

BRYAN, Senator KERREY has left a lasting mark on this institution, on his state, and on our country.

The outlines of this remarkable man's resume are known to many of us. BOB KERREY served with distinction in the Navy, and today is the only Member of Congress to have earned a Medal of Honor for his heroism in combat duty during the Vietnam war. He became a successful businessman in Omaha.

He was elected Governor of Nebraska in 1982. It was a time when few Democrats were running for—much less winning—state-wide offices, particularly in his part of the country. And it was a time when our entire country was mired in a recession, particularly in Nebraska and other farm states, which were suffering through the worst economic conditions since the Great Depression.

As Governor, BOB KERREY met the challenge of eliminating a serious budget deficit. In fact, he balanced his state's budget every year, helping to turn that deficit into a surplus. He also initiated innovative reforms in welfare, education, job training, and environmental protection.

In the opinion of his constituents and many others, BOB KERREY was proving himself to be an outstanding public servant. He established himself as someone willing to make tough decisions.

He showed that he has an ability to see "around the corner" and think "outside the box" by initiating thoughtful, creative, and effective policies for the benefit of the people of his beloved state of Nebraska.

But it can be said that public service has always needed BOB KERREY more than BOB KERREY has needed public service. He has never been one to assume that his gifts of leadership and his curiosity about life's meaning and purpose can only be satisfied by holding elected office. Despite his impressive record as Governor, and despite his strong public approval ratings, he declined to run for re-election and took leave of public life. He headed to southern California, where he taught a course on the Vietnam war to college students—readily admitting that one of the chief reasons for accepting that position was to wait out the worst months of the Nebraska winter on a warm beach.

Two years later, the people of Nebraska sent him to the United States Senate—to the good fortune not only of his constituents, but of his new colleagues and the American people. As a member of the Finance Committee, Agriculture Committee, Appropriations Committee, and Select Committee on Intelligence, he worked diligently to strengthen family farmers, small businesses, and our nation's vital intelligence-gathering agencies.

He also dedicated himself to perhaps the most important and intractable domestic policy question facing our nation: entitlement reform. He chaired

the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform—which has produced what many regard as the definitive analysis of the entitlement system. He served on the National Commission on the Future of Medicare, proposing thoughtful ideas for health care reform. He also co-chaired the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service, where he developed some of the most sweeping reforms of IRS operations ever instituted.

Not all of Senator KERREY's ideas on entitlement reform have been adopted or even embraced. But each and every one of them has merited the careful consideration of our colleagues and of the country as a whole.

That in itself is the great tribute to the work of this fine Senator.

Like a sentry on the watch, his words of caution and warning will reverberate through the Halls of Congress long after his departure. He has persistently shone a light on the looming and inescapable demographic fact that retirees are growing in numbers that will soon overwhelm our present ability to sustain them under the umbrella of Social Security and Medicare.

He has done so not with the shrill self-righteousness that some bring to a cause about which they feel great passion. He has done so with conviction, humor, and humility. For his words of warning, and for the way in which he has uttered them, this body and our nation owe him a debt of gratitude.

Now he prepares to move on to academia, where he will become president of New School University in New York City. I come from a family of educators, and when BOB told me of his decision, my first reaction was: are you sure that you want to do this? If you think sitting through a markup or a hearing can be tedious, just wait until that first faculty meeting. And wait until you get a visit from an orange-haired undergraduate seeking special credit for his graffiti art. That will put your patience and problem-solving skills to the test.

But BOB will not be deterred. And I suspect that, as he has done throughout his career, he will shape his office and place more than it will shape him. He will bring his rare gifts of leadership to the higher education students and faculty with whom he will come in touch. I know I am joined by all of my colleagues in wishing him well, and I look forward to many more years of his friendship and his leadership. I don't believe America is through with BOB KERREY yet.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LAUTENBERG

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to another of our retiring colleagues, Senator LAUTENBERG.

FRANK LAUTENBERG is a remarkable man in a great many respects. He has lived the American dream, and devoted his life in public service to making the

American dream alive and available to each and every American—regardless of race, creed, or station in life. He has made a lasting and indelible mark on the laws of our nation—and in the process made our nation a better place for all.

The son of immigrants, FRANK was born in Paterson, New Jersey. His family moved some twelve times during his boyhood in search of work. His father spent most of his time laboring in the silk mills of Paterson.

FRANK served in World War Two in the European theater. He attended Columbia University on the G.I. bill. After graduating from Columbia, he and two boyhood friends began a business. As chairman and CEO, it grew to become one of the largest computer services companies in the world.

FRANK became a very successful man financially. The time came when he decided to give something back to the country that had given him and his family so very much. For the past 18 years in the Senate, that is exactly what FRANK LAUTENBERG has done.

FRANK is one of those rare people who rises to a high place in life and never forgets where he came from. He did not pull up the ladder of opportunity once he had climbed it. He fought to keep it in place and make it stronger for those who came after him. He has always, I think, seen a bit of himself in the faces of the children and working people whom he has served.

It so happens that one of America's finest poets, William Carlos Williams also called Paterson, NJ his home. Williams was a doctor. He made house calls, carrying his black medical bag up and down the stairs of Paterson's tenements. He wrote poems at night, or scratched them out during brief intervals of his busy days tending to the sick and scared. He wrote once that there are "No ideas but in things". FRANK LAUTENBERG must intuitively grasp the meaning of Williams poetry. For him, the noble ideas that have motivated his public service have taken shape in the things he had done—in the resources he has brought home to the people of his state, and in the laws he has written on behalf of all Americans.

In his eighteen years as a United States Senator, FRANK LAUTENBERG has amassed a remarkable record of public achievement. There are few areas of environmental, transportation, budget, and anti-crime policy that have not benefited from his careful mind and strong hand.

On the environment, FRANK helped write landmark legislation to cleanse our air, provide safer drinking water, and clean up more toxic waste sites. He authored measure to make America's beaches cleaner, and to ban the ocean dumping of sewage.

He has shaped our nation's transportation policy. FRANK understands as few others do that our nation can only grow and prosper to the degree that it is able to move people, goods, and services safely and efficiently. Along with

Senator MOYNIHAN and others, his leadership has been instrumental in ensuring some modicum of balance in our funding for mass transit as opposed to roads and highways. He has been a leader in the ongoing effort to support Amtrak and the important cause of commuter and intercity passenger rail service, which can do so much to reduce traffic congestion and keep our air clean.

And no one has done more to promote transportation safety, on the road as well as in the air. FRANK LAUTENBERG authored the law to establish 21 as the legal drinking age, and to ban smoking on airplanes. And he is responsible more than anyone else for the landmark provision in this year's transportation appropriations bill lowering the legal standard for intoxication to .08 percent blood alcohol content. The drinking age law alone has saved an estimated 12,000 lives since its enactment in 1984. It's estimated that his ".08" measure will save an additional 600 lives each year in this country.

FRANK LAUTENBERG also understood that we must do more to protect law-abiding citizens from the scourge of gun violence. He authored the bill to close the gun-show loophole. He has fought for child-proof handguns. And his support for measures like the Brady bill was instrumental in bringing about a nationwide reduction in gun violence over the past 7 years.

Lastly, as ranking member of the Budget Committee, FRANK has played a valuable role in bringing about an end to budget deficits and putting our nation on the path to paying off our national debt. He has also worked to strengthen the solvency of Medicare and Social Security.

I said a while ago that FRANK LAUTENBERG proved to be a very successful businessman. He accumulated great financial wealth. No one would have faulted him if he just retired, having made that achievement and contribution for the private sector.

I think all of us, regardless of party and political persuasion, admire people who want to give something back and who are willing to jump into this arena of public life, running the risks that we all do when we place our name on ballots all cross this country. The fact that FRANK LAUTENBERG decided at the end of his private life to become a public citizen and make a significant contribution to his country stands as a wonderful model for others who have done well to follow and when they want to give something back.

Not everyone runs for public office, nor should they, but there are ways in which people can make contributions every day to improve the quality of life for people. FRANK LAUTENBERG is a living embodiment of that concept and that principle.

The colleagues I have talked about, the wonderful colleagues who have served so admirably and so well, DICK BRYAN, BOB KERREY, FRANK LAUTEN-

BERG, and my friend, Stan Israelite, are examples of public servants who I will miss terribly every day. These are good Americans who have made a difference in the lives of all of us as citizens in this country.

I will find time to talk about my good friends, CONNIE MACK and PAT MOYNIHAN, but I see my colleagues on the floor. I thank them for their indulgence. I talked a little longer than I anticipated. I thank the Senators for their patience.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The Senator from Oklahoma.

#### CONSULTING ON U.S.S. "COLE" ACTION

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, many on the Senate Armed Services Committee have been quite distressed over some of the uncertainties, some of the things that happened in conjunction with the tragedy of the U.S.S. *Cole*. Even though it is a delicate thing to talk about, there are people still around who believe that the President took some actions, such as sending the cruise missiles into Afghanistan and the cruise missiles into Sudan, without consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, without consultation with the Intelligence Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee, the House Armed Services Committee, something that was done and nobody knew it was going to happen. There are a lot of people who believe that might have been politically motivated.

I think it is very appropriate tonight to urge the President that if something should happen that we would have to take some kind of action in the next few days, in that there are only 13 days until a national election, make sure there are no suspicions out there. I want to get on record urging the President to work closely on any proposed action that could take place as a result of the U.S.S. *Cole* tragedy, to work closely on the matter, in full consultation with all members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with the top service commanders in chief, as well as the members of both the Senate Armed Services Committee, the House Armed Services Committee, and the Intelligence Committees. By doing this, we could preclude any types of suspicions, allowing us to participate in what would have to be a major decision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

#### FISCAL DISCIPLINE

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, one of the main reasons I ran for the Senate was to bring fiscal discipline to Washington. As the 106th Congress winds down this week, I look back with mixed feelings at the actions that have been taken over the last 2 years toward bringing our financial house in order. While for the first time we are not

spending the Social Security surplus or the Medicare Part A surplus, I believe we could have done a much better job in reining in Federal spending.

Indeed, one fact that does not seem to draw too much attention is the fact that Washington increased overall non-defense domestic discretionary spending in fiscal year 2000 to \$328 billion. That is a 9.3-percent boost over the previous fiscal year, and the largest single-year increase in nondefense discretionary spending since 1980. And I fear we will have another big increase in fiscal year 2001.

However, there is actually some good news to celebrate since the beginning of this Congress. As my colleagues may recall, President Clinton said in his State of the Union Address in 1999 that he wanted to save 62 percent of the surplus and spend the other 38 percent. Well, at the time, the entire surplus was the Social Security surplus.

It was Members on this side of the aisle in both the House and the Senate who exposed the President's plan as just another spending gimmick. We were also the ones who got busy advocating and fighting for a lockbox for Social Security and Medicare. For all intents and purposes, we were successful in fiscal year 2000 in doing so, and we will do the same in fiscal year 2001.

Now the Vice President is out there on the campaign trail bending the truth and taking credit for lockboxing Social Security and Medicare. Everyone should be aware that it was the Clinton-Gore administration that sent a veto threat to the Senate regarding the Social Security lockbox amendment that the Senate considered in April of 1999.

Let me recite the direct quote from the veto threat:

If the Abraham-Domenici amendment or similar legislation is passed by the Congress, the President's senior advisors will recommend to the President that he will veto this bill.

I suspect that senior advisors would include the Vice President.

Although Congress has agreed by consensus not to use the Social Security and Medicare surplus for more spending, Congress still has not been able to pass lockbox legislation. I am fearful, if things get tight in the future and we have a blip in the economy, Congress will revert to its old ways. So I am hoping next year that on a bipartisan basis we can pass lockbox legislation for the Social Security and Medicare surplus.

Probably the best news from fiscal year 2000 is that despite all the supplemental spending we did this past summer, we still achieved an \$87 billion on-budget surplus in fiscal year 2000. That is a lot more than the \$1 billion on-budget surplus we had at the end of fiscal year 1999. Without question, though, the American people are responsible for this surplus, and their success continues to generate better than expected revenues. However, Congress would have spent considerably