don't see enough of these days.

Mike Mansfield was a revered figure whose distaste of partisanship led the Senate to accomplish great deeds for civil rights, voting rights, and foreign relations during Vietnam, the cold war, and the Watergate scandal. His leadership emphasized equality, cooperation, and fairness which were marked by his personal style of leadership. He was considered a quiet man who did not care for self-promotion, often answering questions with a "Yep," "Nope," "Maybe," or "Can't say." Although he was not known as an orator, his simple statements and words were extremely effective. He said in eulogy for John F. Kennedy, "There was a sound of laughter; in a moment, it was no more. And so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands." In his quiet manner, he managed to guide an exceptionally productive Senate during a turbulent political era which could have become bogged down had he not been able to work with both Republicans and Democrats alike.

Mike was a Representative and Senator from Montana who came to Congress after dutifully serving his country in the military during WWII. At 14, he stretched the truth about his age in order to enlist in the Navy. He then went on to serve in both the Army and the Marine Corps. Having returned from duty in 1922, he worked as a "mucker" in the copper mines of Butte, Montana where he met Maureen Hayes. In 1932, he married Maureen who is said to have played an essential role in his remarkable career. She was the person who convinced him to go back to school, run for Congress, and become U.S. Ambassador to Japan under President Carter and President Reagan.

He was elected as the Senate Majority Leader in 1961, 5 years before I was elected to the Senate from South Carolina. I remember in 1971 when I was in

Canada on my honeymoon with Peatsy, Mike's office called and asked us to come to Europe. Peatsy and I left Canada immediately and spent our honeymoon traveling around Europe with Mile and Muareen.

Mike served as Senate Majority Leader for 16 years—longer than anyone in Senate history. He was extremely involved in the civil rights movement, a critic of the Vietnam conflict, and an advocate of health care legislation. He was a man who was convinced that the true strength of the Senate lay in the center and not on the right of the left. Partisan politics was not his style, and his success lay in the fact that he was an honest, straight shooting individual who cooperated and worked with both sides of the aisle.

We have lost a great statesman and a fine man who served his country well.

The distinguished Senator from Montana was my role model. He believed in getting things done. In order to get things done, you have to listen and let everyone be heard. But once done, then move on.

He was particularly kind to me because I was just a freshman Senator in 1966. He had me immediately on what we call the policy committee. I then, in 1971–1972, chaired the campaign committee for the Democrats on this side of the aisle.

It so happened that I was off on a trip just after my wedding in 1971. Senator Mansfield was asked by President Nixon to coordinate and communicate the 10-percent surcharge on imports with about 10 country heads in Europe and in Africa and Morocco. He called me. I was in Canada. He called and I came immediately back down to the Andrews air base. We boarded the plane, and we went to Helsinki, Norway, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Morocco, of course, London, several, a couple other countries, he and his wife Maureen and my wife Peatsy and myself.

Watching him, how he responded and acted and more or less chaired those meetings with the heads of state was really an inspiration to me. He was so direct, so much to the point. We have so much in the field of political correctness now. Mike Mansfield was always politically correct, but he didn't bother around with all those nuances.

He was the finest of Senators and leaders in the history of this body.

The best of Mike Mansfield was more or less said by himself in a eulogy to his wife at the time of her funeral just last year. I included that eulogy. He permitted me to put it in the RECORD because I knew he had friends all over the country and the world. They wanted to be with him in that trying moment. I knew that they would, more than any, appreciate the real Mansfield flavor if they could just hear him.

The most eloquent of all tributes to be paid to Mike Mansfield was sort of paid to himself when he made the eulogy to his charming wife Maureen, and I ask unanimous consent that that be printed in the RECORD.

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

EULOGY FOR MAUREEN MANSFIELD DELIVERED BY SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD, SEPTEMBER 26, 2000

1929

We met—She was 24 and I was 26.

She was a high school teacher; I was a miner in the Copper mines of Butte.

She was a college graduate; I had not finished the 8th grade.

She urged me to achieve a better education. I followed her advice and with her help, in every way, we succeeded.

She took me out of the mines and brought me to the surface.

1932

We were married in Missoula during the great depression.

She gave up her teaching job.

She cashed in on her insurance.

She brought what little savings she had and, she did it all for me.

1940

Maureen was very politically oriented—I was not.

She urged me to run for Congress.

We campaigned together.

We finished next to last.

The day after the election she put us on the campaign trail for the next election and we won.

1942

Maureen was largely responsible for our election to the House of Representatives.

Almost every summer she drove herself and our daughter, Anne, to Missoula—5 days and 3,000 miles.

Why? To campaign for us and in

1952

She got us elected to the U.S. Senate.

1977

We decided—after talking it over, to retire.

We did not owe anything to anybody—except the people of Montana—nor did anyone owe anything to us.

1977

President Carter asked me if we would be interested in becoming the U.S. Ambassador to Japan. Maureen thought we should accept and we did and when President Reagan called and asked us to stay, we did for almost 12 years.

1988

Around Xmas Maureen almost literally forced me to go to the Naval Hospital at Yokosuka, which sent me to the Army Hospital at Honolulu, which sent me directly to Walter Reed Army Hospital where I had heart bypass and prostate operations. Again it was Maureen.

1989

We came home.

1998

Illness began to take its toll on Maureen.

On September 13, 2000, less than 2 weeks ago, we observed—silently—our 68th Wedding Anniversary.

Maureen and I owe so much to so many that I cannot name them all but my family owes special thanks to Dr. William Gilliland, and his associates, who down through the last decade did so much to alleviate Maureen's pain and suffering at Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital—one of the truly great medical centers in our country.

We also owe special thanks to Gloria Zapata, Ana Zorilla and Mathilde Kelly Boyes and Ramona the "round the clockers" who took such loving care of Maureen for the last two years on a 24 hour day, seven day week basis.

MAUREEN MANSFIELD

She sat in the shadow—I stood in the lime-light.

She gave all of herself to me.

I failed in recognition of that fact until too late—because of my obstinacy, self centeredness and the like.

She sacrificed much almost always in my favor—I sacrificed nothing.

She literally remade me in her own mold, her own outlook, her own honest beliefs. What she was, I became. Without her—I would have been little or nothing. With her—she gave everything of herself. No sacrifice was too little to ignore nor too big to overcome.

She was responsible for my life, my education, my teaching career, our elections to the House and Senate and our selection to the Embassy to Japan.

She gave of herself that I could thrive, I could learn, I could love, I could be secure, I could be understanding.

She gave of her time to my time so that together we could achieve our goals.

I will not say goodbye to Maureen, my love, but only “so long” because I hope the Good Lord will make it possible that we will meet at another place in another time and we will then be together again forever.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I go from the debate, along with my good chairman and leader, Senator HOLLINGS, that tends to get one’s blood pressure up over the fact we are having to spend 30 hours debating the airline security bill, to now go to the subject of great sadness over the passing of one of the greatest leaders that the Senate has ever produced: Senator Mike Mansfield.

Growing up in my political adult lifetime, of course, he has always been someone to whom I have looked up. He was someone I looked up to while I was in college because he was already an established leader. He was an assistant to the majority leader, Lyndon Johnson. He reigned because he was loved and respected as majority leader for an unprecedented 16 years. One of the greatest compliments I have read in the commentary since his death was made by one who was on the other side of the aisle, Senator Scott, who paid him an extraordinary compliment that he was one of the finest men he had ever met.

The fact that Senator Mansfield was selected by administrations of both parties to represent this Nation in the nation of Japan as our Ambassador for an unprecedented long time also speaks volumes.

But the reason I felt compelled to come to the floor today was to share with the Senate my observations of Senator Mansfield in the last few months, for I had never really known Senator Mansfield except when I saw him faithfully every Wednesday as he attended the Senate prayer breakfast. It is a private meeting completely off the record where Senators can come and share what is on their hearts. Who was the first one there every Wednesday? None other than Senator Mansfield at age 98, as much a participant in that activity every week as anybody else in the room, often with many of us deferring to him for his political, professional, and spiritual guidance.

That spoke volumes to this freshman Senator. It said something else to me about a man who has had so many accolades. But I saw a man that was truly walking humbly with his God.

That is what I wanted to come to the floor of the Senate to share.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

STRUGGLING TOGETHER WITH TERRORISM

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, grief has changed the face of America. We are a tear-stained nation, but in spite of that, we are united as never before. Americans are wearing symbols on their lapels. They are displaying flags from their cars and windows, and they are donating millions of dollars to victims’ families. America has responded, as we always do, with patriotism and purpose.

Today, we are uniting further in support of our troops flying dangerous missions in Afghanistan. This is the first step in a prolonged campaign against terrorism. It is a necessary step, and it was directed at the right targets—the Taliban government, which has given safe harbor to terrorists and to organizations such as theirs for far too long.

Americans are also united in sympathy with the Afghan people. While our bombers were flying over Taliban strongholds, our C-17s were dropping food to the refugees. Congress has also responded to the September 11 attacks with unity and determination. We came together to support the people of Washington and New York by providing \$40 billion to begin the relief effort. We came together to support the President and our military by authorizing the use of force in this new struggle with terrorism. We came together to aid our airlines by enacting a \$15 billion stabilization package, and with the vote today in favor of cloture, we are poised to increase airline security.

We are now focused on our military action abroad and security issues at home, but we also need to deal with the severe economic problems the September 11 attacks have caused. Our airlines are now flying and their short-term economic crisis has been resolved. Now we must come together behind the men and women who are the heart and soul of the airline industry—the workers. The layoffs announced in the airline industry since September 11 are staggering. We need only look at this chart to see Boeing, 30,000; American Airlines, 20,000; United Airlines, 20,000. The list goes on and on. Twenty to thirty percent of Boeing’s orders for new aircraft have been cancelled, and they plan to lay off as many as 30,000 workers. Then there are the airport workers, the concessionaires, and the workers who make the airlines’ meals.

The total number of announced layoffs in the industry is 140,000, and that figure may continue to rise. These are

not just numbers on a page. These are men and women. These are moms and dads who up until just a few weeks ago thought they had good paying jobs, believed they would be able to pay their bills, and were saving to send their children to college. They believed their future was secure.

These layoffs are going to affect communities all across the country. St. Louis; Kansas City; Springfield, MO, have about 14,000 airline workers, and they will be hard hit by these layoffs. The Boeing layoffs will also cause hardships for every family in Everett, WA, and Wichita, KS. Any city that is home to a large hub airport—Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Salt Lake City, Denver, Dallas, Chicago—will feel the effects of these layoffs.

Once the airline safety bill is under consideration, I will offer an amendment. It will provide meaningful assistance for airline industry workers who have lost their jobs as a result of the September 11 attacks.

My amendment will do three things: First, it will provide income support because many of these families live from paycheck to paycheck.

Second, it will provide job training so employees can prepare to work in other industries, or new jobs within the airline industry.

Third, it will give health care benefits so workers can stay in their health plan and keep their doctors while they are looking for work.

The benefits in my proposal would be available to employees of airlines, airports, aircraft manufacturers, and suppliers to airlines.

Obviously, airline industry employees are not the only ones who are losing their jobs. When we do an economic stimulus package, I believe we should address the problem more broadly. But the impact on the airline industry has been abrupt, immediate, and severe. Congress acted quickly and decisively to provide \$15 billion of assistance for the airlines, and we should act with the same level of urgency for the airline industry workers.

It is interesting, when we did the airline bailout, I did not hear my colleagues saying we should wait until we came up with a package to help other industries that were impacted by the attack. But now, when it comes to the workers, all of a sudden some argue we need to slow down.

We did the right thing for the airlines when we acted quickly. We should do the same thing for the workers as well.

Another criticism of this proposal has been assistance is already available for displaced workers, and there is no need to provide additional help.

I have modeled my package of benefits on the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act, which provides benefits to workers displaced due to products imported into the United States.