

heard from some in this administration and from the energy industry that the only way we can move forward in America is at the expense of our health.

This should not be "your money or your life." In this situation I think we can have a good energy policy that does not compromise that basic quality standard. We have made amazing progress over the last 20 years. Visit any foreign industrialized country and take a look at the muck they call air. Go to Beijing in China. You wake up in the morning and say it is a foggy day; at noon you say it is still a foggy day; midafternoon, still a foggy day; at night, still foggy; and the next morning, the same. Every day, day after day, the air quality is miserable.

I don't pick on China. There are many other comparable countries. The United States should lead, not only being an industrial power but also sensitive to the health of its people. I ask the Senator from North Dakota for his comments on this relationship between energy and the environment.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois makes a good point. Increasing the supply of energy in this country does not have to be at odds with protecting and preserving a good environment. It just does not.

We have had experience with this in North Dakota. Some 25 years ago, the proposals to build coal-fired electric generating plants in our State produced a great deal of controversy. I was one in the State capital who led the fight saying if we are going to build coal-fired generating plants, then you must provide the latest available technology on those stacks. We must have wet scrubbers and the latest available technology to scrub down those emissions.

The industry was furious with me because I led a vigorous fight and we built those plants in North Dakota. But they did it and they had to have latest available technology scrubbers on their stacks. When they strip-mined to get the coal, they had to segregate top soil and do layers and topography restoration. They did not like it. But guess what. We did it the right way.

Mr. President, 25 years later, looking in the rear-view mirror, they would all agree that was the right thing to do. We were the first State in the Union to meet the ambient air quality standards. We now have segregated top soil and topography restored on strip-mined lands of which we are proud.

You can do this the right way. I know the energy industry sometimes doesn't want to because it is more costly to do it that way. But it makes sense to do it the right way. Increasing the supply of energy does not have to be at odds with protecting our environment.

Let me make one final important point. Gregg Easterbrooke wrote a book that I believe was entitled "America the OK." It was published a few years ago. In it he said we have

doubled our use of energy in our country in the last 20 years, and we have cleaner air and cleaner water. Why? Because this country demanded it. We demanded, through the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, that we take steps to protect our air and our water.

The point is, no one 20 years ago would have predicted you could double the use of energy without significantly fouling your air and water. If you do it the right way, you can coexist: an increased energy supply with a good, clean environment. That is what the Senator from Illinois is saying.

So as we go through these battles about energy policy, my hope is that the good ideas on that side of the aisle can be merged with our good ideas and we can have a policy that is balanced. Yes, more production, but production the right way, with environmental safeguards. Yes, let's also insist on some conservation, efficiency, and renewable energy at the same time; we can do all of this together.

But it is not a balanced energy plan simply to say, the market will take care of this. The market is broken, and we know it. Buy electricity in California today, and ask yourself whether you think this market works, while the big economic interests get rich and you get gouged. Ask yourself then, on the west coast: Do you think this market works? Everyone in the country knows that is not the case.

Americans deserve the opportunity to have an investigation of energy pricing that shines a spotlight on pricing and supplies and evaluates whether they are being manipulated in a way that victimizes consumers.

As I said before, 100 years ago, Teddy Roosevelt took a big stick and said to John D. Rockefeller, you cannot do this any more, because he was manipulating the price of oil. And 100 years later it is useful for us to have a significant investigation of both the price and supply of energy and find out who is doing what so the American people have some confidence, as we develop a new energy plan, that the big economic interests will not gouge the American consumers.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBERTS). The distinguished Senator from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. CLELAND. Thank you very much.

Mr. President, I appreciate the magnificent discussion on energy policy and environmental concerns led by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Illinois.

I would like to change the subject for a moment as we approach Memorial Day weekend.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, on next Monday, May 28, and acting pursuant to a joint resolution actually approved by the Congress back in 1950, the President of the United States will

issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe a day of prayer for permanent peace in remembrance of all of those brave Americans who have died in our Nation's service.

In many ways, this is part of our history and heritage, Memorial Day. In 1866, citizens from both the North and the South, after the Civil War, decided to form the first Memorial Day effort and place a flag on the grave sites of those brave Americans who had died in the Civil War.

That is actually how Memorial Day got started.

Whenever Memorial Day comes around, I am reminded of what may well have been the first, and is still one of the finest, memorials to fallen soldiers. Thousands of years ago: the Funeral Oration of the great Athenian leader Pericles, as recorded by the historian Thucydides, during the Peloponnesian War in the 5th century BC:

For this offering of their lives made in common by them all they each of them individually received that renown which never grows old, and for a sepulcher, not so much that in which their bones have been deposited, but that noblest of shrines wherein their glory is laid up to be eternally remembered upon every occasion on which deed or story shall call for its commemoration. For heroes have the whole earth for their tomb; and in lands far from their own, where the column with its epitaph declares it, there is enshrined in every breast a record unwritten with no tablet to preserve it, except that of the heart.

There are many thoughts as we approach Memorial Day weekend. In that spirit, I am pleased that both the House and the Senate have now passed legislation that will expedite a monument commemorating the sacrifice of those who served in World War II.

My father served in World War II after the attack at Pearl Harbor. This weekend I will be visiting some of my fellow veterans, and we will see the premiere of the new movie "Pearl Harbor."

I introduced a resolution on Tuesday calling upon all Americans to especially dedicate Memorial Day of 2001 to those brave American men and women who have given their lives in service to their country especially since the end of the war in Viet Nam.

As a Vietnam veteran, I appreciate the monument in this great city, sometimes called "The Wall," the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

But no grand edifices or other public monuments commemorate the deeds of those who have died after the Vietnam war, but their service to their country was just as strong, their sacrifice just as great, their families' and communities' loss just as keen as that of their predecessors in the two world wars of the 20th century, Korea and Viet Nam.

Honoring our fallen heroes is altogether fitting and proper, as President Lincoln said at Gettysburg. At this point, I thank my many colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, who joined me

in cosponsoring this resolution: Senators MCCAIN, LEVIN, HUTCHISON, MILLER, BIDEN, JEFFORDS, LANDRIEU, BENNETT, MURRAY, JOHNSON, CARNAHAN, DAYTON, CONRAD, KENNEDY, DURBIN, HATCH, SESSIONS, CLINTON, and ALLEN. I also thank the entire Senate for adopting this measure by unanimous consent last evening.

I am reminded of the line from one of Wellington's troops that: "In time of war, and not before, God and the soldier men adore. And in time of peace, with all things righted, God is forgotten and the soldier slighted."

Mr. President, I am honored to live in a country that forgets not God and does not slight the soldier.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Missouri is recognized.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate remain in a period of morning business with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN or his designee will control the floor from 11 to noon and from 1 to 2 p.m.—and I ask within that timeframe, if no one seeks the floor, I may be recognized to introduce a bill—and Senator THOMAS or his designee will control the floor from noon to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 3 p.m.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOND. 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. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 10 minutes for the purpose of introducing legislation.

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

(The remarks of Mr. BOND pertaining to the introduction of S. 967 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. BOND. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

RURAL AMERICA

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, some weeks ago, I was on an airplane, and I had a laptop computer with me and my briefcase. Like most of my colleagues sitting on an airplane, I went through my briefcase and found a letter from the U.S. Park Service. I read the letter,

and it provoked me to get my laptop computer out of its case and put it on the tray table, and I started typing.

I created a message for the U.S. Park Service. Here is what their letter said to me. The U.S. Park Service wrote me a letter and said in the Teddy Roosevelt National Park, one of their picnic grounds was being colonized by prairie dogs. So they were going to do something called a "scoping" exercise and an EA, called an environmental assessment, to think about spending a quarter of a million dollars to move the picnic grounds.

I read and reread this Park Service letter about the scoping and the environmental assessment they were doing to spend a quarter of a million dollars to move the picnic grounds, and I sent them a letter.

What I said to the Park Service was that I found it interesting that they had the time to do scoping and EAs on these kinds of issues. I said, at the moment, we are in a rather complicated budget fight in Congress, but you have solicited my opinion, so let me give you a few thoughts.

I said: I am not unsympathetic to prairie dogs. I think they are cute little creatures. They, unlike the rats, were blessed with a furry tail and a button nose and they have a good deal more human sympathy, therefore, than rats do.

I asked the Park Service what would have been the Park Service's response if it had been a group of rats that had colonized the picnic area rather than prairie dogs. Then I thought better of asking because maybe they would have had a larger EA and scoping mission.

My point to them was: Do not waste the taxpayers' money; do not move the picnic grounds, move the prairie dogs.

I said: When I was growing up, about 50 miles from where they have this problem in the Badlands, I was growing up in Regent, ND, we had a group of rats "colonize," to use the Park Service's word, our horse barn. I was about 14 at the time, and my dad said the rats could live a very good life just 1 mile from our barn in the town dumps, which is where a lot of rats live, and he said he would like me to enlist a couple of my schoolmates and see if we couldn't move the rats.

It turns out these rats were no match for three 14-year-old boys. We very quickly retook the Dorgan horse barn. We understood that we could do that without a lot of effort.

Getting back to the prairie dogs, I told the Park Service that I figure there are about 1.4 million acres of ground in the Badlands in North Dakota in which prairie dogs can, do, and are colonizing. They have many prairie dogs in the Badlands. So the prairie dogs can colonize in a million and a half acres or so. They just cannot colonize in this picnic area.

I said: The way to handle these prairie dogs is to find somebody who can communicate with them. That is not hard. We have a lot of folks who ranch

and farm and spend a lot of time around animals, and one very quickly learns how to communicate with animals. I raised some horses. We raised cattle, and we learned how to communicate with animals.

I said to the Park Service: If you do not have anybody who knows how to communicate with an animal, go out in a ranching area and get some instruction, and once they have taught you how to send certain communications to animals, go back and have a little discussion with those prairie dogs and tell the prairie dogs they are not welcome in the picnic area; that you do not want to spend a quarter of a million dollars of the taxpayers' money to move the picnic area, and you want them to leave. And if they will not leave, I said to the Park Service, here is a cost-free way to deal with it: Get about three 14-year-old boys from somewhere in that area, and they will take care of that problem real quick for you.

As I was sitting on this airplane thinking about all the things we confront in rural America—yes in and near the Badlands where I grew up—I was thinking that we are not short of prairie dogs; we are short of people. We have Federal agencies that want to treat lightly that which is serious and then treat seriously that which is light, and they do not quite understand.

The real problem in our part of the country, where the Park Service is worried about prairie dogs and picnic areas, is that human beings are becoming an endangered species. All of our rural counties are shrinking like prunes. The counties are shrinking in population. People are leaving, not coming in. Farmers and ranchers are leaving the land at an alarming rate. Small towns are shrinking. Many rural counties are very fast becoming a wilderness area. That is not by Federal designation, it is the way things are working in rural America.

I said to the Park Service: When I received your letter about prairie dogs, picnic areas, and environmental assessments, and scoping, it just seemed to be such an unusual bureaucratic effort for such a minor issue.

Having prairie dogs move into a picnic area, in my judgment, does not rank up there with having people moving out of rural America. So I said: You have to excuse me for being a little impatient.

Just once, I told the Park Service, I would like to see a Federal agency crank up a little energy, a little emotion about the real problems facing rural America.

Have my colleagues ever heard of a Federal agency say: This county has shrunk 50 percent; we are going to do a scoping exercise to figure out what we can do to solve that problem.

Have my colleagues ever heard of a Federal agency cranking up an effort to do an environmental assessment of what is happening with the creation of