

wilderness areas, where people are moving out, jobs are leaving, and people on Main Street are having a devil of a time keeping their front door open because rural areas are shrinking?

Have my colleagues heard a Federal agency say that matters to them; they are going to make an effort to find out about that?

No; oh no. Scoping and environmental assessments are reserved for dealing with furry little creatures that inhabit a picnic area. God forbid a Federal agency ought to spend its money and its time worrying about a few prairie dogs.

Again, we are just not short of prairie dogs, we are short of people in rural America. I would like very much just once to have a Federal agency, the Park Service, the Forest Service—you pick it—just once to have a Federal agency get aggressive on something that really matters to us in rural America.

I said to the Park Service: You probably regret asking for my advice. You probably certainly regret I had time on an airplane to read your letter and had a laptop available to respond to it. But, frankly, my advice is do not spend the taxpayers' money, do not spend a quarter of a million dollars; get those prairie dogs out of the picnic area and get your people, if you have the time work on things that really matter, to work on things with us that matter to rural America in a real way.

I know the Park Service has read my letter because they sent me another letter and said this is not just about prairie dogs and picnic areas, it is now about the bubonic plague or some god-awful thing, and they have developed several areas of new dimensions to this tiny little issue, as is always the case. I am sure they brought in four or five specialists now to respond to this issue that I have raised with them about worrying about all the wrong things.

Some days you just scratch your head and wonder whether bureaucracy has any common sense left.

I say to the Park Service, and all the others who are engaged in these Federal agencies: Give us some help from time to time on things that really matter to people living in rural America.

I live in a wonderful State. It provides a wonderful environment for people who want to live in an area where they have good neighbors, no overcrowding, and very little crime. It is a wonderful place with wonderful values. The fact is, we are fighting a losing battle in many ways trying to keep people, jobs, promote economic opportunity and a future that has some assistance for people who want to live in rural areas.

I say to Federal agencies: If you want to worry about something, do not worry about a few prairie dogs in a picnic area. Help us worry about promoting some economic help in rural America for a change.

If you don't want to do that, cut some of the positions out of some of

the agencies to say you have too many people working on some of the issues. Maybe we can cut down on the idle time.

It was therapeutic for me to say this on the floor. It probably was a slow water drip for the Presiding Officer. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the letter I sent to the Park Service on the subject of prairie dogs and picnic areas and scoping and environmental impacts, and I say to them, save your breath and save the taxpayers' money and work on things for a change that do matter.

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

MOVE THE PRAIRIE DOGS

(By U.S. Senator Byron Dorgan, D-North Dakota)

The National Park Service wants to spend nearly a quarter of a million of dollars to move a picnic area in Theodore Roosevelt National Park to accommodate a colony of prairie dogs that moved into the area. A quarter of a million dollars? To move a picnic area? To accommodate prairie dogs?

They must be kidding, right? No. They're serious.

Following is the text of a letter I'm sending to the acting Director of the National Park Service in Washington, D.C.:

DEAR MR. GALVIN: This is in response to the Park Service letter asking for my thoughts about how to deal with some prairie dogs that have "colonized" your picnic area in the south unit of the Badlands in North Dakota.

Your letter stated that you are "scoping" the issues and about to prepare an "Environmental Assessment" (EA) to determine whether you should spend \$223,000 to reconstruct the picnic area in a different location.

We're in the middle of a rather complicated fight about the federal budget here in Congress, but still, I'm pleased to offer a few thoughts about prairie dogs and picnic areas.

Now I want you to know that I'm not unsympathetic to prairie dogs. They are cute little creatures. Unlike a rat, the prairie dog was blessed with a furry tail and button nose and seems to have a better public image. But, I just wonder if it had been rats that had colonized the picnic grounds if you would be talking about spending a small fortune to fix the problem? Maybe I shouldn't ask. . . .

My advice is this: don't waste the taxpayers' money. You don't have to move the picnic grounds. Move the prairie dogs!

When I was growing up in Regent, some rats "colonized" (to use your term) our horse barn. My dad told me that since it was our barn, and the rats could live a good life just a mile south in the town dump, I should get rid of them. I recruited a few school friends to help. We didn't do any "scoping" or "Environmental Assessment." The rats were in a foul mood, but they were no match for three fourteen year old boys. We reclaimed the Dorgan barn in no time.

Now getting back to the prairie dogs that are "colonizing" your picnic area, I figure that there are about 1,428,288 acres of ground in the Badlands that those little dogs can colonize. But they have no right to do it in your picnic area.

So here's what you should do. And it's nearly cost free. Find a way to communicate with those prairie dogs. If you don't know how, check with some of the neighbors living in western North Dakota. When you live on

a farm or ranch, you learn quickly how to communicate with animals.

Once your Park Service employees get the hang of communicating with prairie dogs, have them let those dogs know you're reclaiming your picnic area, with force if necessary. And if those prairie dogs won't leave, you go out and hire three or four teenagers from the area and tell them to get the job done. I guarantee you those kids will have this problem solved in just a couple of days. And it don't cost you \$223,000.

Don't misunderstand me. I am a supporter of our environment, of wildlife and, yes, of the Endangered Species Act. And so are most North Dakotans. But prairie dogs are not endangered in western North Dakota. To those who insist they are, I challenge them to put a male prairie dog and a female prairie dog in their own backyard and report back to us in a couple of years.

The fact is, we're not short of prairie dogs. We're running short of people!

The real endangered species, especially in the western part of our state, is the human species.

Farmers and ranchers are leaving the land at an alarming rate. Small towns are shrinking like prunes. Many rural counties are fast becoming wilderness areas.

When I received your letter about prairie dogs, picnic areas and environmental impact statements, it seemed such an unusual response to such a small issue.

Having prairie dogs move into a picnic area doesn't rank up there with the problem of people moving out of our state.

You'll have to excuse me for being impatient with federal agencies that treat the light too seriously and the serious too lightly.

Just once I would like to hear of a federal agency interested in doing an impact statement on what our country will lose when there are no family farms or ranches left in rural America. How about "scoping" that issue? Or how about an impact statement on the damage done to our farmers and ranchers from the mergers and monopolies that are being formed in the industries that farmers rely on such as the railroads, grain trade, packing plants and more.

By now you probably regret asking for my advice. Simply put, my advice is don't you dare spend nearly a quarter of a million dollars to move that picnic ground. Move the prairie dogs.

And then spend some time with me and others in Congress to help create a friendly environment for people to make a decent living on our farms and ranches in rural America.

Sincerely,

BYRON L. DORGAN,
U.S. Senator.

Mr. DORGAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAFEE) ordered.

THIS GREAT DEMOCRACY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, this has been a tumultuous week in the Senate. We have had significant legislative accomplishments. I think it is an interesting process to watch the changes that are taking place. It always makes me value our Constitution

and the peaceful transitions of power our Constitution has provided.

I was watching C-SPAN this morning. The topic was "The Greatest Generation." People were talking about what they consider to be our greatest generation. The debate was about whether the greatest generation was the wonderful heroes who went to battle in World War I and especially World War II, because we are talking to them, and in Tom Brokaw's book "The Greatest Generation" being the silent heroes, the people who answered the call of their country and fought bravely and came home and never talked about it, never whined, never complained. They are, indeed, our great heroes.

Then people started talking about the greatest generation being our Founding Fathers and their families, and the sacrifices they made when they declared independence and when they crafted our Constitution that set in place the document that has kept us vibrant and alive today.

Through all of the things that I, personally, have lived, even in my mere 7 years in the Senate, I have seen our Constitution tested and prevail, tested and come through, tested and show the wisdom of the balance our Founding Fathers put in place so we could have changes in power and have them peacefully.

While talking about the greatest generation, it also has come home to me when I have visited foreign countries, foreign countries that have seen the despotism of military rule, of dictatorships, of communism. They are coming out of those totalitarian governments. They are coming into democracy. I thank the Lord, I thank my lucky stars, and I feel so grateful we had Founding Fathers, and families who supported our Founding Fathers, who created a document that is living today, that has given the balance so we have never had a totalitarian government since the democracy we formed in 1776.

I feel very proud, and it came home to me today as I started thinking about the greatest generation. I think our Founding Fathers and their families certainly created generations behind them who also were great in that they answered the call of the time. That is what has happened throughout the 17 or so generations since the founding of our country. Sometimes we have not had to answer a crisis. Sometimes the United States has had a period of peace and prosperity. When we have been tested throughout the 17 or 18 generations, we have met the test. We have met the test because we have learned from our Founding Fathers and their families and we have built on their strengths and the Constitution they created. We have been able to answer every test with success.

I feel very grateful to live in a society where we can debate which were the greatest generations. I don't think we have had a generation that has ever sunk to the lows we have seen in other

countries and other societies where our Government has broken apart or our institutions have broken apart. I think we have perhaps expanded beyond the boundaries, but we have always come back because we have the structure that we do.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to serve in the Senate in this great democracy and hope we will always be able to meet the test of the strength of our Founding Fathers and always be grateful for the Constitution that has been so vibrant throughout the generations.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 970 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I yield the floor and, seeing no one seeking recognition, 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.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAX RELIEF FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, while I was presiding, something occurred to me. I felt compelled to share it.

Right now, something very significant is taking place. There is a conference committee that is looking at the bill that we passed and the bill that was passed in the House of Representatives. They are going to come out with a product and decide just how to change it because the bills are not exactly the same.

It is a piece of legislation that will do something very significant. It is going to provide tax relief for the American people. It occurred to me—I will use the words "liberal" and "conservative" in a very friendly way, but all too often, people do not know what you are talking about when you call someone a liberal or a moderate or a conservative.

A liberal believes that Government should have a greater involvement in his or her life and really believes that there are more things in which the Government should be involved. I suggest to you that the more things Government gets involved in, the more individual freedoms we lose.

I happen to be a conservative. I agree that Government is involved in too many things. I think that other than national defense, which we need to be more involved in right now, there are many activities taking place in this

country that our Founding Fathers really did not think were the role of the Federal Government.

We are in a very strange time right now. We are in a time when we have surpluses. We are all very gratified for that. But the whole idea of tax relief is offensive to people who fall into the definition I just referred to of a liberal. They want to use that money. They want to start new programs.

Now we have this time of surplus. I want to applaud the President of the United States, George W. Bush, because what he said he wanted to do was, first of all, take everything that could be used to spend down the deficit for the next 10 years and use it.

I have a lot of town meetings in my State of Oklahoma with very wise people, but they are too busy going out to make a living and paying for all this fun we are having in Washington, that they do not really understand that when you have such surpluses that once you use those surpluses to start new Government programs, then the Government programs might work, and the problems that they are addressing might go away but the Government program goes on.

I can remember that one of the greatest speeches made during my career was one that was made many years ago by Ronald Reagan before he even ran for Governor of California. The speech was called "Rendezvous With Destiny." He said: There's nothing closer to immortality on the face of this Earth than a Government agency, once formed.

So if you don't want to increase the size and scope of Government, then you need to address what the President is addressing now. President Bush said: Let's start off by taking all the money to pay down the debt. Most people think, if you had \$5 billion, you go up there and drop it someplace and the debt would be gone. That is not true because you can't pay off something until it comes due. So what this President has suggested to us is, let's pay off everything for the next 10 years that can be paid off on the national debt.

Then let's look at Social Security. Let's make sure the fund is actuarially sound and the money is going to be there for the people when they reach the age that they can draw it out.

Incidentally, Social Security reform doesn't mean that is going to change. That program would continue; the money will be there; but it will give some of the new people who come into the program an option as to what they do with the money they pay into the system.

Then the President said: Let's take Medicare and do the same thing with that. So he proposed actually increasing it by \$153 billion over a period of 6 years—that would take care of that problem—and after that, to put some money in so we can take care of a very serious problem, the most serious problem the Nation is facing right now, and that is the demise of the military over