

For some time, the Happy Hooligans have kept a permanent detachment with four F-16s, pilots, and crews on alert at Langley Air Force Base to provide air defense of the United States.

Last Tuesday morning, the attack on the World Trade Center in New York precipitated an order for those fighters who were on alert to take to the skies. And those F-16s took to the air, but regrettably they were not yet over Washington's airspace when the airplane hit the Pentagon. They were still some minutes away.

But they then flew, as I understand it, 7 hours that day over the skies of Washington, DC, performing combat air patrol and protecting our nation's capital. And these are, as I said, men and women who belong to the National Guard but who have been awarded the distinction of being the best fighter pilots in the world.

I was enormously proud of them. I called their commander at Langley. I told them how proud I was to have the Happy Hooligans—a wonderful contingent of civilian soldiers; men and women who belong to the National Guard—flying those F-16s, providing air cover during a time of national emergency.

So, for the record, I want to say that all Americans, of course, are proud of our men and women in uniform. We grieve with them for the tragedy visited upon them when the airplane was flown into the Pentagon, just as we do for the thousands of people who have lost their lives at the World Trade Center.

And as there are brave men and women across the country who have stepped forward to say, let it be me—the firemen and the firefighters and police men and women who were climbing the stairs of the World Trade Center to try to rescue people, risking their lives to help others, just as there are so many heroes around this country during a time of need—so, too, were the Happy Hooligans in their cockpit of the F-16s, flying combat air patrols over our Nation's Capital.

Let me say to the Happy Hooligans: I salute you. I am proud of your work. And this country owes you a great debt of gratitude.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I say to my friend and colleague from North Dakota, in relation to his eloquent remarks about the Happy Hooligans, we are glad the Happy Hooligans are on our side. I knew that this training was going on. These Air Guardsmen—and possibly women as well—were very important in scrambling to protect our Nation's Capital. I know of one of those pilots actually who is from Virginia.

I am not going to get into the details because it is important for national security not to reveal what they were doing, but they were very much in harm's way. I will not get into any more detail other than to say, these pilots—the Happy Hooligans, and any others who were involved in that

scrambled mission to protect our Nation's Capital, and the region here in the DC area—really were willing to give their lives in a generally undefended position.

So I am glad the Senator saluted the Happy Hooligans. I salute the Happy Hooligans and all those Air Guard pilots who scrambled to our Nation's defense, with complete risk to their lives, possibly having to give their lives to protect others.

They will be called upon again, undoubtedly, in service to our interests, our freedom, and our allies. We do salute them and their families and their employers, whether they may be in North Dakota, Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, or anywhere else in this country because they are patriots. We have all seen the patriotism that defines our country.

TRIBUTE TO THE PAGES

Mr. DAYTON. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to our pages, who serve us day after day with extraordinary dedication—as do all of our staff—but especially for their exemplary performance last week. They continued their service on the Senate floor in the midst of crisis that had even adults in some alarm. Not only did they return to their work after the horrific events of last Tuesday, September 11, but also again last Thursday.

As you recall, Madam President, that evening the Senate Chamber had to be evacuated because of a bomb threat. One of our distinguished Senators said it was the first time the Senate floor had been cleared in his 25 years of service. A security guard told me it was the first time in the 33 years of his service that the Senate Chamber had been cleared. Yet that very night our pages were back working as scheduled to conclude the Senate's business, and they returned again last Friday. Today, they are once again assembled, and are working hard on our behalf.

For people of any age to respond with this kind of courage and dedication in this situation is exemplary. For these young men and women—teenagers who are high school students—to have shown this kind of courage is just extraordinary.

I ask unanimous consent that their names be printed in the RECORD. I wish to pay tribute on behalf of all the Senate to them for their dedication and their courage. They are truly outstanding young Americans.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE PAGES—FALL 2001

Katherine Amestoy, Adam Anthony, Vic Bailey, Danielle Bailey, DeAntai Box, Taryn Brice, Kevin Burlison, Elizabeth Candido, Jennifer Cohen, Eliza Coleman, Meredith Freed, Jason Frerichs, Patrick Gibson, Jena Gross,

Jennifer Holden, Joe Kippley, Clayton LaForge, Jessica Lussier, Ryan Majerus, Scott Moore, Michael Moran, Meagan Rose,

Katie Ruedebusch, Christina Valentine, Antonio Ward, William Warren, George White, Jay Wright.

IN MEMORY OF CONGRESSMAN FLOYD SPENCE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, last month, the U.S. Congress lost one of the finest public servants I have had the honor to know. As my colleagues may know, Congressman Floyd Spence, who represented South Carolina's 2nd District, passed away on August 16, 2001. Floyd Spence may no longer walk the halls of Congress, but the countless contributions he made over the last three decades will continue to influence South Carolina and this great Nation.

Floyd was a humble public servant who was proud of his modest background, often introducing himself as "Floyd Spence, dirt farmer." He was a principled man who could disarm anyone with his friendly disposition and his distinct chuckle. It was difficult, if not impossible, for anyone to dislike Floyd.

Too often we take life for granted, but not Floyd Spence. As a beneficiary of two organ transplants, he knew too well he had been given not just a second, but a third change at life. As a result, Floyd lived life to the fullest, dedicating it to the service of others and his Nation.

Floyd's generosity was demonstrated by his willingness to lend an ear to those who faced the frightening prospect of a transplant, or the even scarier possibility of not receiving an organ in time. Having faced these fears himself, he welcomed the opportunity to comfort individuals from across the United States who called to ask him about his own experience.

My friend, ever the Southern gentleman, leaves behind a legacy of dedicated public service. For almost fifty years he loyally served the people of South Carolina. Floyd was also an outspoken advocate for our Armed Services and had served as Chairman for the House Armed Services Committee. As a retired Naval Reserve Officer, he recognized the importance of a strong military and worked tirelessly to ensure that the needs of our Armed Services were addressed.

He was a true patriot, a dedicated public servant, and he will be greatly missed by all who knew him. Floyd is an inspiration to all, and my heartfelt sympathy goes out to his devoted wife Debbie, and his fine sons, David, Zach, Ben, and Caldwell, and to his dedicated staff.

CONFIRMATION OF BRUCE COLE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I welcome this opportunity to express my strong support for the nomination of Bruce Cole to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Dr. Cole is a noted art historian and a Distinguished Professor at Indiana University. He served as Visiting Professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and previously held the Hohenberg Chair of Excellence at the University of Memphis. Dr. Cole is a former member of the National Council on the Humanities, and he will bring impressive stature and experience to the Humanities Endowment.

We have been fortunate over the past three decades to have many distinguished academics and humanists lead this agency. I believe that Dr. Cole will serve in that tradition and be an impressive leader for this important agency.

In conjunction with the consideration of his nomination by the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, I submitted a number of questions to Dr. Cole, and I wanted to share his answers with my colleagues. I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the RECORD.

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

QUESTIONS BY SENATOR KENNEDY FOR DR.
BRUCE COLE
GENERAL

1. Do you support the mission of the National Endowment for the Humanities and believe that there is a federal role in support of the humanities?

Answer: Yes. I believe firmly that the NEH plays a crucial, and necessary role in our democracy. Although the NEH is a small agency, its impact is great. As the only federal program dedicated exclusively to the national dissemination of the humanities, it affirms our government's support for the humanities. This support is proper because the humanities make us aware of our shared human condition and enlarge our worldview. The humanities are the principal means of transmitting our shared democratic values to future generations. As a pivotal civilizing force in human life, the humanities are essential to the well-being of any democracy and all its citizenry.

The importance of the humanities is recognized in the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act establishing the NEH. This act states: "That a high civilization must not limit its efforts to science and technology alone but must give full value and support to the other great branches of scholarly and cultural activity in order to achieve a better understanding of the past, a better analysis of the present, and a better view of the future." The legislation also states that "democracy demands wisdom and vision in its citizens" and that "the study of the humanities requires constant dedication and devotion." These words remain as true and meaningful today as when they were written more than three and a half decades ago. If confirmed I hope to serve the nation by furthering the NEH's mission to make the humanities part of the lives of all Americans.

2. Are there any circumstances under which you would support the elimination of the agency?

Answer: No.

3. Due to budget cuts and the impact of inflation, the NEH's spending power is about 30% of what it was in 1980. This decline in funding has reduced the agency's reach and impact. How do you view current funding of the agency? Will you advocate for higher spending levels for NEH?

Answer: I cannot answer this question presently because I do not have detailed knowledge of the NEH's current budget and how it is allocated. The proper size of the budget and the distribution of funds among the various programs and offices are important issues that shall command my immediate attention if I am confirmed. As NEH Chairman I shall devote my energies to ensuring that the NEH always has funds sufficient to enable it to disseminate the humanities to all sectors.

RESEARCH AND FELLOWSHIPS

4. You bring distinguished academic credentials and considerable experience to the NEH, what is your view of the importance of scholarship in the humanities. How do you feel these programs should balance other agency activities?

Answer: As a researcher, author, and teacher I believe strongly that support for humanities scholarship is one of the Endowment's most important activities. Serious scholarship adds directly to our knowledge and understanding of the humanities and forms the basis for public humanities programming such as NEH-supported television documentaries and museum exhibitions. Humanities scholarship also informs and enriches classroom teaching.

The NEH's broad mandate to support the humanities requires that it maintain a balance of different grant programs and activities—including education, preservation, public programming, research and scholarship, as well as challenge grants and the Federal/State program areas. I am committed to supporting the best grant proposals in all of the agency's programs.

5. Over the past 20 years, the proportion of NEH appropriations for scholarly activity has declined as a percentage of the budget. Do you feel that this is appropriate? Do you have any thoughts at this time about programmatic priorities for the agency?

Answer: If I have the privilege of serving as the Chairman of the NEH, I will carefully examine the agency's budget and history to determine if scholarly activity is receiving an appropriate level of support. As a professor and department chairman who has worked in the humanities for over thirty years, and as a recipient of an NEH fellowship which was critical for my development as a scholar, I know that NEH is often the sole source of funding for humanities scholarship. NEH funding for individual fellowships and for large-scale collaborative research projects remains a fundamental factor in the growth and development of talented scholars and teachers in the humanities.

6. NEH has been a key national resource for the collection and editing of the papers of American presidents and other important historical and literary figures. What priority would you assign this type of project?

Answer: In my view NEH support for these projects epitomizes the vital role the agency plays in creating humanities resources for scholars, students, and citizens alike. NEH's involvement in projects that are producing scholarly editions is one of the agency's crowning glories. These projects stand among the most important and long-lasting contributions the NEH can make to the advancement of the humanities and to the understanding of our past and present. Providing adequate resources to these and other excellent humanities projects will be one of my priorities if the Senate honors me with confirmation as NEH Chairman.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

7. How do you feel that the agency can best support humanities in the higher education community?

Answer: Higher education projects supported by the Endowment—notably, the an-

nual roster of summer seminars and institutes for college and university teachers—have long-term impact because they concentrate on helping humanities instructors become better teachers. The beneficiaries of these projects are the students who are reached by these intellectually engaged teachers. I think that the agency can best serve higher education by continuing to support model projects like these that others can emulate. I understand that the Endowment has also been quite active in recent years in encouraging projects that make use of the Internet and other electronic technologies to teach history, literature, languages, and other humanities subjects. While I expect to continue to encourage humanities projects that employ digital technology, I plan also to consult with NEH staff and with humanities educators to explore other ways the Endowment might strengthen its work in higher education.

8. Do you think that NEH should strengthen teacher training in the humanities in elementary schools?

Answer: Yes. The NEH already does this most effectively through its Seminars and Institutes for School Teachers program. These programs make school teachers students again for a few weeks as they study a great range of significant humanities topics, such as Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the fiction of Willa Cather, the history and culture of the American West or the Civil Rights Movement, the theater of Antonio Buero Vallejo, Dante's *Divine Comedy*, American Indian narratives, Mozart and his Vienna, cultural responses to the Holocaust in America, and so on. These programs help teachers renew and revitalize their understanding of specific areas of the humanities and better communicate them to their students. I think that it is critically important that American elementary and secondary school children be taught by instructors who are well-versed in the subjects they teach. As someone who has helped design humanities programs for schools, I understand that promoting the humanities in the elementary grades, as well as in other grades, is of paramount importance and worthy of an appropriate level of NEH support.

FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIPS

9. The state humanities councils receive an earmark of about 30% of the agency's programmatic appropriations. This partnership between the federal and state entities is an effective tool to expand the reach of humanities programs and relatively scarce financial resources. Do you feel that the present distribution of programming funds is appropriate?

Answer: I enthusiastically support the state humanities councils. They extend the reach of the NEH to a vast audience through programs tailored to meet local needs, and they strengthen the cultural and educational infrastructure throughout America. These councils enrich the lives and understanding not only of those who inhabit America's great cities but also of those who live in the nation's many small towns. I have followed the activities of the Indiana Humanities Council for years and am impressed by its creativity, reach, and impact. The Endowment and the state councils are both very good at what they do; their efforts complement one another. I would like to strengthen and expand this historic partnership, which has fostered progress and excellence in the humanities for the American people. The state councils have my strong backing.

Because I do not know exactly what the funding needs of the state councils are, I cannot give an informed answer to this question until I have an opportunity to study in

detail all the budget issues related to the agency's programs.

10. Do you agree that state humanities councils should also be eligible to compete for other programming funds?

Answer: The state humanities councils serve their audiences well and I understand from NEH staff that in recent years state councils have been eligible to compete for funding in other programming areas of the NEH. This has, I am told, resulted in support for a number of excellent projects. As with the previous question on the state council's overall budget, I cannot give an informed answer to this question until I have had an opportunity to study this policy in detail.

11. Do you see additional roles for the state humanities councils in expanding the scope and reach of the Endowment's programs?

Answer: If confirmed I look forward to conferring with state council chairs and directors and the Endowment's staff to see if the councils could be even more effective than they are now in helping the NEH fulfill its mission. As I said above, I am a strong supporter of the state humanities councils and the excellent work they do.

REGIONAL HUMANITIES CENTERS

12. What priority will you place on the development of Regional Humanities Centers?

Answer: I was an early supporter of the regional centers idea when the project was in its embryonic stage. However, I do not now know enough about how this initiative has progressed to offer an informed opinion. If confirmed, I will make a considered judgment about its priority.

ENTERPRISE

13. Due to budget cuts and an interest in expanding the reach of the agency's programs, NEH has placed increased emphasis on raising private funds to support its own activities and to supplement grants to other organizations. Do you feel that the agency should actively pursue private funds?

Answer: If given the honor and opportunity to serve as Chairman of NEH my central task will be to make sure that the funds Congress appropriates to the NEH are spent wisely and in the service of our citizenry. I do not expect that the NEH would engage often in activities that would require it to raise monies in addition to its federal appropriation. Should that occur I would make sure that such fund-raising is done in a way that would not compete with NEH grantees and other important cultural institutions that may also be looking to the private sector support.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL T. MICHAEL MOSELEY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment today to recognize one of the finest officers in the United States Air Force, Major General T. Michael "Buzz" Moseley. On August 3rd, General Moseley was promoted from his job as Director of the Air Force Office of Legislative Liaison to become the Commander, Ninth Air Force, Air Combat Command and Commander, United States Central Command Air Forces, United States Central Command. During his time in Washington, and especially with regard to his work on Capitol Hill, General Moseley personified the Air Force core values of integrity, selfless service and excellence in all things. Many Members and staff enjoyed the opportunity to meet with him on a variety of Air

Force issues and came to appreciate his many talents. Today it is my privilege to recognize some of Buzz's many accomplishments since he entered the military 29 years ago, and to commend the superb service he provided the Air Force, the Congress and our Nation.

Buzz Moseley entered the Air Force through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Texas A&M. While and "Aggie", he completed both his bachelor's and master's degrees in political science. He earned his pilot wings in 1973 at Webb Air Force Base, Texas, and was then assigned to stay on as a T-37 instructor pilot. From 1979 to 1983, he flew the F-15 as an instructor pilot, flight lead and mission commander, first at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, and then while serving overseas at Kadena Air Base, Japan. Over his career, General Moseley demonstrated his skill as an aviator in the T-37, T-38, AT-38 and F-15 aircraft, and logged over 2,800 hours of flying time.

From early in his career, General Moseley's exceptional leadership skills were always evident to both superiors and subordinates as he repeatedly proved himself in numerous select command positions. He was the Commander of the F-15 Division of the United States Air Force Fighter Weapons School at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada and the Commander of the 33rd Operations Group at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. When stationed at Nellis Air Force Base a second time, he commanded the 57th Fighter Weapons Wing. With 26 squadrons, consisting of A-10, B-1, B-52, F-15C/D, F-15E Strike Eagle, F-16C/D, HH-60G and the RQ-1A Predator, it is the Air Force's largest, most diverse flying wing. The 57th also included the Air Force Weapons School, Red Flag, Air Force Aggressors, the Air Force Demonstration Squadron "The Thunderbirds", the Air-Ground Operations School, Air Warrior, 66th Rescue Squadron and the Predator unmanned aerial vehicle operations.

Buzz Moseley also excelled in a variety of key staff assignments. These include serving as Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs for Asia and Middle East on the Joint Staff; Chief of the Air Force General Officer Matters Office; Chief of Staff of the Air Force Chair and Professor of Joint and Combined Warfare at the National War College; and Chief of the Tactical Fighter Branch, Tactical Forces Division, Directorate of Plans. General Moseley also serves on the Council on Foreign Relations and has been named an Officer of the Ordre National du Merite by the President of France.

During his service to the 106th and 107th Congress, General Moseley was the Air Force liaison for critical readiness and modernization issues. He was a crucial voice for the Air Force in representing its many programs on the Hill, providing clear, concise and timely information. General Moseley's leadership, professionalism, and expertise

enabled him to foster exceptional rapport between the Air Force and the Senate, impressing me with his ability to work with the Congress to address Air Force priorities.

We were all pleased to see that the President recently nominated General Moseley for his third star. It is exceptionally well deserved. I offer my congratulations to him, his wife, Jennie, son, Greg and daughter, Tricia. The Congress and the country applaud the selfless commitment his entire family has made to the Nation in supporting his military career.

I know I speak for all of my colleagues in expressing my heartfelt appreciation to General Moseley. He is a credit to both the Air Force and the United States. We wish our friend the best of luck in his new command.

CHANGES TO THE 2002 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee by the amount provided to the Internal Revenue Service for its earned income tax credit compliance initiative. The amount of the adjustment is limited to \$146 million in budget authority in 2002.

Pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby revise the 2002 allocation provided to the Senate Appropriations Committee in the concurrent budget resolution in the following amounts.

Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby revise the 2002 budget aggregates included in the concurrent budget resolution in the following amounts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print table 1 and 2 in the RECORD.

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

TABLE 1.—REVISED ALLOCATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, 2002
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	546,945	537,091
Highways		28,489
Mass Transit		5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,232
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	907,272	922,924
Adjustments:		
General Purpose Discretionary	146	143
Highways		
Mass Transit		
Conservation		
Mandatory		
Total	146	143
Revised Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	547,091	537,234
Highways		28,489
Mass Transit		5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,232
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	907,418	923,067