Lisa has poured herself into that school and raising money for it, providing scholarships for it, getting sponsors for the children, and to ensure not only their financial support, the tuition, but also to spend time and to be mentors, tutors for the children. I think that says a lot about her heart. Beyond being bright and industrious and energetic and all of the rest of the skills she brings to the office, she brings a great heart as well.

I thank especially Nora Breidenbach, as well, for her 10 years of service. She has been with me ever since I came to Congress. She has headed up the entire constituent service operation. She has a kind of quiet efficiency. I always knew that if there was a problem that needed solving, Nora was the one who could solve it. She is also a great manager of people. She has gone through a lot of trials of her own during the last decade, but she always knew how to draw the best, not only from her own life but from those whom she was supervising. She brought the best from everyone who worked with her and for her.

Also, I say a special thanks to Fay Ott, my office manager; Cortney Brown, my scheduler—every one of these staffers deserves a speech about them—Kate Hull, who has done such a wonderful job as my LA and is now working on the subcommittee staff, who shepherded through legislation that benefits thousands and thousands of nurses; Andrea Allen, who is my state director in Arkansas, a very wonderful human being, very great state director; Susan Carter, who has been with me for years, left and came back, who heads up projects; and Jim Hirni, my legislative director. I said last night, at one of our many farewell parties, that I think not only is he the best legislative director on the Hill, but going through a tough re-election campaign, no one had a better LD, to keep the shop going, but much more than that: to be there for me with encouragement, strength, and help.

To all of my staff I say thanks. To me they are much more than staff. My DC staff consists of Nora Breidenbach, Joycelyn Belcher, Josh Benoit, Cortney Brown, Tim Chapman, Todd Deatherage, Jim Dohoney, Amy Gibson, Colonel Jim Garrison, Lisa Goeas, Michael Hilburg, Jim Hirni, Kyle Hicks, Kate Hull, Rebekah Hutton, Sally Lee-Kerns, Conan Krueger, David Manns, Chris Miller, Robbie Minnich, Tim Moore, Misty Murphey, D.J. O'Brien, Fay Ott, Brydon Ross, Marc Scheessele, Ben Sheldon, Brad Tashenberg, Dan Weaver, Jennie Wingad, Michael Zehr. My state staff consists of Andrea Allen, Carrie Bartholomew, Susan Carter, Jim Case, LaDana Emerson, Leslie Garman, Tammie Hall, Jared Haney, Ruby Henderson, Sarah Jones, Mitchell Lowe, Clint Reed, Julie Reynolds, Spencer Sessions, Jerry Sherrod, Don Travis, Kellie Wall, John Youngblood.

They are much more than just staff. They are truly friends. As my colleagues have become good friends to me, so my staff are much more than employees, much more than service to the people of Arkansas. They are very good friends to me.

I ran across this Henry Van Dyke quote on friendship. I would like to end my remarks this morning by quoting him:

> With such a comrade, such a friend, I fain would walk through journey's end, through summer sunshine, winter rain, and then? Farewell, we shall meet again.

I thank the Chair for the opportunity to give these farewell remarks from this Senator. I thank my colleagues for the great honor it has been to serve with them these past 6 years.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Before the Senator from Arkansas leaves the floor, let me extend my appreciation for all of his kind deeds toward me. We have worked together on concurrent receipts and a number of other issues. The State of Arkansas, in sending the Hutchinson brothers to Washington, really sent two quality people. I have worked with both of them. I didn't always agree with them politically, but as far as their being temperamentally, socially, so kind and considerate, thoughtful, is concerned, both of them are outstanding gentlemen. I look forward to working with both of them in the future.

BOB SMITH

Mr. REID. Let me say to my friend from New Hampshire, for whom I have the greatest affection, the Senator from New Hampshire and I worked together for one very difficult year when he was cochairman of the MIA–POW Committee. He, along with Senator KERREY, led us in that most important study. I developed a great amount of knowledge of Senator SMITH during that year.

Our friendship, even though it budded there at the time of the MIA–POW Committee, really came to fruition when we were asked by our two party leaders to lead the Ethics Committee. During those years, we worked on some very difficult issues. Senator SMITH I found to be a gentleman, a scholar. He has very good staff. He has the institutional awareness that he is very firm, very strict, but yet very fair. That is what the Ethics Committee needs.

As I indicated, I developed a friendship with BOB SMITH. I am terribly disappointed that he is not going to be here next year. I wish I could express in a better way, a more meaningful way, how deep my feelings are toward BOB SMITH and how much I will miss him. I hope the stars are aligned appropriately sometime in the future that he can again return to public service.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 3180

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill at the desk to amend the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program; that this bill be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate; and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

This legislation is so important. What it does is it amends the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program, so-called SCHIP.

This is a program that virtually every Governor of the 50 States badly needs. This is one of the reasons the States, with rare exception, are spending in the red.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, on behalf of the leadership at this time, I have to object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

APPRECIATION OF SENATOR REID

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I want to say to my friend from Nevada before he leaves the floor, what an absolute privilege and honor it has been for me to serve with him in the U.S. Senate. He is an example of bipartisanship and friendship, which I will always treasure. We have had private conversations about many issues here and while serving on the Ethics Committee, which is kind of like purgatory.

I will never forget you, Senator REID, and I very much am going to miss you. I hope I will get a chance to see you from time to time as the years go by.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, when I came to the Senate in 1991, we were faced with Saddam Hussein and Iraq. Actually, my first speech on the floor was about Iraq and the war and the fact that we had to make a very difficult vote.

As I leave the Senate, here we are still facing—12 years later—Saddam Hussein and an imminent war with Iraq. So there is some irony there, I guess.

Before I make some closing remarks about my tenure here and leaving the Senate, I want to make a few remarks about something that I think has been somewhat ignored over the past several years in this body and, indeed, in the country, and that is the future of space and how space will help us to protect our national security and also not only our national security but just the pure science of space and the fascination

with space and what we will find as we continue the exploration of space.

I hope the 21st century will be the one that takes us into space to help protect our Nation and, indeed, perhaps the world. I believe whoever controls space will control peace here on earth.

I made these statements several years ago and got some negative editorials for it. I was called spaceman by one of the more, if you will, ''prominent'' newspapers in my State. As Harry Truman said, ''If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.'' Sometimes a price is to be paid for leadership. I believe if they can say about me that I was one of the folks here that promoted space and the good things that can come to our Nation as a result of space—if I can be remembered for that—I would be very happy.

I want to draw my colleagues' attention to our Nation's future security in space. In 1998, I delivered a speech at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University on November 18, just 4 years ago. In that speech, I spoke about the challenge of space power. I labeled space the ''permanent frontier.'' Some say it is the ''final frontier.'' It is not final, it is permanent.

That is the fascinating part about space. I remember looking at the stars as a kid and thinking this goes on forever. It is a permanent frontier. There is no limit to how far we can go in the exploration of space.

When I came to the House in 1985, I served on the Space Subcommittee of the Science and Technology Committee until my election to the Senate in 1990. I had the pleasure of being in Congress during the Reagan administration. I remember with pride and emotion President Reagan's firm leadership and his commitment to rebuilding our military after years of neglect. He, too, offered a promise of space power, with his visionary Strategic Defense Initiative. Despite tremendous opposition and ridicule, with cynics and critics calling SDI ''star wars,'' his vision is being fulfilled today. It was a vision.

The ABM Treaty is on the waste heap of history, where it belongs. Mutual assured destruction has been exposed for the sham that it was, and we are moving toward deployment of a robust, multilayered ballistic missile defense system and toward providing the American people the protection they need from the growing and imminent threat of ballistic missiles in the hands of rogue states such as North Korea, Iran, Iraq, and others.

We stand now at a very uncertain time—perhaps on the brink of a greatly expanded war on terrorism. And while we try to find and eliminate terrorists and their cells, we are at risk in our cities, in the heartland, of more devastating terrorist attacks. In the heartland of our country, never before have we felt threatened like this.

None of us wish to be at war. I have served in war. I don't want to be in war. But we are in a state of war. I enlisted to serve in the Navy in Vietnam. I know what the horrors of war bring. But if this Nation has to go to war with Iraq, or anywhere else, to ensure our liberty, to ensure our freedom, to ensure that our lives are free of the threats of aggressive, dangerous dictators and the global terrorist network, I will support our President and I will support our troops, whether or not I am in the Senate.

All of my efforts in national security over my career in the House and Senate have been focused on ensuring that our troops—the men and women who put the uniform on and defend us every day—are well organized, trained, and equipped for war. Nothing less than that is satisfactory. If we are going to show the world that we are strong and we are prepared for war, few would choose the risky path of challenging us, and that is the message we must send.

The task of organizing, training, and equipping our forces is not a one-time effort; it is a continuously evolving challenge that must be attended with the same aggressiveness and unyielding commitment that our warfighters apply on the battlefield. The threats we face are constantly changing, as we saw on September 11, and our approach to warfighting must change as well.

As we have so vividly demonstrated in our prosecution of the global war on terrorism, we now have to protect our cities in our own homeland—our own buildings, the very buildings where we are sitting now.

My colleagues, I say to you, as I leave, that it is our job as leaders representing this great Nation to make sure our military is properly organized, trained, and equipped to meet its future challenges, and nothing we do here is more important.

In the early years of this Nation, we relied on the power of our Army and our Navy. In the early years of the last century, we saw the emergence of air power—which was also criticized when it first started—that has dominated our initial application of force in recent conflicts. But times are changing. The threats we face are changing.

GEN Chuck Horner, commander of our troops in Desert Storm, said after the conflict that we have witnessed the first space war—that was in 1991, tanks and troops navigating flawlessly through a featureless desert. That was the war against Iraq in 1991. Unprecedented intelligence; advance warning of incoming missiles; bombs dropped precisely on targets; command, control, and communications synchronizing a military scattered across a vast theater of war in the Middle East—all of these contributions were made possible by the use of space systems in 1991.

Had we not had those space systems and had we not had control, or had Iraq had control, the whole outcome may have been different.

This was not a real space war that General Horner was referring to. There were no shots fired in space. What we witnessed was an awakening to the enormous benefits that space systems provide our military. It is important to remember that we are not the only witnesses. The world and our potential adversaries watched us and learned from our prosecution of that war and every conflict since.

Like General Horner, General Krulak, former Marine Commandant, and a soldier greatly respected by me and by his marines and fellow officers, said that ''between 2015 and 2025, we have an opportunity to put a fleet on another sea. And that sea is space.''

That is a very far-reaching and visionary statement, Mr. President, from a great American, Chuck Krulak.

Our troops deserve every advantage we can give them. We ought to lay up at night thinking about what advantages we can give these men and women. If we are to preserve our current space advantage, then we must protect our space systems from any attack and deny our adversaries that same use of space. We must maintain space control. We also must do more than maintain the current status quo. Space offers our warfighters so much more; a space-based radar that tracks enemy movements behind the lines without risking air crews, a space plane that can project force anywhere on earth in 45 minutes or less, a low orbit space plane, new ways of looking for new threats. I fought to save that space plane, and it was cut during the 8 years of the Clinton administration.

The space plane, I believe, is beginning to receive the attention it deserves within the hierarchy of the Air Force Space Command.

The MSP, the military space plan, could access virtually all orbits and with specific upper-stage systems could help protect our extensive and vital space-based assets. This plan could provide platforms to support potential air, sea, and ground operations through its intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensor payloads while also providing potential precision long-range strike capability without putting men and women in uniform in harm's way—a tremendous asset to our arsenal. Yet it has been slowed down; it was cut. We now need to bring it back.

As we look even further into the future, visionaries see capabilities—this is always what I like to talk about, what the future will bring. It is fun to hear these visionaries talk, but in the future we are going to see capabilities like special operations troops delivered rapidly from one location to another through space and lasers, destroying targets instantaneously deep inside the enemy's territory. When the missile is fired, we blow it up with a laser over their territory, not ours.

Not only do these visions offer fast and effective military action, they offer the possibility of putting fewer men and women forward deployed with their lives at risk.

We cannot forget we must invest today to develop these and all the

other capabilities if they are to be available for our future fighting men and women.

In 1999, with the support of my colleagues, I chartered the Space Commission to make recommendations to reorganize Government to better deliver the military space capabilities this Nation needs for the future. That Commission brought together this Nation's best defense and space leaders.

One of them was Donald Rumsfeld. He led the group just before he became our current Secretary of Defense. I would like to believe he was selected in part because he did such an outstanding job with the Space Commission—I hope that is one of the reasons why President Bush selected him as Secretary of Defense—and earlier with the Ballistic Missile Threat Commission.

Secretary Rumsfeld and his fellow commissioners found that future space warfare is a ''virtual certainty,'' and that we had better be prepared for it. The Space Commission's report warned about the ominous possibility of a ''space Pearl Harbor.'' It called for protecting satellites essential for military operations and developing space weapons to deter attacks in or from space and to defend against attacks if they occur.

The U.S. is now heavily dependent upon satellites with hundreds in orbit serving commercial as well as military uses. We are more dependent on space than any other nation in the world. Think about your cell phone. Were it not for space, you would not be using it.

In 1998, a Galaxy IV satellite malfunctioned. It shut down 80 percent of U.S. pagers and video feeds for cable and broadcast transmissions. It took weeks to restore service. In 2000, the U.S. lost all information from satellites for 3 hours when computers in ground stations malfunctioned. These incidents served to show how critical space has become to us.

The Space Commission recognized space weapons to deter attacks from space would be essential because we cannot protect satellites adequately without weapons in space. Remember that. Let me repeat it: We cannot protect our satellites in space without weapons in space. A weapon in space does not have to be an offensive weapon; it can be a defensive weapon.

The resulting space management reorganization stemming from the work of the Space Commission is nearly complete. The various stakeholders have decided which of the Space Commission's recommendations it will implement and how. Frankly, though, I am still skeptical that the changes that have been made will be effective in delivering the space capabilities this Nation needs.

Over the course of the last year, we have discovered that most of our current space programs are ''broken,'' severely underfunded, and behind schedule, and that is not good. I am not naive, and I do not blame the recent reforms for the current problems. However, I am not convinced the reforms that have been implemented are capable of making the tough choices that both, A, fix the problems with our current space programs and, B, keep us aggressively pressing forward with developing new technologies and capabilities we need for the future.

When we won the war in the Persian Gulf in 1991, it was with highly sophisticated weapons. Somebody 20, 30 years ago had the vision to build them. They did not crawl under a rock and say: That is just too far in the future; we are not going to deal with it—precision bombs and precision ordnance. Somebody had to think about it. Somebody had to put it on the drawing board. Somebody had to pay for it and build it.

If the Air Force cannot or will not step up to its responsibilities as the executive agent for military space, then Congress must do it, as the space commissioners noted, and create a separate space force to become that strong advocate. I have spoken of the need for the Air Force to build a dedicated space warfare cadre of younger space-trained officers and to stop assigning nonspace officers to lead space billets in space organizations. I predict that early in this 21st century, there will be a space force just as there now is an Air Force. There will be a space force.

For far too long, the Air Force's space institutions and commands have been led by officers not specializing in space. That must change if we are to move into this space era.

I have been a long-time advocate for the potential of national security space on the Hill. I know being an advocate for space is not easy. Believe me, I know. I have been ridiculed for it. These capabilities are complex, and they are not cheap, although I believe space power ultimately could be more cost-effective than some of our legacy systems.

I have also learned that some of the needed space capabilities, such as the Kinetic Energy Antisatellite or KE ASAT Program, can take longer than a career in Congress to deploy. Today we are only a modest amount of funding short of being ready to flight-test KE ASAT, one of our near-term space control programs.

KE ASAT offers the promise of complete space control at minimal cost to the taxpayers and delivers the essential 4 Ds—i.e., the ability to disrupt, degrade, deny, and destroy—required to deal with the enemy threat.

The old Soviet Union built a co-orbital satellite killer that it tested in space at least 20 times and which was operational with Soviet strategic forces for a decade. China is reportedly developing a hunter-killer microsatellite that would attach itself to an adversary's satellite and destroy it. Imagine the disruption that could cause us both militarily and commercially. We must be ready to protect against the deployment and use of such systems.

We cannot shy away from, nor short-change, our commitment to transform our military for the future. This is our challenge.

I have carried the space banner through many tough fights, including the line-item veto by President Clinton of our emerging space power programs. Missile defense has survived, KE ASAT has survived, and the space plane, too. But these programs need ongoing commitment and funds toward deployment and real security for our Nation and our service men and women. They need to be reviewed at the highest levels of DOD, by the Secretary, by Under Secretaries Aldridge and Teets, and by the Secretary's trusted aide who served at the Space Commission as its Director, now at PA&E, Steve Cambone.

Some of my friends have asked why I focused on space since there is not a strong space constituency in my home State of New Hampshire. I beg to differ. There is a major constituency in New Hampshire that demands a strong, cost-effective national defense. In fact, I would argue that same constituency stretches all across America—a constituency that supports our military every day, not just during trying times.

If it is the right thing to do, whether you have a constituency in your State for it, we are here to lead. We are here to lead this Nation.

New Hampshire also is proud of its high-tech industry. New Hampshire is also the State that sent astronaut Alan Shepard and Christa McAuliffe to participate in the National Space Program. Christa lost her life aboard the Challenger in 1986. Both of them had ''the right stuff,'' and they created a surge of enthusiasm for space exploration.

As I prepare to leave the Senate, I look around and ask myself: Who is going to pick up the space banner I have carried? Who will advocate today for the needs of our future fighting men and women in space?

Forty years ago, and spurred in part by the shock of the Soviet success with Sputnik in 1957, President Kennedy challenged the Nation to look into space. He criticized Republicans—the Eisenhower administration—in fact, for letting the Russians get ahead in space. President Kennedy recognized even in those early days of space exploration the criticality of space that General Horner witnessed in Desert Storm.

President Kennedy told us the Nation that controls space will come to dominate the world. In a speech to Rice University in 1962, John F. Kennedy said the following:

> The exploration of space will go ahead, whether we join in it or not. And it is one of the great adventures of all time, and no nation which expects to be the leader of other nations can expect to stay behind in this race for space.
>
> We mean to lead it, for the eyes of the world now look into space, to the moon and

to the planets beyond; and we have vowed that we shall not see it governed by a hostile flag of conquest, but by a banner of freedom and peace.

That was well said by a Democrat President. He was absolutely right.

Who do you want to control the satellites in space? Who do you want to control what goes on in space: Communist China, Iraq, North Korea, Libya, or the United States of America?

The day before his assassination, President Kennedy spoke at a dedication of the Aerospace Medical Health Center at Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, and he noted:

This Nation has tossed its cap across the wall of space and we have no choice but to follow it.

What a great visionary President Kennedy was on this issue. Leveraging space to ensure our freedom and to protect our allies is not a partisan issue. It is our moral obligation, pure and simple, just like it was to respond to the attacks of the Japanese and the Germans during World War II. It was our moral obligation to stop the killing by the Nazis, to stop the Bataan death marches, to stop the tyranny and the aggression. It is now our moral obligation to protect this Nation from the threat from space.

In his now famous speech at the Citadel, candidate George W. Bush said:

We need to skip a generation of technology.

And in space,

We must be able to protect our network of satellites essential to the flow of our commerce and the defense of our country.

He called for a new spirit of innovation and recognized the fact that many officers express impatience with the prevalent bureaucratic mindset that frustrates—and, I would argue, fails to reward—creativity.

We must reward creativity. George Bush called for a culture of command where change is welcomed and rewarded, not dreaded. To do that, we need to break with the past, get out of the box, put in charge people who are visionaries, who are ready to fulfill the President's and the Secretary of Defense's vision, to fulfill Ronald Reagan's vision for peace using space for peace. Even President Reagan, the hard-core conservative, offered to provide to the Soviet Union the technology to bring peace to the world if that was what it took.

As we stand now on the brink of an expanded war with Iraq, I ask myself whether we have provided our sons and daughters, husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, all the best technology that this country has to help them accomplish their mission quickly and bring them home safely. Have we? I do not think we have, with all due respect. We have the opportunity to do it if we will think about it now.

I think we can do better. I believe this body has the vision, the expertise, the knowledge, and the good people in it to ensure that we organize, train, and equip our military for the future, a future that leverages the full potential of space that we have only begun to realize. But we must exercise stringent oversight. We must serve as the catalyst to push a grudging—and it is a grudging—bureaucracy and military industrial complex into fulfilling that potential.

Bureaucracies are not innovative. They basically exist. They do not like change. We need to give them change. We need to impose it upon them.

President Reagan, speaking to the Young Astronauts program in 1986, told the participants that they were on ''the edge of our known world, standing on the shores of the infinite.''

What a statement: We are standing on the edge of our known world, on the shores of the infinite.

He called for them to touch the mystery of God's universe and to set sail across its waters into the most noble adventure of all. President Reagan achieved because he dreamed, because he motivated and he inspired. He understood that Americans, by nature, are dynamic people. They are good people. The change they bring is for the good, for the best of America, and that is all he worked on—for excellence, to rise to the challenge, the shining city on the hill, undaunted by threats, and with hope and optimism. That was President Reagan, following the words of President Kennedy.

Through enormous sacrifice, America has preserved her own freedom and freed millions around the world. We go to far off countries, serve in combat, die on fields in countries we have never heard of, day in and day out, year after year. As leaders in Congress, we are committed to preserving these freedoms for future generations, but to achieve that goal we must reach into space with gusto for its science, for its mystery, for the security it can offer us.

Control of space is more than a new mission to consider funding, it is our moral legacy. Moving into space is our next manifest destiny. It is our chance to create sanctity and security for centuries to come. It is our chance to do it. As I leave the Senate, I want to inspire my colleagues to pick up that cause because it is the right thing to do.

SENATE SERVICE

I know there are others who wish to speak, but I am going to take a couple of minutes, because I am leaving the Senate, and close on a few personal thoughts. I do respect my good friend, Senator SESSIONS. I will be only a few minutes.

I remember when I came down to the floor to sign the book in December of 1990. Senator BYRD was there, as he always is, and he watched as I signed 1,794. He said: Senator SMITH, you are the new Senator from New Hampshire. You want to remember there are tens of millions of people—I will never forget this—who have been part of the United States of America since 1776, and you are 1 of only 1,794 to have served in the Senate.

I will never forget it, and I never have. Senator BYRD is one of the finest people to ever walked on to this floor. I admire him greatly. It has been an honor and privilege to serve with him, but it has been a great honor to serve the people of New Hampshire for 18 years, 12 in the Senate and 6 in the House. It has been an extraordinary privilege to occupy this desk, the desk of Daniel Webster, for 9 years.

There is a very interesting story about this desk. Actually, Daniel Webster represented Massachusetts in the Senate, although he was from New Hampshire. He was a New Hampshire native. So when Senator KENNEDY, TED KENNEDY, gave up the desk to take his brother John's desk, the desk became a free spirit, and Senator Norris Cotton passed a resolution in the Senate that the Webster desk will forever more belong to the senior Senator from the State of New Hampshire. That is a long time, forever more. So nobody else is going to get it.

I have etched my name in the drawer, from Webster coming down through those great people who occupied this seat, down to where I have etched my name. It is a reminder, as I sit at this desk—these desks open from the top like so. There are very few desks in this Chamber that do not open that way, and one is Daniel Webster's because he did not want to pay to have it done because it cost too much money. It cost $5 to $10 in those days, and he said taxpayers should not have to pay for that, so it just has a drawer in it. Webster was a frugal person. He was also a great orator.

Next to Webster's desk is the desk of Jefferson Davis, which is now occupied by Senator COCHRAN of Mississippi. I am reminded of the great speech Jefferson Davis gave with so much emotion that he left the Senate to go back to his home State of Mississippi during the Civil War.

There is so much history in this Chamber. One of the things you do when you are leaving the Senate, you take time to smell the roses a little bit and you look around. President Reagan said history is a ribbon, always unfurling.

History is a journey. Every one of us, Senator SESSIONS, Senator INOUYE, my great friend who now occupies the chair, they are all part of history. It is unfurling as we stand. What we say today is a memory tomorrow. Life is nothing but memories. But we have a chance to make part of that history, to chart that course, for America, 1 of 100 people to do it at any given time in American history.

I have learned more about friendship, patriotism, and loyalty in the last 18 years while a Member of Congress, from people in my State, my family, the Senate, so many wonderful people, good friends, than I could ever have imagined.

Senator REID indicated a few moments ago he was sorry I did not win, but I am reminded of Theodore Roosevelt who won and lost his share of elections. This is a great quote for you young people. Think about it because you are going to be facing challenges. All the pages who are sitting here, you are going to win some and you are going to lose some. You will have great disappointments and you will have great successes. That is what life is. It is a heck of a lot more fun to win than it is to lose. I speak from experience on that.

Teddy Roosevelt said: Far better it is to dare mighty things, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory or defeat.

You can't succeed if you are afraid to fail. You have to fight the fight. You have to fight for the cause. The cause will go on. People will depart the stage. Webster departed; Lincoln departed; many people have departed the stage of running the United States of America—or even the world, Churchill—but others must step up. Maybe they don't step up quite at the level of the ones who are following but they step up.

That is why America must go on. I want 500 years from now the Senator from Alabama—Senator THURMOND might be here—but Senator SESSIONS and I won't—I want those two Senators from New Hampshire and Alabama to be here on this floor in this great country, still the free country it is, having good debates just as we have done so many times.

There are so many things one gets the opportunity to do as a Senator. What I have enjoyed the most is helping people, constituent service, working every day with people in the State. Somebody lost their medal that they deserved from World War II or perhaps they are trying to get a child from another country. We do these things every day. That is what I enjoy the most. That is what I will miss the most. I remember a young man who had leukemia. He was dying. He called my office and said his dream was to see a space launch at Cape Canaveral. He could not afford to go and he was very sick. I made it happen and arranged with NASA to have him go and see the space launch. He came back home and died. It is little things such as that. We did not ask for any press on it. Those are the things that I will remember.

When you say you are a strong conservative—and people want to lock you in as somebody who does not care or who is not compassionate—I like to help people who sometimes cannot help themselves. Captain McVeigh, the Navy captain of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*, who was wronged, who eventually committed suicide because of a terrible ordeal he went through where he was unfairly blamed for the loss of his ship, we cleared his name, thanks to the help of Senator JOHN WARNER, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Fighting so many issues—the POW/MIA, dealing with families of those people; serving as the chairman of the Ethics Committee, in the Senate, chosen by all of you to have that high honor—I could go on and on—chairing the Environment and Public Works Committee.

I believe I came here on principle. My motto was Jimmy Stewart's in the movie ''Mr. Smith Goes To Washington.'' He went to right a wrong. They were going to flood some Boy Scout camp with a big dam. He came down and stopped it. That kind of ambition and enthusiasm and concern about your fellow man is what I brought here. I came with principle.

I came here to Congress under Ronald Reagan. I am a Reagan Republican. I am leaving the Congress a Reagan Republican—a Republican who stands on his platform, who runs on that platform, not away from the platform. And, yes, that includes the right-to-life, that includes the right to protect the second amendment, that includes cutting taxes and spending and living within your means, helping our veterans, a strong national defense. That is what it means. That is our platform. I don't run from it. I don't run from it here in the Senate; I never have. That may be one of the reasons why I am leaving—involuntarily.

A friend of mine, Mel Thompson, the former Governor of New Hampshire, said you stand for something or you stand for nothing. I can proudly say I have tried to stand up for what I believe in while I have been here.

It has been a great honor, the highest honor of my life, to be here, to serve here, to make the friends I have made here. I will never, ever forget it.

I say thank you in closing to several members of my staff. I know some have come onto the floor today since it is my last speech, unless I come back again—you never know. I appreciate them, and I ask unanimous consent that a list of my staff, both on the Environment and Public Works Committee and my personal staff, be printed in the RECORD to honor their service to our country.

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

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS SMITH STAFF

David Conover, Chris Hessler, Martin Hall, Alex Johnson, Melinda Cross, Chelsea Maxwell, Angelina Giancarlo, Kristy Rose, Erin Hass, Genevieve Erny, Paul Jensen, Suzanne Matwyshen-Gillen, Michele Nellenbach, James Qualters, Megan Stanley, Nathan Richmond, Patricia Doerr, and Emma Dabson.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I single out three or four people. My chief of staff, Pat Petty, who is no longer my chief of staff, but who served me for about 15 years, I recognize his service to the Senate, to the country. My current chief of staff, Dino Carluccio, who started in my office as basically an intern and went off to Europe to study in Italy sent me a note saying: You need me in your office. And I remember saying to my current chief, my chief of staff at the time, anybody who has that much self-confidence we ought to hire. We did. Now he is the chief of staff. He worked his way up in the true sense of the word. He is a great American.

Lisa Harrison worked for one of my opponents in my primary, the first primary, the first time I won in 1984. She was working for the other guy, but I liked her. I thought she had a good personality, she was smart, and she was one of the few people on the other campaigns who said hello to me when I walked into the room. She got a job and has been with me for 18 years and is one of the best communication directors in the Senate.

Ed Corrigan, my legislative director, has been with me for 10 years, a real conservative, committed guy. He knows the rules of the Senate, inside and out, a great American, great patriot.

And Dave Conover, who is my chief of staff at the Environment and Public Works Committee, has done an outstanding job there. We had a great run for a year and a half. We preserved the Everglades and passed brownfields and MTBE legislation and other bills to make our air, land, water, and our wildlife habitat cleaner.

I am proud to have served with them all. I had two people in my State staff, Dorothy Vatize and Marti Jones, who have served with me for 18 years, all 18 years I have been here. One is retiring and the other is leaving to do other things.

It has been an honor to serve here—again, the highest honor of my life. I will never forget it. I am not sure what comes next, but as has been said many times, Chaplain Lloyd Ogilvie has said it a number of times to me, God closes one door and he opens another. He did close one, I am sure of that. The other one is not yet open, but we will find it.

Having mentioned the chaplain, there is no finer person in the entire world than Lloyd Ogilvie. He is one of the most Christian men and such an inspiration to all of us in the Senate, a friendship I will have with me forever.

I say thank you to all my colleagues and friends and others I have made here, and thank you to the people of New Hampshire for allowing me the privilege of serving you in this body and in the House of Representatives for 18 years.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader.

SENATOR ROBERT C. SMITH

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, before Senator SMITH leaves the floor, I would like to say a few words about our colleague and my good friend.

First, I thank Senator SMITH for his service to New Hampshire and to our