

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 anchor 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,

Solomon Foot, and Henry Wilson. It included writers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry Thoreau, the great contemporary of Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville.

After the Civil War came a collection of extraordinary Americans that included John D. Rockefeller, the great grandfather of my colleague from West Virginia, Commodore Vanderbilt, Leland Stanford, J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, James Drew, James Hill, and Collis P. Huntington, who founded the city of Huntington, WV. These are just to name a few.

Referred to by such titles as "captains of industry" and "empire builders," this was the generation that industrialized America as the United States soared from fifth in the world in economic productivity to become the world's foremost economic power. With little exaggeration, industrialist Jay Gould stated:

We have made the country rich. We have developed the country.

Mr. President, they certainly made modern industrial America that gave the United States the industrial base that enabled us to win World War I and then World War II. They, too, certainly qualify for having made up a great generation.

Between 1900 and 1920, a period of American history sometimes referred to as the "progressive era," a generation of reformers sought to clean up the mess created by the industrialization and urbanization of the late 19th century, including child labor, sweat shops, corrupt political machines, industrial and banking monopolies, and urban slums. These tenacious progressive reformers broke the control that railroad, lumber, and coal companies possessed over their State legislatures.

These men enacted many of the laws that still regulate and guide us today, including those that established the Federal Reserve System and Federal Trade Commission, as well as antitrust laws and the national income tax. They adopted four constitutional amendments, including the direct election of U.S. Senators, without which amendment I certainly would not be here and perhaps the Senator from Rhode Island, who presently presides over the Senate with such a degree of dignity and skill, aplomb that is so rare as a day in June, JACK REED.

That generation included some of our greatest political leaders, such as President Woodrow Wilson, during whose second administration I was born, and President Theodore Roosevelt and Senators Robert LaFollette, Henry Cabot Lodge, and William E. Borah.

It included some of the greatest journalists in American history, such as Ida Tarbell, David Graham Phillips, and Lincoln Steffens. It included some of the greatest labor leaders in American history, such as Samuel Gompers, and Mother Jones.

Mr. President, rather than pitting one generation of Americans against

another in some sort of intergenerational competition, I like to recognize the greatness of a society, the greatness of a government, the greatness of a culture that is so instrumental in producing one great generation after another great generation and then another great generation.

It is not the singular greatness of any particular generation of Americans that we should recognize and celebrate but the greatness of a way of life that is ours, a way of life that not merely allows but encourages the American people to do our best, and allows and encourages the best to rise to the top, allows the cream of the crop to rise and become its own and fulfill its own talents, to excel, to succeed, and to make us a better Nation.

It is also important and fascinating to recall from where this greatness has come. Some, such as George Washington, the Roosevelts, and the Kennedys, did come from families of wealth, power, and education.

But the leader of the country during its darkest hours was a humble rail splitter who was born in a log cabin in western Kentucky. The leader of American military forces during the invasion of Normandy was a Kansas farm boy.

Look at the great industrialists of the late nineteenth century. John D. Rockefeller was the son of an itinerant patent medicine salesman. Andrew Carnegie was the son of a poor Scottish weaver. Jay Gould, Philip Armor, and Daniel Drew were children of poor farmers. James J. Hill began his career as an office clerk.

I daresay that the vast majority of Americans who have contributed to the greatness of this country, such as those who made up George Washington's motley revolutionary army, were plain, ordinary Americans, from ordinary places, doing ordinary things, until their country needed them. This included the men who fought at San Juan hill. This included the men who fought at Gettysburg. It included the men who stormed the beaches of Normandy, and, who, more recently, won Desert Storm.

Now we are seeing another generation of extraordinary Americans meeting the challenges and demands of our extraordinary times.

I am speaking foremost about the men who exemplified that New York spirit. Most of these were firefighters, policemen, and rescue workers at the World Trade Center and at the Pentagon who rushed in to save other lives, including many who gave their own lives in the process. Then we think of those who have labored so long and so hard, day after day, week after week, digging through the rubble of the worst disasters in American history, seeking to save one more life.

I am also speaking of those countless Americans who have given blood, money, and other forms of assistance to the victims of those disasters.

I am speaking of the men and women who wear our Nation's uniform, and

may soon be put in harm's way to protect our country and defend the liberties and principles that we hold so dear.

I am speaking of the courageous men and women aboard United flight 93, who brought that plane down in the desolate fields of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and saved the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of their fellow Americans.

It does not get any greater than that. There can be no greater generation than these. All of these Americans qualify for greatness. They have made their generation yet another great generation of Americans.

It was people such as these who won our independence. It was because of people such as these that this country has survived a Civil War, a Great Depression, two world wars, and will now prevail in our current crisis. It is because of people such as these that our country has been, is, and will remain a great country.

I think of some verses from J.G. Holland.

God give us men!

A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands.

Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor; men who will not lie. Men who can stand before a demagogue And brave his treacherous flatteries without winking.

Tall men, sun-crowned; Who live above the fog, In public duty and in private thinking. For while the rabble with its thumbworn creeds, It's large professions and its little deeds, mingles in selfish strife, Lo! Freedom weeps! Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.

God give us men!

Men who serve not for selfish booty; But real men, courageous, who flinch not at duty.

Men of dependable character; Men of sterling worth; Then wrongs will be redressed, and right will rule the earth.

God Give us Men!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I cannot help but comment about the eloquent words we have just heard from the Senator from West Virginia. When I go home, people are quite concerned about our country, the state of our homeland security, the state of our security abroad, the situation with our economy. The eloquent words of the Senator from West Virginia speak to that and underscore the fact that when we have ever been challenged, we have had the people who will rise to the occasion and solve those problems that have been confronting our country.

One of the things I have been really impressed with is how thankful the people are that those of us who are Republicans and Democrats have been

working together and putting aside partisan politics for the benefit of our country. We need to really not forget how important that is to our people at this very critical time. So I thank the Senator from West Virginia for his remarks.

Mr. BYRD. I thank my friend, the Senator from Ohio, for his kind comments.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN ENERGY POLICY

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, earlier today I joined colleagues to underscore the importance of an energy policy to our national security. One of the reasons I came to the Senate was to adopt an energy policy. I lived with the lack of one as the mayor of the city of Cleveland and as Governor of the State of Ohio.

An energy policy is needed to secure our national economy and guarantee our competitiveness in the global marketplace and now, more than ever before, to secure our national security. We do indeed have to harmonize our environmental needs and our energy needs to continue to improve the quality of our air and water, public health, and at the same time guarantee we have the resources at reasonable cost to meet our energy needs.

In my opinion, we are in the midst of an energy crisis, one that is having a tremendous influence over the state of our economy and is affecting the quality of life of the American people and their confidence about the economic future of our Nation.

I believe this crisis is caused by several factors. One, as I mentioned, the national energy policy, is faulty. Two, we saw in California a deregulation law which could be looked at in other parts of the country. Three, environmental policies have contributed to a lack of diversity and difficulties in siting new facilities, pipelines, and transmission lines. The definition of something called NSR, new source review, has put utilities and manufacturers in limbo to the extent they are doing nothing to improve the environment, and at the same time doing nothing to improve the availability of energy in our country. Fourth, we are too reliant on foreign sources of oil. Fifth, I think we have had an inappropriate demonizing of nuclear power in this country.

As the Presiding Officer of the Senate knows, in his part of the country, many States rely heavily on nuclear power. Today we are a fossil fuel-based economy. Although there is broad recognition there will eventually be a shift away from primary reliance on fossil fuels and a greater use and emphasis on other resources, there are many people who would argue that alternative fuels are the answer to our energy crisis.

Yes, several alternative energy sources exist today. They are either inexhaustible: solar, wind, nuclear; or renewed through a natural process: hy-

dropower, plant-based fuels such as ethanol and vegetable oils.

Currently, the contribution of alternative energy sources to U.S. needs range from less than one-tenth of 1 percent for wind and solar power, 3 percent from hydroelectric and biofuels each, and 8 percent from nuclear energy. Today, however, fossil fuel reserves appear to be adequate to serve this Nation's current energy needs, with a 70-year reserve for oil and approximately a 250-year reserve for coal at current consumption rates.

One of my colleagues noted that wind power is the fastest growing source of electricity in the world and we should look to it more seriously as an alternative energy source. Another colleague pointed out that solar panels covering 100 by 100 square miles would produce enough solar energy to power this entire Nation.

The truth is, although alternative energy sources are being used in some places across the country, we have been subsidizing solar and wind power for over 25 years. Combined, they make up only one-tenth of 1 percent of the total energy demand today.

Renewables are now generally costlier than fossil fuels. For example, solar power is currently 8 to 10 times more costly. Even assuming an optimistic technology scenario, it will take at least 30 to 40 years before renewables energy infrastructure could be built from its current level to start contributing significantly to our energy supplies.

In this chart we are talking about the impact of the lack of an energy policy. Costs have a disproportionate impact on low-income families. Since the beginning of the 107th Congress, I have been holding hearings across my State. I have asked individuals and business owners to relay their experiences on how the energy crisis has impacted them. In Cleveland, for example, I held a meeting with Catholic Charities, Lutheran Housing, the Salvation Army, senior citizens, low-income parents, and handicapped individuals.

I heard many heartrending stories about their struggles to be able to afford their monthly energy bills. The Catholic diocese said in the year 2000 their help line received 3,400 calls for basic needs, items such as food, utilities, mortgage, and rent. The number of calls the diocese received went up 96 percent from 1999 to 2000, a 194-percent increase from 1998 to 2000. In the first 7 weeks of 2001, the Salvation Army in Cleveland had 559 families seeking assistance with energy costs. In comparison, for all of 2000 they had 330 families.

On this chart, the Department of Energy demonstrates an individual or family making less than \$10,000 a year is going to spend 29 percent of their income on energy. Those making between \$10,000 and \$24,000 spend about 13 percent of their income on energy. Those making over \$50,000 spend 4 percent. It is obvious, for some of our

brothers and sisters, the choice sometimes comes down to paying for heat or paying for food. Because of this, many of them had to rely on hunger centers for their meals and other necessities.

The next chart shows the principal sources of energy today are oil, natural gas, and coal. It goes without saying that these fuels have become essential elements in creating our way of life. Despite the fact that each year we use energy more efficiently, energy demand rises about two-thirds of the rate of economic growth. With the funk we have in the economy, that is a little bit down right now. The chart shows that nuclear, hydropower, and nonhydro-power renewables and others make up a very small percentage of production. Any shortfall created between production and consumption of the other three main sources of energy—natural gas, oil, and coal—will be made up from imports. For example, oil imports have risen from 36 percent in 1973 to 56 percent in the year 2001. Refined gasoline net imports have risen from 1 percent in 1980 to approximately 5 percent in 2000. This increase in imports has been necessary to make up the difference from our closed refineries. Oil and natural gas demand is expected to continue to grow for the foreseeable future—oil at about 2 percent a year and gas in excess of 3 percent. Alternative energy sources such as wind and solar power are being pursued but will not alter this outlook for decades to come.

Next, U.S. energy production. Now that we know how much Americans can expect to consume over the next two to three decades—we are talking from 1995 to the year 2020—it is important to see how that expectation will be met, given our current state of resources. This chart shows how much energy we produce domestically by fuel type. We can see the hydropower. We can see the nuclear, nonrenewables. We have petroleum. We have natural gas. We have coal.

According to the Department of Energy, natural gas is expected to be the fastest growing component of world energy consumption. We saw that this winter when gas prices skyrocketed. Gas use is projected almost to double to 162 trillion cubic feet in 2020 from 84 trillion in 1999. If we do not increase infrastructure, installing more pipelines, the increased production will not reach our consumers.

According to a study by the non-profit operator of New England's power grid, New England will be increasing its natural gas demand from 16 percent in 1999 to a projected 45 percent in 2005, but they lack the local pipelines to distribute the gas to its markets.

With that in mind, we also know there is an estimated 40 percent of undiscovered natural gas located on land leased by the Federal and State government. These resources will be needed to be tapped to accommodate the inevitable increase in natural gas consumption. If not, then we face the hardship of increasing dependence on