

And the proliferation of prisons, however necessary, is no substitute for hope and order in our souls.

Where there is suffering, there is duty. Americans in need are not strangers, they are citizens; not problems, but priorities. And all of us are diminished when any are hopeless.

(Applause.)

Government has great responsibilities, for public safety and public health, for civil rights and common schools. Yet compassion is the work of a nation, not just a government. And some needs and hurts are so deep, they will only respond to a mentor's touch or a pastor's prayer. Church and charity, synagogue and mosque lend our communities their humanity, and they will have an honored place in our plans and in our laws.

(Applause.)

Many in our country do not know the pain of poverty. But we can listen to those who do. And I can pledge our Nation to a goal. When we see that wounded traveler on the road to Jericho, we will not pass to the other side.

(Applause.)

America, at its best, is a place where personal responsibility is valued and expected.

Encouraging responsibility is not a search for scapegoats; it is a call to conscience. And though it requires sacrifice, it brings a deeper fulfillment. We find the fullness of life, not only in options, but in commitments. And we find that children and community are the commitments that set us free.

Our public interest depends on private character; on civic duty and family bonds and basic fairness; on uncounted, unhonored acts of decency which give direction to our freedom. Sometimes in life we are called to do great things. But as a saint of our times has said, every day we are called to do small things with great love. The most important tasks of a democracy are done by everyone.

I will live and lead by these principles: to advance my convictions with civility; to pursue the public interest with courage; to speak for greater justice and compassion; to call for responsibility, and try to live it as well. In all these ways, I will bring the values of our history to the care of our times.

What you do is as important as anything government does. I ask you to seek a common good beyond your comfort; to defend needed reforms against easy attacks; to serve your Nation, beginning with your neighbor. I ask you to be citizens—citizens, not spectators; citizens, not subjects; responsible citizens building communities of service and a nation of character.

(Applause.)

Americans are generous and strong and decent, not because we believe in ourselves, but because we hold beliefs beyond ourselves. When this spirit of citizenship is missing, no government program can replace it. When this spirit is present, no wrong can stand against it.

(Applause.)

After the Declaration of Independence was signed, Virginia statesman John Page wrote to Thomas Jefferson:

We know the race is not to the swift nor the Battle to the Strong. Do you not think an Angel rides in the Whirlwind and directs this Storm?

Much time has passed since Jefferson arrived for his inauguration. The years and changes accumulate, but the themes of this day he would know: our Nation's grand story of courage and its simple dream of dignity. We are not the story's author, who fills time and eternity with His purpose. Yet His purpose is achieved in our duty; and our duty is fulfilled in service to one another.

Never tiring, never yielding, never finishing, we renew that purpose today: to

make our country more just and generous; to affirm the dignity of our lives and every life.

This work continues. This story goes on. And an angel still rides in the whirlwind and directs this storm.

God bless you all, and God bless America. (Applause.)

Mr. McCONNELL. Please stand now as Pastor Kirbyjon H. Caldwell will now deliver the benediction, and afterward, please remain standing for the singing of our National Anthem, after which the ceremony will be concluded. I call upon Senator Dodd to organize the Presidential party after the ceremony has ended to depart the platform.

Pastor Caldwell.

Pastor CALDWELL. Thank you, Senator McConnell.

Let us pray, please:

Almighty God, the supply and supplier of peace, prudent policy, and nonpartisanship, we bless Your holy and righteous name. Thank You, O God, for blessing us with forgiveness, with faith, and with favor. Forgive us for choosing pride over purpose. Forgive us for choosing popularity over principles. And forgive us for choosing materialism over morals. Deliver us from these and all other evils, and cast our sins into Your sea of forgetfulness to be remembered no more. And Lord, not only do we thank You for our forgiveness, we thank You for faith, faith to believe that every child can learn and no child will be left behind and no youth will be left out.

Thank You for blessing us with the faith to believe that all of Your leaders can sit down and reason with one another so that each American is blessed.

Thank You for blessing us with the faith to believe that the walls of inequity can be torn down and the gaps between the rich and the poor, the haves and the have-nots, the uneducated and the educated, can and will be closed.

And, Lord, lastly, we thank You for favor. We thank You for Your divine favor. Let Your favor be upon President Clinton and the outgoing administration. May they go forth in spiritual grace and civic greatness. And, of course, O Lord, let Your divine favor be upon President George W. Bush and First Lady Laura Welch Bush and their family. We decree and declare that no weapon formed against them shall prosper. Let Your divine favor be upon the Bush team and all Americans with the rising of the Sun and the going down of the same. May we grow in our willingness and ability to bless You and bless one another.

We respectfully submit this humble prayer in the name that is above all other names, Jesus the Christ. Let all who agree say "Amen."

(Staff Sergeant Maly performed the National Anthem with accompaniment.)

(Applause.) The inaugural ceremonies were concluded at 12:24 p.m.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 73, S. 74, S. 75, S. 76, S. 78, and S. 79

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator HELMS, I ask unanimous consent that six bills that are at the desk be considered read the first time with an objection to the request for their second reading.

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

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the

RECORD remain open until 5 o'clock today for the purpose of adding original cosponsors to those bills introduced during today's session and, further, that Senators have until 5 o'clock to submit legislation and for committees to report executive matters.

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

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF ALAN CRANSTON

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 12 introduced earlier today by Senators BOXER and FEINSTEIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 12) relative to the death of Alan Cranston, former United States Senator from the State of California.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 12) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of 20 U.S.C., sections 42 and 43, appoints the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, vice the former Senator from New York (Mr. Moynihan).

The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic leader, pursuant to Public Law 106-398, announces the appointment of John J. Hamre, of Maryland, to serve as a member of the Commission on the Future of the United States Aerospace Industry.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 2001

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 23. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m. with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes

each with the time equally divided in the usual form.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mrs. HUTCHISON. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m. tomorrow. Following morning business, the Senate will recess for the weekly party conference lunches. In the afternoon the Senate is expected to begin consideration of several cabinet nominations. Senators therefore can expect votes with respect to these cabinet nominations during tomorrow afternoon's session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. HUTCHISON. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Res. 12, following the remarks of Senator STABENOW and Senator REID.

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

The Senator from Nevada.

(The remarks of Mr. REID pertaining to the introduction of S. 104 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Senator NELSON of Florida assumed the chair.)

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. NICKLES. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for as much time as I desire.

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

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise to be critical of President Clinton's recent actions dealing with the Antiquities Act in declaring millions of lands national monuments. He did this without consulting with the Governors, without consulting with elected officials, without consulting Congress. I believe that to be almost an act of contempt of Congress and certainly in defiance of what is considered the Antiquities Act and the purpose of the Antiquities Act.

The Antiquities Act was written in 1906. It was established at that time to protect very special historic, beautiful lands from development. It is a short act, and I will have it printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my speech.

The whole purpose of the act President Clinton has defied. It does not say he is King or that he can take an unlimited amount of lands without consulting Congress or elected officials or local officials and say, we declare this a national monument so you cannot touch it and we don't care what you think.

I was amused when I noticed the Washington Post and other media said President Clinton was being active in the final days as President of the United States. He was more than active when acting in a way I believe certainly exceeded the statutory language of the Antiquities Act. Certainly he was being more than active when he defied logic and did not consult elected officials. I think he abused the Antiquities Act and his actions prove that it needs to be reformed.

When I read it, I wonder where he gets this authority. I think he exceeded the authority of the act. The authority of the act says:

The President of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

And it continues.

The media reported that President Clinton has created more national monuments than any other President going back to Theodore Roosevelt. I looked back and Theodore Roosevelt didn't do as much as President Clinton in the last month or certainly since the last election. Theodore Roosevelt, through his actions, did a total of 1.5 million acres. President Clinton did 2 million acres after the election. Why did he do it after the election? Is it because there were hundreds of thousands of acres he did not consult with people? He didn't ask the elected officials. He said: This is what we will do; we will declare a national acres monument. All together he has declared 5.7 million in national monuments.

I mention the elections because obviously President Clinton used this act for election purposes. He did it in September of 1996 right before the election, I might mention, and it dealt with the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, 1.7 million acres, right before the election in 1996. He announced it in Arizona, overlooking the Grand Canyon. That is interesting, but the Grand Escalante is not in Arizona; it is in Utah. Utah officials were outraged because they were not consulted. The resources involved mineral deposits

and coal, the value of which were billions of dollars and thousands of jobs. He did not consult with anybody in Utah. There was public outrage, but nothing happened. President Clinton did not declare any national monuments in 1997, not in 1998, not in 1999.

Then we come to election year 2000 and President Clinton used a lot of declarations of national monuments in the year 2000 and particularly in the last couple of months. In the year 2000, all together he has done a total of over 4 million acres. Since the election, over 2 million acres. In the last week, on January 17, he made eight more designations, just a few days ago, in his last week of office, of over 1 million acres. He didn't consult with anybody.

In the House, we have a committee that deals with lands issues, and in the Senate we have a committee that deals with land and national resources, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, a bipartisan committee, working on land issues all the time. We pass literally hundreds of bills through the committee. That committee passes more bills than any other committee in the Senate. We deal with the bills, particularly land issues, on a bipartisan basis. Most of the time on land issues we listen to the home State Senators. If they recommend a parcel of land be designated as a wilderness or national monument, we listen to the Senators and we know they are held accountable in their States. So we give them great respect and deference.

President Clinton didn't consult with Members of the Senate, and didn't consult with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee; didn't consult with the House Resources committee. He just designated a national monument. Maybe he did it right and maybe he didn't do it right. My guess is he is bound to have made mistakes trying to appease groups, perhaps environmental activists—I don't know.

I may well agree with many of these. I happen to be a preservationist. I happen to be a conservationist. I love the outdoors. I have been in the Colorado River. I love to hike. I love to camp. I love to be outdoors as much as anybody. I love to hike on trails. I love our natural resources.

What I don't like is a dictator. What I don't like is an emperor. What I don't like is to have a Presidential fiat, saying we will designate, and we don't care what the public thinks. We don't care what the elected officials think. We don't care what the Governors think. That is what I really object to.

I make the statements in great dissatisfaction with former President Clinton because he showed contempt of Congress, contempt of the Constitution, contempt of the people who live in those districts.

I think Congress should look at some of these recent declarations and have hearings. Did he draft these declarations correctly? Are the boundaries right? Are they too big? Are they too restrictive? Do they make sense? What