

Russell could not support important legislative matters pursued by them. He was one of four Senators to provide the decisive votes against President Roosevelt's efforts to pack the Supreme Court after it declared several of the New Deal programs unconstitutional. His independence also caused strains in his relationship with Lyndon Johnson 30 years later when he opposed certain provisions in the President's civil rights legislation, the social programs of the "Great Society" and the way in which the War in Vietnam was conducted.

In all things, Richard Russell remained true to his view of what was best for the Country.

If Senator Russell's friendship with Presidents was unusual, his standing in the Senate itself was perhaps unique. His power was such that he could have become Majority Leader or Minority Leader on any number of occasions. However, he declined because of his desire to maintain independence of thought and voting, making it impossible for him to agree in advance to support the program of any administration. Instead of becoming Majority or Minority Leader of the Senate, he largely selected several such leaders and became the Senate's mentor. Senators of both parties, of all political persuasions and from all parts of the country turned to Richard Russell more than anyone else for guidance and for help in the discharge of their Senate duties. They knew he was a man of integrity, independence and good faith.

Richard Russell was, in deed, a Senator's Senator.

He was also Georgia's Senator. Many times, it seems that one who achieves the position of national prominence and power as did Richard Russell, forgets his or her home state constituents because of the press of what are viewed as more important duties. Such was not the case with Richard Russell. Up until the very end, he considered among his most important duties that of faithfully representing the people of Georgia in Washington. He was fond of saying "I have been elected to represent and work for Georgia's interest in Washington and not Washington's interest in Georgia."

Georgians have benefited immensely and continue to benefit from Richard Russell's public service career. Benefits directly traceable to his representation of Georgia in the Senate include Lockheed—Georgia as a prime military contractor and a principal employer in this State, the National Communicable Disease Center here in Atlanta, the Richard Russell Federal Building that houses our federal court system, the numerous Corps of Engineers lake developments on Georgia's rivers, and too many outstanding military bases to even mention.

I relate two brief stories to illustrate the importance serving Georgia had to Richard Russell up until the very end. Several years before he died, Senator Russell became the President Pro Tempore of the Senate—which is in some ways roughly equivalent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. As President Pro Tempore, he was the titular head of the Senate and third in line of succession to the Presidency. A part of the job as President Pro Tempore was to make appointments to various national commissions or boards where the President had an appointment, the Speaker of the House had an appointment and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate had an appointment.

After routinely approving recommended appointments for a couple of weeks, Senator Russell called me into his office one day and had on his desk a proposed appointment to a national commission. He asked me: "Isn't there anyone in Georgia qualified for any of these positions?" We got to looking around

and found out that the particular appointment in question was in a discipline in which a professor at Georgia State University here in Atlanta was a nationally recognized expert. Senator Russell deleted the name of the recommended appointee and inserted the Georgia State professor instead. Amazingly, thereafter the names of qualified Georgians started appearing with greater frequency on the lists.

A second true story I would relate involves Senator Russell's decision regarding activities relating to his death. Before he died, he specified that his body was to be returned to Georgia immediately upon his death. This is because he wanted his body to lie in State at Georgia's Capitol here in Atlanta as opposed to in Washington. It is ironic that when the President's Senator and the Senator's Senator died, there were only three official activities marking his death in Washington: (1) The President of the United States ordered American flags to half staff; (2) the President paused in his State of the Union Address for a moment of silent prayer and (3) the hearse carrying Senator Russell's body was viewed by the entire Senate standing on the Capitol steps on its way to Andrews Air Force Base to be returned via Air Force One to Georgia.

Richard Russell, was, in deed, Georgia's Senator. The inscription selected by the Russell Foundation to be placed on the Russell Statue will read simply as follows:

"Richard B. Russell, Jr.—Senator from Georgia—1933–1971."•

#### ASTRONAUT RICHARD SEARFOSS

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Astronaut Richard Searfoss, a Portsmouth, NH, native, who will pilot the space shuttle *Atlantis*, scheduled to leave Cape Canaveral, FL, in March. This is an exceptional honor for an astronaut, and everyone in his home State of New Hampshire is very proud of his accomplishment.

Richard attended Portsmouth High School and as a student scored a perfect 1,600 on his scholastic aptitude test. He was also the keynote speaker at the Portsmouth High School graduation ceremony for the class of 1994. Later, Richard on a National Science Foundation Fellowship in 1979 earned a master of science degree in aeronautics from the California Institute of Technology. The people of Portsmouth recognize Richard as an outstanding role model for all of his hard work and determination in becoming an exemplary astronaut.

Richard will pilot the 9-day *Atlantis* mission that will allow the five astronauts on board to hook up with the Russian space station, *Mir*, and drop off Astronaut Shannon Lucid. Shannon will spend 4 months aboard the manned space station, located about 200 nautical miles from Earth. *Atlantis* will dock at the space station for 5 days and then return to Earth with one of the three other astronauts who manned the station. The flight will also include a spacewalk.

This mission is not the first time Richard has been in space. As a test pilot in the October 1993 space mission, Richard was one of seven crew members to participate in a 2-week life sciences mission on the space shuttle

*Columbia*. I had the opportunity to meet Richard in February 1994, and his commitment to the space program and to America was heartening.

New Hampshire is very proud of Richard's leadership in the NASA space program and wish him continued success in the future. We are honored to have him represent us in the final frontier.●

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate the conference report to accompany H.R. 2546, the D.C. appropriations bill, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2546) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The Senate proceeded to consider the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of January 31, 1996.)

#### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill 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, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2546, the D.C. appropriations bill:

Robert Dole, James M. Jeffords, Richard Lugar, Conrad Burns, Strom Thurmond, Slade Gorton, Charles Grassley, Robert F. Bennett, Christopher Bond, Nancy Kassebaum, Mark Hatfield, Arlen Specter, Mitch McConnell, Ted Stevens, Connie Mack, and Pete V. Domenici.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, this cloture vote will occur on Tuesday, February 27, at 2:15 p.m., and will be the first vote of the week.

#### ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open today until the hour of 2 p.m., for the introduction of bills and the submission of statements by Senators.

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

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PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, under the previous order, when the Senate completes its business today, it will stand in recess until the hour of 3 p.m., Monday, February 26, and that following the prayer, Senator AKAKA will be recognized to read President George Washington's Farewell Address. I ask unanimous consent that following the reading of the address, there be deemed to

have been a period for morning business so that Senators may submit statements for the RECORD until 4 p.m., or until the reading of Washington's Farewell Address is completed, whichever is later.

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

Mr. LOTT. No further business will be transacted on Monday and there will be no rollcall votes. Senators are reminded that the next rollcall vote will be at 2:15 p.m., Tuesday, February 27, to invoke cloture on the District of Co-

lumbia appropriations conference report.

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RECESS UNTIL MONDAY,  
FEBRUARY 26, 1996, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:53 p.m., recessed until Monday, February 26, 1996, at 3 p.m.