

authoring numerous important scholarly publications, such as *The Political Economy of National Security: A Study of the Economic Aspect of the Contemporary Power Struggle* (1960), *Defense Planning and Budgeting: The Issue of Centralized Control* (1968), *American Security and Energy Policy* (1980), *America at Century's End* (1989), and, most recently, *Minimum Deterrence: Examining the Evidence* (2013);

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger's service in the Federal Government began in 1969, when he took a lead role on defense matters as the assistant director and acting deputy director of the United States Bureau of the Budget;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger served as a member and chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) from 1971 until 1973, working tirelessly to implement extensive organizational and management changes to strengthen the regulatory performance of the Commission;

Whereas, as Director of Central Intelligence in 1973, Dr. Schlesinger focused on the agency's adherence to its legislative charter;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger was confirmed as the Secretary of Defense in 1973 at age 44, a position he held until 1975;

Whereas, during his tenure as Secretary of Defense, Dr. Schlesinger contributed to the national security of the United States by authoring the "Schlesinger Doctrine", which instituted important reforms strengthening the flexibility and credibility of the United States nuclear deterrent to prevent war, reassure the allies of the United States, and protect the liberties of all people of the United States, and by taking action, including overseeing the successful development of the A-10 close-air support aircraft and the F-16 fighter aircraft, to ensure that the United States maintained "essential equivalence" with the Soviet Union's conventional military forces and surging nuclear capabilities;

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger was highly regarded by the uniformed services, and led the Department of Defense with great skill and prescience through numerous challenges, including the 1973 Yom Kippur War, in which he was key to the United States airlift that, according to Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, "meant life for our people", the 1974 Cyprus Crisis, the closing phase of the Indochina conflict, and the 1975 *Mayaguez* incident, in which his actions helped save the lives of United States citizens held by the Khmer Rouge, the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Vietnam, and cuts to the budget of the Department of Defense;

Whereas, in light of his realistic views of the power and intentions of the Soviet Union, Dr. Schlesinger was invited to China as a private citizen in 1975 at the personal request of Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and upon Mao's death, was the only foreigner invited by the Chinese leadership to lay a wreath at Mao's bier;

Whereas, in 1976, during a difficult period of oil embargoes and fuel shortages, President-elect Jimmy Carter invited Dr. Schlesinger to serve as his special advisor on energy to establish a national energy policy and create the charter for the Department of Energy;

Whereas President Carter appointed Dr. Schlesinger as the first Secretary of Energy in 1977, and in this role Dr. Schlesinger successfully initiated new conservation standards, the gradual deregulation of oil and natural gas industries, and the unification of United States policies with respect to energy and national security;

Whereas following his return to private life in 1979, Dr. Schlesinger continued to work tirelessly in a wide array of public service and civic positions, including as a member of

President Ronald Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces, a member of Virginia Governor Charles Robb's Commission on Virginia's Future, chairman of the board of trustees for the Mitre Corporation, a member of the Defense Policy Board and co-chair of studies for the Defense Science Board, chairman of the National Space-Based Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Board, a director of the Sandia National Corporation, a trustee of the Atlantic Council, a trustee of the Nixon Center, a trustee of the Henry M. Jackson Foundation, and an original member of the Secretary of State's International Security Advisory Board;

Whereas, in the recent past, Dr. Schlesinger was appointed by President George W. Bush to the Homeland Security Advisory Board, invited by Secretary of Defense Robert Gates to lead the Schlesinger Task Force to recommend measures to ensure the highest levels of competence and control of the nuclear forces of the United States, and invited by Congress to serve as the Vice Chairman of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States, which produced the 2009 study "America's Strategic Posture" that served as the blueprint for the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review of the Department of Defense;

Whereas in addition to Dr. Schlesinger's earned doctorate from Harvard University, he was awarded 13 honorary doctorates, and was the recipient of numerous prestigious medals and awards, including the National Security Medal (presented by President Carter), the Defense Science Board's Eugene G. Fubini Award, the United States Army Association's George Catlett Marshall Medal, the Air Force Association's H. H. Arnold Award, the Navy League's National Meritorious Citation, the Society of Experimental Test Pilots' James H. Doolittle Award, the Military Order of World Wars' Distinguished Service Medal, the Air Force Association's Lifetime Achievement Award, and the Henry M. Jackson Foundation's Henry M. Jackson Award for Distinguished Public Service; and

Whereas Dr. Schlesinger's monumental contributions to the security and liberty of the United States and Western civilization, and to the betterment of his local community, should serve as an example to all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Dr. James R. Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Energy, and Director of Central Intelligence;

(2) honors the legacy of Dr. Schlesinger's commitment to the liberty and security of the United States and Western civilization, the betterment of his local community, and his loving family;

(3) extends its deepest condolences and sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of Dr. Schlesinger who have lost a beloved father, grandfather, and leader;

(4) honors Dr. Schlesinger's wisdom, discernment, scholarship, and dedication to public service that greatly benefited his community, country, and Western civilization;

(5) recognizes with great appreciation that, while serving as a public servant under President Nixon, President Ford, and President Carter, Dr. Schlesinger contributed significantly, thoughtfully, and directly to the betterment of the policies and practices of the United States in the areas of national defense, energy, and intelligence;

(6) recognizes with great appreciation that, after returning to private life, Dr. Schlesinger continued to serve the United States selflessly through bipartisan contributions to the reasoned public discourse of issues and

his leadership on high-level studies sponsored by the Executive, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Congress;

(7) recognizes with great appreciation Dr. Schlesinger's exemplary life, which was guided by his commitment to the continuing security and liberty of the United States, and by his honor, duty, and devotion to country, family, scholarship, and personal moral integrity;

(8) expresses profound respect and admiration for Dr. Schlesinger and his extraordinary legacy of commitment to the people of the United States, United States military personnel, and all those who help safeguard the Nation; and

(9) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the Honorable Dr. James R. Schlesinger.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SHIMON PERES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY

Ms. AYOTTE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 37

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SHIMON PERES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on June 26, 2014, for the commemoration of the award of the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3233. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2450, to improve the access of veterans to medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3234. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2450, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3235. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. KING, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2450, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3236. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3230, to improve the access of veterans to medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3237. Mr. TESTER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3230, supra.

SA 3238. Mr. REID (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. CHAMBLISS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1681, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of