

Like Senator BYRD, my regard for the Constitution encompasses more than my appreciation for its genius and for the wisdom of its authors. It is for the ideas it protects, for the Nation born of those ideas that I would ransom my life to defend the Constitution of the United States.

It is to help preserve the notion that Government derived from the consent of the governed is as sound as it is just that I have advocated this small shift in authority from one branch of our Government to another. I do not think the change to be as precipitous as its opponents fear. Even with the line-item veto authority, the President could ill-afford to disregard the will of Congress. Should he abuse his authority, Congress could and would compel the redress of that abuse.

I contend that granting the President this authority is necessary given the gravity of our fiscal problems and the inadequacy of Congress' past efforts to remedy those problems. I do not believe that the line-item veto will empower the President to cure Government's insolvency on its own. Indeed, that burden is and it will always remain Congress' responsibility. The amounts of money that may be spared through the application of the line-item veto are significant but certainly not significant enough to remedy the Federal budget deficit.

But granting the President this authority is, I believe, a necessary first step toward improving certain of our own practices, improvements that must be made for serious redress of our fiscal problems. The Senator from West Virginia reveres, as do I, the custom of the Senate, but I am sure he would agree that all human institutions, just as all human beings, must fall short of perfection.

For some years now, the Congress has failed to exercise its power of the purse with as much care as we should have. Blame should not be unfairly apportioned to one side of the aisle or the other. All have shared in our failures. Nor has Congress' imperfections proved us to be inferior to other branches of Government. This is not what the proponents contend.

What we contend is that the President is less encumbered by the political pressures affecting the spending decisions of Members of Congress whose constituencies are more narrowly defined than his. Thus, the President could take a sterner view of public expenditures which serve the interests of only a few which cannot be reasonably argued as worth the expense given our current financial difficulties. In anticipation of a veto and the attendant public attention to the vetoed line-item appropriation, Members should prove more able to resist the attractions of unnecessary spending and thus begin the overdue reform of our spending practices. It is not an indictment of Congress nor any of its Members to note that this very human institution can stand a little reform now and then.

Madam President, I urge my colleagues to support the line-item veto conference report and show the American people that, for their sake, we are prepared to relinquish a little of our own power.

I am very pleased to be here on this incredibly historic occasion.

I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCCAIN. I am happy to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I think of an old fable about two frogs. They both fell into a churn that was half filled with milk. One of the frogs immediately turned over, gave up the fight, and perished. The other frog kept kicking until he churned a big patty of butter. He mounted the butter, jumped out of the churn, and saved his life.

The moral of the story is: Keep on kicking and you will churn the butter.

Madam President, I say this in order to congratulate Senator MCCAIN and Senator COATS especially, for their long fight and for their success in having gained the prize after striving for these many, many years. They never gave up. They never gave up hope. They always said, "Well, we will be back next year."

So I salute them in their victory and, as for myself, I simply say, as the Apostle Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

I thank all Senators.

Mr. COATS. Will the Senator yield, if I could just respond to that?

First of all, that is a high compliment and I am sure I speak for both Senator MCCAIN and myself in thanking you for that.

But, second, I leave here, after this vote, with the vivid picture in my mind that the Senator from West Virginia is still kicking in the churn on this issue, and that the final chapter probably is not written yet.

I admire his tenacity also, and I think he has gained the respect of Senator MCCAIN and I and everyone else for his diligence in presenting his case.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MCCAIN. I yield my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report on the line-item veto.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report, the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced, yeas 69, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 56 Leg.]

YEAS—69

Abraham	Faircloth	Lugar
Ashcroft	Feingold	Mack
Baucus	Feinstein	McCain
Bennett	Frist	McConnell
Biden	Gorton	Murkowski
Bond	Graham	Nickles
Bradley	Gramm	Pressler
Breaux	Grams	Robb
Brown	Grassley	Roth
Burns	Gregg	Santorum
Campbell	Harkin	Shelby
Chafee	Hatch	Simon
Coats	Helms	Simpson
Cochran	Hutchison	Smith
Coverdell	Inhofe	Snowe
Craig	Kassebaum	Specter
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Stevens
Daschle	Kennedy	Thomas
DeWine	Kerry	Thompson
Dole	Kohl	Thurmond
Domenici	Kyl	Warner
Dorgan	Lieberman	Wellstone
Exon	Lott	Wyden

NAYS—31

Akaka	Hatfield	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Heflin	Moynihan
Boxer	Hollings	Murray
Bryan	Inouye	Nunn
Bumpers	Jeffords	Pell
Byrd	Johnston	Pryor
Cohen	Kerrey	Reid
Conrad	Lautenberg	Rockefeller
Dodd	Leahy	Sarbanes
Ford	Levin	
Glenn	Mikulski	

So, the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to reconsider the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 2854

Mr. DOLE. Pursuant to a previous unanimous consent agreement, I now call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 49, correcting the enrollment of the farm conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order Senate Concurrent Resolution 49, a concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 2854 previously submitted by the Senator from Indiana is agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (Senate Concurrent Resolution 49) was agreed to as follows:

S. CON. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 2854) to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, shall make the following corrections:

In section 215—

(1) in paragraph (1), insert "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), strike "; and" at the end and insert a period; and

(3) strike paragraph (3).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider that vote is laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the conference report to accompany H.R. 2854.

The assistant legislative 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. 2854) a bill to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of March 25, 1996.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate on the conference report is limited to 6 hours; 2 hours under the control of the Senator from Indiana, Senator LUGAR; 1 hour under the control of the Senator from Vermont, Senator LEAHY; and 3 hours under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee.

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I hope most, if not all, of the debate will be used this evening. I know the Senator from Indiana, the chairman of the committee, is here and prepared to debate. I know there are some others who may want to be heard tomorrow. But hopefully we can conclude action on this tomorrow morning and get it over to the House so they can conclude it before they take up health care; otherwise, we are going to have a problem getting it passed before the Easter recess.

So there will be no further votes tonight. That has already been announced. I thank the chairman of the committee. I think Senator LEAHY is also going to be here for some debate. I know the distinguished Democratic leader has time reserved too.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader.

THE DEATH OF EDMUND S. MUSKIE

Mr. DASCHLE. On behalf of myself, Senator DOLE, Senator COHEN, and Senator SNOWE, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 234) relative to the death of Edmund S. Muskie.

Whereas, the Senate fondly remembers former Secretary of State, former Governor of Maine, and former Senator from Maine, Edmund S. Muskie,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie spent six years in the Maine House of Representatives, becoming minority leader,

Whereas, in 1954, voters made Edmund S. Muskie the State's first Democratic Governor in 20 years,

Whereas, after a second two-year term, he went on in 1958 to become the first popularly elected Democratic Senator in Maine's history;

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie in 1968, was chosen as Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie left the Senate to become President Carter's Secretary of State,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie served with honor and distinction in each of these capacities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, formerly a Senator from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourns as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, in the earliest days of our Nation, George Washington said it was the duty of public servants to "raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair."

In his more than five decades as a public servant, Senator Edmund Muskie not only raised the standard of wisdom and honesty in public office. On many occasions and in many ways, he set the standard.

Today I join my colleagues and, indeed, all of America, in saying goodbye to this extraordinary American.

Senator Muskie served two terms as Governor of Maine—something of a minor political miracle in such a rock-ribbed Republican State.

He also served with great dignity and distinction as our Nation's Secretary of State under President Carter.

But it was his service in this Chamber, and as his party's candidate for Vice President, for which Senator Muskie will be best remembered—and rightly so.

In 1974, I came to Washington as a Senate staffer. Senator Muskie had already served 15 years.

What first impressed me about him was his compassion, and his unshakable belief in the infinite possibilities of America. It was a belief he learned from his immigrant father, a belief that animated his entire life.

Ed Muskie knew that government cannot guarantee anyone the good life. But government has a responsibility to help people seize possibilities to make a good life for themselves, their families and their communities.

He held other beliefs deeply as well.

Ed Muskie believed that we have an obligation to be good stewards of this fragile planet.

He was an expert on air and water pollution, and he served as floor manager for two of the most important environmental laws ever—the Clean Air

Act of 1963 and the Water Quality Act of 1965.

Ed Muskie believed that more was needed to solve the problem of poverty than money from Washington. Thirty years ago, he called for a new creative federalism.

"No matter how much the Federal partner provides," he said, "no Federal legislation, no executive order, no administrative establishment can get to the heart of most of the basic problems confronting the state governments today."

Ed Muskie believed that politics ought to be a contest of ideas, not an endless series of personal attacks.

In 1970, Ed Muskie was the presumptive front-runner for his party's 1972 Presidential nomination. In that role, he was the victim of malicious and false attacks.

Rather than counter-attack, Senator Muskie appealed for reason and decency and truth. I want to quote from a televised speech he made back then, because I think it bears repeating today.

"In these elections * * * something has gone wrong," he said.

There has been name calling and deception of almost unprecedented volume. Honorable men have been slandered. Faithful servants of the country have had their motives questioned and their patriotism doubted. . . .

The danger from this assault is not that a few more Democrats might be defeated—the country can survive that. The true danger is that the American people will have been deprived of that public debate, that opportunity for fair judgment, which is the heartbeat of the democratic process. And that is something the country cannot afford.

Senator Muskie went on to say:

There are only two kinds of politics. They are not radical or reactionary, or conservative and liberal, or even Democratic or Republicans. They are only the politics of fear, and the politics of trust.

Senator Muskie believed in the politics of trust.

And he believed in honest negotiation. Testifying before the Senate a few years ago, Senator Muskie said, "There's always a way to talk."

There is always a way to talk.

In his later years, Senator Muskie helped found an organization called the Center for National Priorities to find new ways to talk in a reasoned manner about the big problems facing our nation.

Today, we mourn Ed Muskie's death. But let us also celebrate his extraordinary life. And let us re-dedicate ourselves to the beliefs that shaped that life.

The belief that America is and must remain a land of possibilities—for all of us.

The belief that we must protect our environment.

The belief that it takes more than money alone to solve our problems. It takes hard work and personal responsibility, and people working together.

Let us rededicate ourselves to Senator Muskie's belief the politics can and should be a contest of ideas, and