

with both leaders in wishing you well and expressing our sadness that you are leaving because you have been really one of the Senate in terms of your services here. We will miss you very much.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, as one who has served with Elizabeth for these long years now, I will have something to say on another day about that service and about my feeling toward her.

KATHARINE GRAHAM

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Washington Post publisher Katharine Graham, who passed away today, was a towering figure in the world of journalism.

Her courageous stance during the publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971 and during the Watergate saga, and her steadfast support for her editors and reporters during those trying times, left an unalterable mark upon American journalism and earned her a place in history. With Mrs. Graham at the helm, the Post became one of the leading newspapers in the United States and a veritable American institution.

During her three decades at the helm of the Post she became one of the most influential and admired women in the business world. She was the first woman to head a Fortune 500 company and the first woman to serve as a director of the Associated Press.

Mrs. Graham was an accomplished scribe in her own right. She began her career as a newspaper reporter in San Francisco. After her many successful years in the business end of journalism, she returned to writing and in 1997, at the age of 80, earned a Pulitzer Prize for her autobiography, "Personal History."

Despite the Post's success under her leadership, Mrs. Graham remained modest about her own role. In words that could serve as a guide to future publishers, or even to United States Senators, she said:

You inherit something and you do what you can. And so the person who succeeds you inherits something different, and you add to it or you subtract from it But you never totally control it.

Katharine Graham certainly added "something" to the world of American journalism—a mark of professionalism and integrity that time cannot erase.

Personally, I shall recall her as gracious, elegant, and extremely dignified. She had a bearing one did not forget. She will serve as an example of journalism at its best for many, many years to come.

Erma and I extend our condolences to Mrs. Graham's family and her host of friends.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, it is nearly 6:30 and we have not had an opportunity to make much progress on the energy and water appropriations bill. I am a little disappointed. I had hoped that we could move at least to the adoption of a few of the amendments that I know are pending. I am hopeful that we can get an agreement on a finite list tomorrow morning. The Republican leader has indicated that might be a possibility tomorrow morning.

We have colleagues on both sides of the aisle who, I know, have amendments, and I hope they can come to the floor as quickly as possible and begin offering them. I will say to those who may feel the need to drag this out that we have to get this work done. If we can't get it done between now and Thursday night, of course, we will have no recourse but to continue for a reasonably full day on Friday—Friday morning and at least a part of Friday afternoon.

I will also say that these appropriations bills I know are important to the administration, important to the Congress, and I hope nobody makes any definite date for their plans for the August recess. We are going to finish this work, and if we have to bump into the August recess some to complete it, we will do that. Each day we delay now possibly entails additional days at the end of the July work period that we will have to use in order to accommodate the work. We will not allow this work to go over until September. We will stay here. That is not meant to be anything other than an observation of the reality of our responsibilities here.

So I just caution everybody not to let these days go by thinking that somehow it is time that we can make up down the road. We are going to have to make it up before we leave for the August break.

So I hope we can make this a productive week. My hope is that we can complete our work on the energy and water bill in a reasonably prudent period of time, and then we will move on to the Graham nomination, which I know is important to the administration, as well as other nominations.

I am hopeful, as well, that we will take up the legislative branch appropriations and Transportation. It would be my expectation that we can make a lot of progress on those bills as well. Senators have to come to the floor to offer amendments. I thank my colleague, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water, for his effort in getting us to this point. I

know he shares my interest in working for whatever length of time is necessary.

I think I will announce at this point that there will be no more rollcall votes tonight. But it is with the expectation that we can get a finite list of amendments, and we could be in late tomorrow. We will take amendments, and if we have to do it, we will do other work. We will stay in to accommodate the need to get a lot of additional matters done before the end of the week. So there will be no more votes tonight. There will be a number of votes tomorrow.

I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. I say to the majority leader, I know he has an important statement to give. I wanted to make this observation. These are not Senate bills alone. The President of the United States needs these bills to operate the Government. He needs these bills, as we do. I think if there were ever a time when we needed to work together, it is now. We have a Democratic majority in the Senate, a Republican majority in the House, and a Republican President. These bills are our joint responsibility. If anybody thinks they are being clever by stalling, they are only hurting George W. Bush, not us. He runs the Government of this country. Would the Senator agree with me in that regard?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is absolutely right. Just today, I have had, I don't know the number but I would say countless discussions with my colleagues about other legislative items that ought to come up, and all with good reason.

There are a number of authorizations and legislative issues that deserve the consideration of the Senate. What we have said is that we want to work as the Senator suggests, in a very constructive way, in an effort to try to accommodate the priorities of the administration, as well as the Congress, in achieving what we know we have to in passing these appropriations bills. It is important to get the work done, and it is important to spend the time on the Senate floor to ensure that happens. We have not had a very productive couple of hours, but I am confident that tomorrow will be a much more productive day.

Mr. REID. If I can say one more thing, the majority leader and the minority leader and the two managers of this bill, Senator DOMENICI and I, had a conference earlier in the day. Senator DOMENICI said he thought we could finish the bill tomorrow. He is one of the real pros here, very experienced. He knows this bill as well as anyone. So I take the Senator at his word, as I do everything he tells me.

I say to the majority leader, tomorrow it would seem to me that we not only have to finish this bill but also we have the Graham nomination that we have to finish tomorrow. Because the majority leader told me this previously—and everybody should understand this—we could be working well

into tomorrow night, real late, to finish the assigned time we have on the Graham amendment. Is that a fact?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is correct. If I didn't say it as clearly as I needed to, let me repeat it. We will have a full day tomorrow. We will be, hopefully, completing our work on energy and water and taking up the Graham nomination. My hope is that we can complete both of those tomorrow. We will stay late and make some decision late in the day about how much time may be required. But there is no reason to believe that we cannot finish energy and water and the Graham nomination before the end of the day tomorrow.

So Senators should be prepared to work late tomorrow in order to accommodate those two very important priorities—again, not just to us but certainly to the administration. The administration has made it very clear that this Graham nomination is important, and they have a right to assert that. We will attempt to accommodate their desire to complete the work on that confirmation before the end of the day tomorrow.

THE LIFE AND EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF KATHARINE GRAHAM

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in expressing my great admiration for Katharine Graham and my profound sadness on her passing.

I also convey my regrets to Mrs. Graham's family and friends. Our thoughts and prayers are with them on this very sad day.

America lost a legend this afternoon. Katharine Meyer Graham was a woman of great dignity, intelligence, and wit. She was a pioneer. She was a patriot who believed deeply in the strength of our democracy, and in the indispensability of a free press in preserving this democracy.

Much has been made of Mrs. Graham's gender—and rightly so. No woman has ever achieved what she achieved in journalism, and her accomplishments helped change people's perceptions about the role women could play in journalism, in business, and in the world. But Katharine Graham needs no modifiers.

She was not simply one of the best woman newspaper publishers in the country; she was one of the best newspaper publishers America has ever seen—period.

Katharine Graham was a 46-year-old widowed mother of four when she took over as president of the Washington Post in 1963.

At the time, the Post was one of three daily papers in Washington and not even the best or most widely read of the bunch.

A decade later, largely because of the courage and the extraordinary talent of Katharine Graham and editor Ben Bradlee, the Post was not only indisputably the best newspaper in Wash-

ington; it was one of the best newspapers in the world.

In June 1971, with Katharine Graham's backing, the Washington Post joined the New York Times in fighting a court order banning publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers.

Thirty years later, the Supreme Court decision overturning that injunction remains one of the most important decisions in first amendment law.

One year later, in June 1972—again with Katharine Graham's blessing—the Post began its coverage of the Watergate break-in and cover-up. She never wavered in her support of her reporters and their quest for the truth.

Mrs. Graham was modest about her professional achievements. She once said of her paper's Watergate coverage:

The best we could do was to keep investigating . . . to look everywhere for hard evidence . . . to get the details right . . . and to report accurately what we found.

She made it sound almost like a routine story. It was, of course, anything but routine.

It led eventually to the resignation of a President of the United States, and it earned the Post the Pulitzer Prize for Public Service.

Over the next nearly three decades, there would be many other awards and accolades for Katharine Graham, including a Pulitzer of her own—the Pulitzer Prize for Biography for her 1998 autobiography, "Personal History."

We are so fortunate that in what would be the last years of her life, she took the time to sit down and write an incredible story that had largely gone untold—her story.

In recalling her sudden ascendancy as president of the Post, she remarked:

What I essentially did was to put one foot in front of the other, shut my eyes and step off the ledge. The surprise was that I landed on my feet.

For those who knew her, for those who loved her, and for those of us who were simply lucky enough to have met her and seen her work, Katharine Graham's success seems no surprise at all. She was a woman of remarkable insight and remarkable strength.

My deepest sympathies go out to her children, Donald, Lally, William, and Stephen, her many grandchildren, and her great-grandchildren.

Our Nation's Capital will not be the same without her and neither will American journalism.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

NOMINATION OF LORI A. FORMAN TO BE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF AID FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I come to the floor, as I did earlier this spring, to commend the efforts of a South Dakotan who is having a direct impact on America's international interests. Last Thursday evening, I was proud when the Senate confirmed Lori A. Forman, born and raised in Sioux Falls, SD, to be Assistant Administrator of USAID for Asia and the Near East. She is the first South Dakotan nominated and confirmed to serve in the Bush Administration.

The Assistant Administrator for Asia and the Near East, ANE, has a tremendous responsibility. Stretching from Morocco in the West to the Philippines in the East, the ANE region is large and diverse and covers a wide range of issues of critical importance to the U.S., including the challenges posed by terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The region is also home to vital economic interests. As a market for U.S. goods and services, it is second only to Europe. Countries in the region provide 50 percent of the oil consumed in the United States and control vital shipping lanes for the world's commerce. As the world witnessed with the Asian Financial Crisis in 1997, instability in this region has direct and significant ramifications for global economic interests.

Furthermore, the region poses a development challenge for the United States. According to the World Bank, the ANE region accounts for more than two-thirds of the world's extremely poor. And those poor are succumbing more and more to the threat of infectious disease, especially HIV/AIDS. In India alone, there are 1,500 additional cases of HIV daily.

In such an important region, USAID requires a talented and experienced Assistant Administrator. Our interests there are too vital and the costs of failure too high for us to accept anyone but the finest.

I can think of no better candidate than Lori Forman. She has written extensively on the development challenges in Asia. Her writings are based on years of experience—in both the governmental and non-governmental sectors—as a development practitioner throughout Asia. She knows the region and Washington, ensuring that assistance will get to the people for whom it is intended, not become tied up in bureaucratic wrangling here.

Lori has an additional asset which has served her well in her career—and will continue to serve her well. Though she has been engaged in Asia policy for much of the last 25 years, she is from the Great State of South Dakota. In South Dakota we pride ourselves on humility, self-reliance and hard work, traits that are valuable, even crucial, to anyone in the development field.

Americans from each and every state are having a positive impact on the