

Corps and his experience during the war years that best shaped the qualities and character of Bill Neal. For many veterans, the horrible experiences of war are not the subject of comfortable conversation, and such was the case with Bill. Not until 1992 would Bill discuss many of his war experiences with even members of his immediate family.

In 1992, Bill and Natalie attended the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the 3rd Marine Division in San Diego. That event, coupled with his reunion of old friends and sojourners of harms way, served as an invitation for Bill to release many of the memories he had held for half a century. He began to open up and talk about those years and let us all share in the pride of what he and others did for his country and for us.

Nearly every year since then, Bill and Natalie attended these annual reunions where "Semper Fidelis" is demonstrated in a big way. In July 1994, Bill and Natalie participated in a charter flight where a large contingent of former fellow Marines, and their families, returned to Guam for the 50th Anniversary of the American landing on those shores.

As they approached the island, the pilot slowly circled the beaches below where in 1944, Bill and his comrades slogged ashore toward a hostile enemy and an uncertain fate. Its not hard to imagine the rush of emotions everyone aboard that plane experienced either remembering or imagining what it had been like. Once on the ground, the people of Guam came out to cheer the return of the liberators who marched onto their shores all those years ago and where every year since, July 21st is celebrated as "liberation day".

While the image of hero is real, it is not necessarily as a liberator, a warrior, or even as the recipient of the Purple Heart that we recall in the person of Bill Neal. Instead, it is of a loving husband and father. The relationship shared by Bill and Natalie for more than 50 years has been more than a model marriage. It is unlikely there has ever been another couple more dedicated to each other, more in tune with each other, and more deeply in love with each other than Bill and Natalie.

Bill and Natalie have given us two extremely intelligent and talented children, 8 grandchildren, and 2 great grandchildren, so far. Other survivors include two brother, Cecil Neal of Oregon, Wisconsin and Willis Neal of Overland Park, Kansas; five sisters, Glenna Schneider of Tribune, Kansas, Twyla Miller of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, Sally Hager of Dighton, Kansas, Phyllis Luerman of Hoisington, Kansas, and Penny McClung of Attica, Kansas. Bill was preceded in death by a sister, Jessie Kasselmann.

In many ways, Bill Neal lived the American dream. Rising from humble origins in the still untamed plains of western Kansas, he went on to accom-

plish a challenging career, marry a lovely and talented woman, and produce loving and dedicated children. He offered everything, including his very life, in the protection of those things most important. He met the challenge of his generation when foreign oppression threatened our very way of life. He came to adopt and live by the creed of his fellow Marines, the one which it is not now too difficult to imagine him using to salute those most dear to him.

Semper Fi!•

TRIBUTE TO COL. BRUCE BERWICK, COMMANDER, BALTIMORE DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Colonel Bruce Berwick, Commander of the Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Col. Berwick is moving on to a new assignment at the Pentagon and I want to express my personal appreciation for the outstanding work that he has done.

The Baltimore District is one of the Corps' largest districts encompassing five States and the District of Columbia. It is responsible for twenty-three military installations, three major watersheds including the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers, 14 dams and reservoirs, numerous navigation projects—large and small, and the public water supply for the Washington metropolitan area, as well as certain overseas activities. Managing the District's considerable and diverse workload presents a special challenge—a challenge that Col. Berwick met with great success. During his three-year tenure as Commander of the Baltimore District, Col. Berwick has distinguished himself as an exceptional District Engineer and a dedicated and tireless advocate for the mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Under his leadership, numerous military construction and civil works projects were initiated or completed including the \$1.1 billion Pentagon renovation project, the \$147 million Walter Reed Army Institute for Research, phase one of the Poplar Island beneficial use of dredged material project and the storm damage restoration work at Ocean City and the north end of Assateague Island National Seashore, to name only a few. The Colonel worked to ensure that these projects remained on cost, on schedule and were built to the highest standards. Similarly, he directed and oversaw the successful completion of numerous environmental restoration projects including the fish passageway at the Little Falls Dam on the Potomac River, wetland restoration along the Anacostia River, the planning and design for the rewatering of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the protection of Smith Island, as well as the Chesapeake Bay oyster recovery effort.

I have had the pleasure of working closely with Col. Berwick over the last three years on these and other initia-

tives throughout Maryland and the mid-Atlantic area. I know first hand the exceptional talent, ingenuity, and energy which he brought to the Baltimore District and to the Corps of Engineers. One of our most significant cooperative efforts and one which, in my view, underscores the exceptional leadership and commitment of Bruce Berwick was the repair of the Korean War Memorial. Just three years after the memorial was dedicated it was clear that it was not functioning as originally designed and was plagued by problems: the water in the fountain no longer flowed, the grove of Linden trees died and had to be removed, there were walkway and safety hazards and the lighting for the statues was failing. Col. Berwick made it a personal mission to fix these problems and ensure that the monument was repaired in time for the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War. As a result of his determined efforts, our Korean War Veterans now have a memorial for which they can be proud, one that is a fitting and lasting tribute to their service to our nation.

In recognition of his outstanding work in the Baltimore District and his other assignments throughout the world, Col. Berwick has been the recipient of numerous awards and decorations including the Legion of Merit, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, and the Parachutist Badge. Perhaps more significantly however, his efforts and accomplishments have earned him the respect and admiration of his colleagues and others with whom he has worked. It is my firm conviction that public service is one of the most honorable callings, one that demands the very best, most dedicated efforts of those who have the opportunity to serve their fellow citizens and country. Throughout his career Bruce Berwick has exemplified a steadfast commitment to meeting this demand.

I want to extend my personal congratulations and thanks for his hard work and dedication and to wish him and his family the best of luck in his new assignment.•

TRIBUTE TO DAVID MAHONEY

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on the first of May of this year our nation lost a great friend. David Mahoney's meteoric rise in the world of advertising and business is well-chronicled. But less known are the extraordinary contributions he made to the advancement of science—in particular, the vast field of research associated with the human brain.

After an astonishingly successful career at conglomerates such as Colgate-Palmolive and Norton Simon, David Mahoney spent the last ten years of his life devoted to the work of the Dana Alliance for Brain Initiatives. This group has brought together the world's foremost neuroscientists who work tirelessly to discover the scientific breakthroughs that will one day provide us with the capability to prevent

and effectively treat such disorders as schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, depression and Alzheimer's disease.

David Mahoney was an individual of remarkable accomplishment and dedication. Together with his family and enormous circle of friends, we shall miss him greatly. We are consoled in part to know that the work he did lives on.

The attached notice of David Mahoney's death appeared in the New York Times on Tuesday, May 2, 2000. Of particular interest is the moving tribute written by Dr. Max Cowan as published in the Dana Alliance newsletter. I ask that both articles be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From Dana Alliance Member News, Apr./May 2000]

REMEMBERING DAVID

(By Max Cowan)

I first met David Mahoney at a week-end retreat for selected CEOs that Jim Watson had organized at the Banbury Conference Center at Cold Spring Harbor. Jim, with characteristic imagination, thought it would be interesting to expose business leaders to recent advances in biology and bio-medical research, and on this occasion focused the retreat on neuroscience. I was one of five or six neuroscientists who were invited to participate and as it happened I was asked to give the first talk on the structure of the brain. It occurred to me that most of the participants had probably never seen a real brain, so I brought a formalin-fixed human brain with me and, on the Friday evening, proceeded to demonstrate and dissect it. Unlike most of my students, who seemed rather blasé about seeing and even handling the brain, this group of distinguished businessmen was completely fascinated to learn about and, at one point, to actually touch the brain. As one of them later remarked, "this was one of the most moving experiences I have had."

I had quite forgotten about this event until one morning, just over ten years ago, I received a phone call from out of the blue by someone who introduced himself with the words: "Dr. Max, you probably don't remember me. I'm David Mahoney and I want you to know that you changed my life." I was so taken aback that the only thing I could say was, "I trust the change was for the better!" "Do you recall speaking at a retreat at Cold Spring Harbor almost two years ago?" David asked. "I was one of the participants and I can still remember vividly your dissecting a brain for us. That weekend had a profound effect on me. I went home afterwards and said to my wife, 'Hille, I think I should give up working and spend the rest of my time trying to do something to promote research on the brain and its disorders.' And that's what I've been doing over the past several months, and now I need your help."

It was not until Jim Watson organized yet another meeting at Cold Spring Harbor, this time to discuss "Funding the Decade of the Brain" that I had a chance to speak to David directly. At this meeting, which included several leading basic and clinical neuroscientists and representatives of a number of funding agencies—both federal and private—the topic of concern was: Why had the presidential proclamation that the 90s were to be the "Decade of the Brain" not led to additional support for brain science?

Like most such meetings, the first session, on Friday afternoon, was fairly unproductive. There was a good deal of breast-beating

and anecdotes about worthwhile research projects that had gone unfunded, but no real suggestions as to what might be done. At dinner I found myself seated next to David. With that insight and forthrightness that I came to admire so much, David came straight to the point. "Max," he said, "these people seem more concerned about the support of their own work than for the suffering of people with neurological and psychiatric illnesses. I want you to begin this evening's session by proposing something concrete, something that can be done over the next nine years. And if you guys who are in the business can come up with something that seems worthwhile, it's possible that the Dana Foundation may be able to help to get it off the ground." Out of this conversation and the discussions that followed that evening and the next morning was the Dana Alliance for Brain Initiatives (DABI) born. In fact, before the Saturday morning session ended, an agenda that had been outlined, the scope of the organization sketched out, an executive committee selected, and the timetable for several specific activities set.

None of us who were present at the meeting could have guessed that within a year DABI would have established itself as the single most important new effort to promote awareness of the magnitude of the problems presented by such disorders as Alzheimer's disease, stroke, Parkinson's disease, depression, schizophrenia, blindness, serious hearing loss, and chronic pain. But then none of us had seen David in action, nor had we been closely associated with someone whose vision and imagination were so closely matched by his energy and determination.

Drawing on his experience of a lifetime in business, his wide range of contacts with leaders in so many fields—politics, the media, sports, and academia—David seemed tireless in his efforts to get across the message that brain disorders are among the most serious we have to address. In meeting after meeting, in schools, community centers, in TV studios and the halls of Congress, he kept reminding his audience, whether large or small, that sooner or later nearly all of us will be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by some disorder of the brain. How often he stressed the seriousness of these illnesses, not only for the patients themselves, but also for their families and communities; what an enormous burden they imposed in terms of human suffering, of lost employment, of misunderstanding and even shame and embarrassment. And, he repeatedly pointed out, with the aging of our population these disorders will soon strain to the breaking point our health care system and social services. Only David's family and closest associates were conscious of how he crisscrossed the country with this message; and no one was surprised when the opportunity presented itself, that he quickly extended his efforts across the Atlantic to meet the European DABI.

But for many of us, David will always be remembered not just for his energy, enthusiasm, and drive, but for his quite extraordinary capacity for friendship and his ability to encourage others to rise above themselves.

Some weeks ago I had occasion to speak at a memorial service for a colleague, Dr. Daniel Nathans, and was moved to quote some lines from the dedication of Tennyson's great poem, "Idylls of the King." These same lines have been running through my mind since hearing of David's death, and they bear repeating here:

The shadow of his loss drew eclipse,
Darkening the world, We have lost him; he is gone.

We know him now; all narrow jealousies

Are silent, and we see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all-accomplished, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself
And in what limits, and how tenderly
Not swaying to this faction, or to that;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions, nor vantage-ground
For pleasure; but through all tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses.

[From the New York Times, May 2, 2000]

DAVID MAHONEY, A BUSINESS EXECUTIVE AND
NEUROSCIENCE ADVOCATE, DIES AT 76

(By Eric Nagourney)

David Mahoney, a business leader who left behind the world of Good Humor, Canada Dry and Avis and threw himself behind a decidedly less conventional marketing campaign, promoting research into the brain, died yesterday at his home in Palm Beach, Fla. He was 76.

The cause was heart disease, friends said.

Mr. Mahoney, who believed that the study of the brain and its diseases had been short-changed for far too long, was sometimes described as the foremost lay advocate of neuroscience. As chief executive of the Charles A. Dana Foundation, a medical philanthropic organization based in Manhattan, he prodded brain researchers to join forces, shed their traditional caution and reclusivity and engage the public imagination.

To achieve his goals, he brought to bear the power of philanthropy, personal persuasion and the connections he had made at the top of the corporate world.

Using his skills as a marketing executive, he worked closely with some of the world's top neuroscientists to teach them how to sell government officials holding the purse strings, as well as the average voter, on the value of their research. He pressed them to make specific public commitments to find treatments for diseases like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and depression, rather than conduct just "pure" research.

"People don't buy science solely," Mr. Mahoney said this year. "They buy the results of, and the hope of, science."

In 1992, aided by Dr. James D. Watson, who won the Nobel Prize as a co-discoverer of the structure of DNA, Mr. Mahoney founded the Dana Alliance for Brain Initiatives, a foundation organization of about 190 neuroscientists, including Dr. Watson and six other Nobel laureates, that works to educate the public about their field.

That same year, after taking over the 50-year-old Dana Foundation as chief executive, Mr. Mahoney began shifting it away from its traditional mission of supporting broader health and educational programs, and focused its grants almost exclusively on neuroscience. Since then, the foundation has given some \$34 million to scientists working on brain research at more than 45 institutions.

Mr. Mahoney also dipped into his own fortune, giving millions of dollars to endow programs in neuroscience at Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. Later this month, the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, which traditionally honors the most accomplished researchers, was to give him a newly created award for philanthropy.

"He put his money where his mouth was," said Dr. Kay Redfield Jamison, a professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Mahoney's journey from businessman to devotee of one of the most esoteric fields of health was as unusual as it was unexpected.

David Joseph Mahoney Jr. was born in the Bronx on May 17, 1923, the son of David J. Mahoney, a construction worker, and the former Loretta Cahill.

After serving as an infantry captain in the Pacific during World War II, he enrolled at

the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He studied at night, and during the day he worked 90 miles away in the mail room of a Manhattan advertising agency. Ruthrauff & Ryan. By the time he was 25, he had become a vice president of the agency—by some accounts, the youngest vice president on Madison Avenue at the time.

Then in 1951, in a move in keeping with the restlessness that characterized his business career, he left Ruthrauff & Ryan to form his own agency. Four years later, when his business was worth \$2 million, he moved on again, selling it to run Good Humor, the ice-cream company that his small agency had managed to snare as a client.

Five years later, when Good Humor was sold, Mr. Mahoney became executive vice president of Colgate-Palmolive, then president of Canada Dry, and then, in 1969, president and chief operating officer of Norton Simon, formed from Canada Dry, Hunt Food and McCall's. Under Mr. Mahoney, Norton Simon grew into a \$3 billion conglomerate that included Avis Rent A Car, Halston, Max Factor and the United Can Company.

Despite his charm, associates said, he had a short temper and an impatient manner that often sent subordinates packing. "I burn people out," he once said in an interview. "I'm intense, and I think that intensity is sometimes taken for anger."

The public knew him as one of the first chief executives to go in front of the camera to promote his product, in this case, in the early 1980's for Avis rental cars, which Norton Simon had acquired under his tenure.

By all accounts, including his own, Mr. Mahoney was living on top of the world. He was one of the nation's top-paid executives, receiving \$1.85 million in compensation in 1982—a fact that did not always endear him to some Norton Simon shareholders, who filed lawsuits charging excessive compensation, given that his company's performance did not always keep pace with his raises.

Tall and trim, he moved among society's elite and was friends with Henry A. Kissinger, Vernon E. Jordan Jr. and Barbara Walters. He was reported to have advised Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, and to have met with Mr. Carter at Camp David.

But his fortunes changes late in 1983. True to form, the restless Mr. Mahoney was seeking change, putting into motion a plan to take Norton Simon private. But this time, he stumbled: a rival suitor, the Esmark Corporation, bettered his offer and walked away with his company.

Mr. Mahoney was left a lot richer—as much as \$40 million or so, by some accounts—but, for the first time in his life, he was out of a job and at loose ends. He described the period as a low point.

"You stop being on the 'A' list," he said some years later, "Your calls don't get returned. It's not just less fawning; people could care less about you in some cases. The king is dead. Long live the king."

It took some years for Mr. Mahoney to regain his focus. Gradually, he turned his attention to public health, in which he had already shown some interest. In the 1970's, he had been chairman of the board of Phoenix House, the residential drug-treatment program. By 1977, while still at Norton, he became chairman of the Dana Foundation, a largely advisory position.

Mr. Mahoney increasingly devoted his time to the foundation. In 1992, he also became its chief executive, and soon began shifting the organization's focus to the brain. In part, the reason came from his own experience. In an acceptance speech that he had prepared for the Lasker Award, he wrote of having seen firsthand the effects of stress and the mental health needs of people in the business world.

But associates recalled, and Mr. Mahoney seemed to say as much in his speech, that he appeared to have arrived at the brain much the way a marketing executive would think up a new product. "Some of the great minds in the world told me that this generation's greatest action would be in brain science—if only the public would invest the needed resources," he wrote.

In 1992, Mr. Mahoney and Dr. Watson gathered a group of neuroscientists at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island. There, encouraged by Mr. Mahoney, the scientists agreed on 10 research objectives that might be reached by the end of the decade, among them finding the generic basis for manic-depression and identifying chemicals that can block the action of cocaine and other addictive substances.

"We've gotten somewhere on about four of them—but that's life," Dr. Watson said recently.

In recent years, Mr. Mahoney became convinced that a true understanding of the brain-body connection might also lead to cures for diseases in other parts of the body, like cancer and heart disease.

He believed that it would soon be commonplace for people to live to 100. For the quality of life to be high at that age, he believed, people would have to learn to take better care of their brains.

In 1998, along with Dr. Richard Restak, a neuropsychiatrist, Mr. Mahoney wrote "The Longevity Strategy: How to Live to 100: Using the Brain-Body Connection" (John Wiley & Sons).

Mr. Mahoney's first wife, Barbara Ann Moore, died in 1975. He is survived by his wife, the former Hildegard Merrill, with whom he also had a home in Lausanne, Switzerland; a son, David, of Royal Palm Beach, Fla.; two stepsons, Arthur Merrill of Muttontown, N.Y., and Robert Merrill of Locust Valley, N.Y., and a brother, Robert, of Bridgehampton, N.Y.

Associates said Mr. Mahoney's temperament in his second career was not all that different from what it had been in his first. It was not uncommon, said Edward Rover, vice chairman of the Dana Foundation's board of trustees, for his phone to ring late at night, and for Mr. Mahoney to sail into a pointed critique of their latest endeavors.

One researcher spoke of his "kind of charge-up-San-Juan-Hill style." Dr. Jamison, of Johns Hopkins, called him "impatient in the best possible sense of the word."

As in his first career, Mr. Mahoney never lost the good salesman's unwavering belief in his product. "If you can't sell the brain," he told friends, "then you've got a real problem." •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:13 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4871. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 11:10 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1791. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for harming animals used in Federal law enforcement.

H.R. 4249. An act to foster cross-border cooperation and environmental cleanup in Northern Europe.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

MEASURE REFERRED

The following bill, previously received from the House of Representatives for concurrence, was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1959. An act to designate the Federal building located at 643 East Durango Boulevard in San Antonio, Texas, as the "Adrian A. Spears Judicial Training Center"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 1482: A bill to amend the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-353).

By Mr. GREGG, from the Committee on Appropriations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 4690: A bill making appropriations for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of committee were submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Francis J. Duggan, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2003. (Reappointment)

Nina V. Fedoroff, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2006.

Diana S. Natalicio, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2006. (Reappointment)

John A. White, Jr., of Arkansas, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2006. (Reappointment)