

builds on an important review and report from the Department of Health and Human Services that Senator KENNEDY and I worked with Senator DEWINE and DODD to include in the Children's Health Act last year.

While we ensure that the Secretary convenes and consults with the Pediatric Advisory Committee, we also ensure that pediatric oncology remains a research priority. Twenty written requests have been issued so far for oncology drugs, and this bill authorizes the Pediatric Oncology Subcommittee to evaluate therapeutic alternatives to treat pediatric cancer and provide recommendations and guidance to ensure children with cancer having timely access to the most promising new cancer therapies.

I would like to thank my colleagues, Senators DODD, DEWINE, AND KENNEDY for their relentless effort to create such a strong bill. We have worked hard to make major improvements to an already highly successful law. I would like to thank Senators COLLINS and BOND for their early support and for helping to draft language to ensure that drugs used in the neonate population are studied, when safely and ethically appropriate. I also appreciate the support of Senators GREGG, MIKULSKI, JEFFORDS, MURRAY, CLINTON, BINGAMAN, and WELLSTONE for this bill and for their help in improving this already highly successful pediatric testing law.

I would also like to thank Helen Rhee on my staff and Debra Barrett from Senator DODD's staff for their tireless dedication and effort to help us bring so many Members from across the aisle and off the Hill together to pass this legislation. Finally, I would like to thank Elaine Holland Vining with the American Academy of Pediatrics, Mark Isaac and Natasha Bilimoria with the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, and Jeanne Ireland, Christie Onoda, and Stephanie Sikora from Senator DODD's office for their expertise and guidance in drafting this bill. Vince Ventimiglia from Senator GREGG's staff, Christina Ho from Senator CLINTON's staff, and David Dorsey, David Nexon, and Paul Kim from Senator KENNEDY's office also deserve much credit for negotiating and bringing this bill to final passage today.

AMENDMENT NO. 1905

The amendment (No. 1905) was agreed to.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended was agreed to.

The bill (S. 838), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DODD. Madam President, we are about to go into recess.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate reconvenes and after the re-

marks of Senator BYRD and Senator VOINOVICH, Senator DEWINE and I be recognized for a half hour with the time equally divided.

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

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:45 p.m., recessed until 2 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. REED).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from West Virginia is recognized for up to 35 minutes.

CONTINUING THE WORK OF THE SENATE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in the early days of the Great Depression, I lived in the coal mining camps of southern West Virginia. I remember those days when we only had an old Philco radio up on the wall of the house. But the voice of President Franklin Roosevelt was a golden voice. When his voice came over the airways, the coal miners and their families gathered around and listened intently and always with hope.

Roosevelt, in his first inaugural address, stated quite clearly:

[The only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

Mr. President, the U.S. Senate must not be paralyzed. At a time when the Senate must lead by example, we must show the Nation that work can continue and that our Government will not close down.

Congress is supposed to approve 13 appropriations bills—these are the regular appropriations bills—by the start of the fiscal year on October 1. But that fiscal year started several days ago. Yet we have only sent the Interior and the military construction appropriations conference reports to the President for his signature. At the same time, we have now approved a third continuing resolution—this one to last until October 31. That is Halloween. The Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate have been doing their work. The legislation is being written and reported to the Senate for consideration. But instead of debating and voting on these bills, instead of expeditiously doing the work of the people, the Senate is moving all too slowly—moving at a snail's pace, as a matter of fact—on these essential funding bills.

The American people are looking for leadership in their elected representatives, and they have a right to demand it. We need to act; we need to show them, we need to show the world that the Senate is undaunted, that we can accomplish our goals notwithstanding

those who would seek to have the American people cower in fear.

One of the bills, for example, delayed on the floor is the fiscal year 2002 foreign operations appropriations bill includes \$450 million to combat HIV-AIDS, the worst global health crisis in half a millennium. The bill includes money for medicines to treat malaria and tuberculosis. Hundreds of millions of dollars for efforts to reduce poverty, improve basic health care, and build basic housing and sanitation systems are also being delayed. Even funds to combat terrorism and to reduce threats from biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons are currently in that bill, the bill being held up by one side of the aisle on this Senate floor.

I appreciate the efforts of the majority leader to bring these appropriations bills to the floor. Unfortunately, his efforts to date have been blocked to a considerable extent.

Now is the time for the Members of the Senate to exercise the leadership which the American people have entrusted to us. Now is the time to abandon petty political partisanship and to link arms against terror. Now is not the time to ignore our responsibilities. Now is not the time to abandon our posts and scurry out of town. Let us demonstrate a steady hand. Our message must be that calmness is going to prevail. It does prevail; it will continue to prevail. We must avoid the appearance of disorder, panic, and especially petty partisanship.

To those who say let us slam all of our legislation into one package and pack our bags and get out of town, I say lift your sights. We cannot fulfill our duties with one eye on the door. We have a Constitution to guide us. We have a Constitution to uphold and an oath to which we swore our solemn allegiance.

We cannot let Osama bin Laden take over the Senate. We cannot succumb to terror, nor can we succumb to partisan games. Many of our appropriations bills are waiting and ready for Senate floor debate. These are bills that fund important programs, important programs for you out there in the Great Plains, in the great hills and valleys throughout this country—important for the well being of our people. These bills fund endeavors which are critical to our homeland defense, critical to our national defense, critical to our citizens' health, critical to our Nation's economic health. We must go forward. We must embrace the cooling comfort of reasoned, rational order and debate.

We have to protect our staff and the public who come to this complex. That is being done. I have every confidence that it is being done well and with great professionalism. But nobody ever said that representing the people would be easy. Now is the time for us to earn our paychecks!

We cannot simply fund these appropriations bills at last year's level in a giant continuing resolution and go

home. And that is what will happen if we don't pass these appropriations bills. They will end up in a giant omnibus bill—a giant continuing resolution. That means they would be funded at the same level as last year. We must do the people's business.

We have seen great courage and grand dedication in the eyes of our citizens. One has only to recall the firemen, the rescue workers, the policemen, the volunteers who served so valiantly in New York City and who still dig and labor patiently through the rubble that inters thousands of the bodies of our fellow citizens. Are Senators any less dedicated to our jobs than these people have been to theirs? One has only to observe Old Glory flying from the windows of passenger cars and clutched in the hands of children to appreciate anew the spirit of our people and the power of American ideals.

We must not fail the millions of Americans by sending the message to misguided men that we can be so easily spooked.

This Nation has always produced men and women who had the spirit and the fortitude to carry on, to do the difficult job of protecting freedom and securing the constitutional pillars of this, the greatest Nation on Earth.

This Senate is the grandest of those constitutional pillars. Let us secure the people's House and promote the people's welfare by the simple and straightforward act of continuing to do our business and to do it in an orderly and rational way.

Horace said:

Do your duty and leave the rest to heaven.

Now is the time for all of us to embrace the sublime wisdom of those words.

We might repeat the words of Longfellow in doing so:

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

THE GREAT GENERATIONS OF AMERICA

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in his book, "The Greatest Generation," NBC's news anchorman Tom Brokaw discusses the greatness of the generation of Americans who withstood the problems, the terrors, the doubts, the

fears of the 1930s and the 1940s. He points out that it was this generation of Americans who "came of age in the Great Depression when economic despair hovered over the land like a plague." When Pearl Harbor made it irrefutably clear that America was not a fortress, he writes, "This generation . . . answered the call to help save the world from the two most powerful and ruthless military machines ever assembled." Afterward, those people "helped convert a wartime economy into the most powerful peacetime economy in history." This was "the greatest generation any society has ever produced."

Like Mr. Brokaw, I, too, admire the generation of Americans who survived the hardships of the Great Depression and won World War II. They were truly outstanding Americans, a great generation. I am proud to say they are of my generation.

But ever since reading Mr. Brokaw's book, I can't help but think about the greatness of not only that generation of Americans, but also the greatness of generation after generation of Americans. It seems that in almost every age of our history, Americans have risen to meet the challenges and difficulties of their times to move our country forward toward even further greatness.

I immediately think of the generation of Americans about which I love so much to read and to speak—the generation of Americans who won our independence and established this Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. In the Declaration of Independence, these Americans took the ideas of the English enlightenment and made them a national vision. These Americans infused into the very nature of our political life the egalitarian, democratic impulses that guide us today.

In seeking our independence, those Americans demonstrated remarkable determination, remarkable courage.

Just by putting their names on this Declaration of Independence, which I hold in my hand, the 56 signers became guilty of high treason against the British Crown. It was a crime that was punishable by death. But the unflagging determination of that generation was expressed in the words of Patrick Henry, who declared: "Give me liberty or give me death." It was also demonstrated by a 21-year-old schoolteacher turned soldier-patriot named Nathan Hale.

If your American history book doesn't tell the story of Nathan Hale, it is not a history book. It is probably a book on social studies, not a book of American history. I studied American history by reading Muzzey back in 1927, 1928, by the light of an old kerosene lamp. Muzzey. He told the story of Nathan Hale: When about to be executed by the British for supplying GEN George Washington with important information—drawings of the British gun emplacements, and so on, and about the location and the strength of the

British troops, Nathan Hale uttered those immortal words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The leaders of that generation of revolutionary Americans were not your down and out, nothing-left-to-lose, rebel-rousing revolutionaries.

Benjamin Franklin was a transatlantic figure, a world figure of great accomplishments. He was a world-renowned and respected scholar, philosopher, inventor, diplomat, and scientist.

George Washington was a highly respected, wealthy landowner. He did not have to leave his beautiful, vast country estate and risk everything, including his family fortune and death, to lead a ragtag revolutionary army against the mighty British military machine.

Thomas Jefferson was a great scientist, a great mathematician, author, educator, architect, inventor, political leader.

This list of greats in the revolutionary generation also includes such giants as James Madison, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton, James Otis, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and the list goes on and on. And it does not stop with the leaders. The list includes colonial merchants such as Robert Morris. It includes colonial craftsmen such as Paul Revere. It includes tens of thousands of colonial workers who made up the famous correspondence committees, the Sons of Liberty who enforced the boycotts of British goods, carried out the Stamp Act protests, and dumped the British tea into Boston Harbor.

It was these nameless colonial workers who made up that Revolutionary Army, who shivered through the cold winter at Valley Forge, who made that daring crossing over the Delaware River on that frigid Christmas Eve, and who turned the world upside down at Yorktown.

After winning the Revolution, this generation put their vision of America into a workable form, a government that embodied the principles, ideals, and values for which they had fought and died. So many of our Founding Fathers assembled in Philadelphia that hot summer of 1787 and formulated the U.S. Constitution, a copy of which I hold in my hand.

Mr. President, it simply does not get any greater than that when we speak of the greatest generation, but I cannot and I will not say that generation was greater than the generation that prevailed during the Great Depression and saved the world from the tyranny, the Nazi tyranny, nor can I say it was greater than the generation of Americans who experienced the events that led up to the Civil War, who saved the Union, and who ended the ugliest, most tragic chapter of American history: the chapter concerning the institution of human slavery. That generation of American greats included President Abraham Lincoln, Senators Charles Sumner, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun,