

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)

Barbara W. Snelling, of Vermont, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2001.

Robert B. Rogers, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2001.

Jane Lubchenko, of Oregon, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation for a term expiring May 10, 2006. (Reappointment)

Warren M. Washington, of Colorado, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2006. (Reappointment)

Marc E. Leland, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2003.

Harriet M. Zimmerman, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2003. (Reappointment)

Donald J. Sutherland, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring August 11, 2002. (Reappointment)

Holly J. Burkhalter, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2001.

Gordon S. Heddell, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor.

Carol W. Kinsley, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term of one year. (New Position)

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 2903. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the child tax credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 2904. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage the production and use of efficient energy sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2905. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make improvements to the Medicare+Choice program under part C of the medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ALLARD:

S. 2906. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with the city of Loveland, Colorado, to use Colorado-Big Thompson Project facilities for the impounding, storage, and carriage of non-project water for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other beneficial purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. HUTCHINSON):

S. 2907. A bill to amend the provisions of titles 5 and 28, United States Code, relating to equal access to justice, award of reasonable costs and fees, taxpayers recovery of costs, fees, and expenses, administrative settlement offers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. REID:

S. Res. 339. A resolution designating November 18, 2000, as "National Survivors of Suicide Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. VOINOVICH):

S. Res. 340. A resolution designating December 10, 2000, as "National Children's Memorial Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 2903. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the child tax credit; to the Committee on Finance.

EXPANSION OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide a \$1,000 per child tax credit for America's working families.

Mr. President, this legislation builds on the \$500 per child tax credit passed in 1997. The passage of the \$500 per child tax credit was the culmination of an effort that began in 1994 with a proposal contained in the "Contract with America." A child tax credit provision also was part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 which 104th Congress passed, but President Clinton vetoed.

Even with the \$500 per child tax credit in place, today's total tax burden on families is still far too high. During this era of budget surpluses, we must remember that these surplus funds are tax overpayments that should be returned to the people who overpaid them, and not spent on wasteful government programs. American families will spend the money better.

The child tax credit will help hard working families who pay federal income tax and have children to support. Under this proposal, a working family with two children will receive \$2,000 in the form of a tax credit to help pay their children's health, education and food expenses. Being a parent is not always easy. It becomes even more difficult if a family has trouble paying for necessities such as food, clothes, education, and health care for their chil-

dren. This tax credit will help those families.

Mr. President, increasing the child tax credit to \$1,000 is a statement by our government and our society that all our families and all of our children will not be left behind. Increasing the \$500 per child tax credit to \$1,000 would provide parents more than 38 million children, including roughly 1.5 million of my constituents in Michigan.

With that in mind, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting American families by supporting this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text be printed in the RECORD and yield the floor.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2903

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXPANSION OF CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) INCREASE IN AMOUNT ALLOWED.—Subsection (a) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to allowance of credit) is amended by striking "\$500 (\$400 in the case of taxable years beginning in 1998)" and inserting "\$1,000".

(b) REPEAL OF PHASEOUT OF CREDIT.—Section 24 of such Code is amended by striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), as subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 32(n)(1)(B)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking "section 24(d)" and inserting "section 24(c)".

(2) Section 501(c)(26) of such Code is amended by striking "section 24(c)" and inserting "section 24(b)".

(3) Section 6213(g)(2)(I) of such Code is amended by striking "section 24(e)" and inserting "section 24(d)".

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 2904. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage the production and use of efficient energy sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance

THE ENERGY SECURITY TAX AND POLICY ACT OF 2000

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill, on behalf of myself and Senators DASCHLE, BYRD, BAUCUS, BAYH, JOHNSON, LEVIN, and ROCKEFELLER, that offers a comprehensive approach to energy policy. This bill, the Energy Security Tax and Policy Act of 2000, incorporates many of the provisions of S. 1833, a comprehensive package of broad energy tax incentives introduced by Senator DASCHLE last year that I cosponsored along with a number of other Democratic Senators. We have updated and modified the bill after having worked closely with many stakeholders, from the auto