

where it was so they are not taking a cut to defend us, I think would be appropriate at this time. Basically, that is what this bill does.

Let me make another point before I close.

Since 1991, the U.S. military has significantly scaled down its active troops because we came to the end of the cold war and we thought we could scale back our active troops. Now we are scaling up, of course, to meet these new threats, and into the foreseeable future, by calling on our Reserves more and more. In fact, they represented 40 to 50 percent of our troop force in Desert Storm. We have called on them in somewhat a disproportionate way to defend us in Bosnia, Afghanistan, and no doubt, if we go to Iraq, our active force will be perhaps 100,000, if not 200,000, in number, and many of them will be reservists.

Gone are the cold war days when we had massive military personnel positioned all over the world. Now we are relying on a leaner force. The reservists have become a part of that leaner force because we need flexibility in putting our force together to serve a great purpose.

In addition, with the new war—and you know, Mr. President, because you serve on the Armed Services Committee and the Emerging Threats Subcommittee which I chair, you are familiar with the fact we are going to need new skill sets in our armed services—linguists, cultural experts, historians. We are going to need different skill sets, highly technical individuals—public relations people, individuals who have skills about setting up civil authorities. So our new Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines have to be a group of men and women who are highly trained in specialized skills.

Sometimes we can get those specialized skills from those on active duty, but it is smarter, more economical, and actually more effective if we are able to pull certain types of skills out of the civilian force when needed to apply them to that specific goal or objective. That is the way this new military is going to be designed for the future. It is different from the First World War, different from the Second World War, different than the cold war strategy. With a new strategy and new weapons, we are asking the reservists to do more. Let's not ask them to do more with less. Let's not ask them to do more and cut their pay. Let's do right by our reservists by supporting them. They are weekend warriors, but now they are simply warriors. Our benefits to them and our pay systems should reflect this new demand on their schedules.

OPTEMPO is up. Our conflicts and our challenges are right before us, and we need to respond.

I am hoping we will gain support for this act. I look forward to debating and presenting it to the committee, but I think this is the least we can do to support a segment of our national security

force that is so important and so crucial for us to win the war on terrorism, to establish the peace around the world, so this economy, and economies around the world, can grow and people truly can live in peace and prosperity. These are the people who are on the front line making that happen.

This is a very important bill. I hope we will gain a lot of support for it as the months and weeks unfold.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN E. AMBROSE

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 342; that the resolution and the preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 342) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 342

Whereas Stephen E. Ambrose dedicated his life to telling the story of America;

Whereas Stephen Ambrose's 36 books form a body of work that has educated and inspired the people of this Nation;

Whereas President Bill Clinton awarded Stephen Ambrose the National Humanities Medal for his contribution to American historical understanding;

Whereas Stephen Ambrose made history accessible to all people and had an unprecedented 3 works on the New York Times Best-sellers list simultaneously;

Whereas Stephen Ambrose served as Honorary Chairman of the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and lent his name, time, and resources to innumerable other philanthropic endeavors;

Whereas Stephen Ambrose committed himself to understanding the personal histories of the men and women often referred to as the "greatest generation";

Whereas Stephen Ambrose's groundbreaking work on the history of World War II and the D-day invasion culminated in the National D-Day Museum in New Orleans; and

Whereas all Americans appreciate the contribution Stephen Ambrose has made in recapturing the courage, sacrifice, and heroism of the D-day invasion on June 6, 1944: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the death of Stephen E. Ambrose;

(2) expresses its condolences to Stephen Ambrose's wife and 5 children;

(3) salutes the excellence of Stephen Ambrose at capturing the greatness of the American spirit in words; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Stephen Ambrose.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, this resolution is to honor—I am not sure words can actually do appropriate justice—a great American who passed away this last weekend. That American is Stephen Ambrose, the author of a number of books, a man who helped our Nation understand the dynamics of

war, the spectacular strengths of the American infantry men and women in uniform.

He passed away quite a young man in his midsixties. He was a professor of history, known by many of us personally, and was a personal friend of the Senator from Alaska. I submit for the RECORD this resolution, to have it appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to honor a great American, someone Louisiana has lost and the Nation has lost. I am not sure we can ever replace him.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Ms. LANDRIEU. Yes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Louisiana allow me to be a cosponsor of this resolution.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Yes.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I say to my friend from Louisiana, I love to read. I have very few extracurricular activities outside the Senate, but one is reading. I have received so much pleasure from "Undaunted Courage," the great book about the Lewis and Clark expedition, which changed my view of our country. Of course, the work he did on World War II is something that will forever be in my mind and the mind of anyone who knows anything or cares about the history of this country. And to have the pleasure of being able to talk with him on a number of occasions when he came to speak to groups of Senators, I consider one of the pleasures of this job.

I compliment the Senator from Louisiana for submitting this resolution. It is a resolution I will remember as having been a part of because he allowed me to have so much pleasure in traveling to places in my mind's eye I would never be able to reach but for his great ability to write the English language.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I thank the Senator, and I am pleased to have him cosponsor this resolution. It has been said Stephen Ambrose was not a historian's historian, but he was a student's historian. He was truly an exceptional teacher. In my mind, when I think of an exceptional teacher, it is not someone who just communicates facts but someone who teaches in a way that inspires one to be better, to help one understand the context in which one lives. He was not an exceptional teacher just for the brightest kids in the class but for every kid in the class.

He taught—I used to say he taught at UNO—at the University of New Orleans, and kids would say their whole life was changed hearing him lecture. He lectured in the Senate, which changed many of our lives and outlooks.

He was an extraordinary man and left us way too soon. He left a number of works and disciples, if you will, of his work. He certainly will live on, and we were blessed to know him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator from Alaska, who is standing to be recognized, I have a major speech I wish to make. If the Senator has a few remarks, I will certainly defer to let him go first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it is my intention to make some remarks as a cosponsor of the Ambrose resolution, not to exceed 10 or 12 minutes at the most.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized upon the conclusion of the Senator's remarks, and I defer to the Senator from Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his courtesy, and I thank Senator LANDRIEU for submitting this Ambrose resolution.

I thought Stephen Ambrose's book "Undaunted Courage" was one of the best books I ever read in my life. A few years back, my secretary said Stephen Ambrose wanted to come talk to me. Of course, being sort of a provincial type, I got out my book and had it on my desk ready for him to autograph when he arrived.

We talked about his dream. He had a dream of a museum for World War II. He talked with me at length about that. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he was openly seeking money from the taxpayers of the United States for this museum. It was my privilege to convince the Congress to aid him in that effort. It is in New Orleans, and I say to any American who wants to understand World War II, they should go to New Orleans and see this marvelous museum.

It was my privilege to years later go through the museum with him the day before it opened. It is a fantastic living memorial to those others have called our greatest generation.

I happen to be one of that generation, one significantly honored by the fact I never suffered a scratch or had a crash or did anything I did not really enjoy in World War II. Being a pilot was my dream, and I was a pilot. We talked at length about that. As a matter of fact, Stephen Ambrose and I talked about a book he was going to write. He did write about the squadron of which former Senator George McGovern was a part.

I am here today to try to tell the Senate about a person I learned to love. He was not only a distinguished author, he was a man's man.

He came to Alaska probably three or four times in the last 5 or 6 years to go fishing, and we have had time where we sat around and talked. I tried to talk to him about smoking so many cigarettes, and unfortunately I think that is what caught up with him.

He really understood America. He told me of how he wrote that book

"Undaunted Courage"; how he took his boys and went down the trail that Lewis and Clark took. They camped out through the summertime several summers in a row. He told me how he had lived the history. I remember him telling me he felt that book.

He has now become the person who has been the chronicler of the Eisenhower period of our history. I think he wrote nine different books about Eisenhower's participation. He was called by President Eisenhower to be his official biographer. He told me personally about that and how he had not expected that.

He has now completed his life, unfortunately early. He has left a mark for historians to envy because he was a popular historian. I challenge anyone to read one of his books and not want to read the next one written by Steve Ambrose. For instance, he wrote his own biography.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1).

Mr. STEVENS. It is one of the most interesting biographies a person could read because he personally wrote it. It is sort of a roaming history about a man who enjoyed life.

His books about World War II, of course, will live in history. Of all of them, I enjoyed "Band of Brothers" more than any others because that was made into the series I hope many in the Senate had an opportunity to see.

I have gotten copies of his books and given them to so many friends because they represent to me an understanding of the Eisenhower period. I truly believe those of us who served in World War II worshiped our President then, and he showed that worship when he wrote about Eisenhower. He had the honor to go through all of the Eisenhower papers. He edited and issued five different volumes of the Eisenhower papers. If one wants to know the period of World War II and the time that has followed in terms of people who reviewed the history of World War II, they have to turn to one of Steve Ambrose's books, and think about some of them.

I ask unanimous consent that the Associated Press' list of the 39 books that Steve Ambrose wrote in his lifetime appear following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 2).

Mr. STEVENS. Think of these things he wrote about: "Eisenhower and the German POWs: Facts Against Falsehood"; "Nixon: The Ruin and Recovery of a Politician"; "Eisenhower: Soldier and President"; "Nixon: The Triumph of a Politician"; "Nixon: The Education of a Politician"; "Pegasus Bridge"; "Eisenhower: The President"; "Eisenhower: Soldier, General of the Army, President-Elect"; "Milton Eisenhower"; "Ike's Spies: Eisenhower

and the Espionage Establishment"; "Crazy Horse and Custer: The Parallel Lives of Two American Warriors"; "General Ike: Abilene to Berlin"; "The Military in American Society"; "The Supreme Commander: The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower"; and "The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower."

He wrote on Eisenhower in Berlin. Before he even got to the Eisenhower books he wrote "Duty, Honor, Country: A History of West Point." He also had a series of books about Lincoln, "Halleck, Lincoln's Chief of Staff," the one he personally gave me, his own "Wisconsin Boy in Dixie."

For those of us who are in the Senate, I hope they have read one of the last books he wrote, and that is "The Wild Blue," which is really the story of George McGovern and the B-24 squadron in World War II. I think that reads better than any of the Ambrose books, particularly because those of us who knew George could understand him even more as a Senator once we realized what he went through as a bomber pilot.

I thank Ms. LANDRIEU for submitting this resolution because I think the country should honor Stephen Ambrose. I know President Clinton honored him in 1999 with the National Humanities Medal, but very clearly this man has left his mark on our country. Americans for centuries to come will know more about the period in which some of us have lived because Steve Ambrose dedicated his life to writing history.

I send my thoughts and my best to Moira, his wife, who traveled with him at times to Alaska. I shall miss him. He was scheduled to come up again this year and go fishing with me.

I ask unanimous consent that another item from Stephen Ambrose's history be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 3).

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Senator for yielding to me. I commend all of the Ambrose books to anyone who wants to understand the period of World War II. He was an author and a great personal friend.

#### EXHIBIT 1

I was born in 1936 and grew up in White-water, Wisconsin, a small town where my father was the M.D. My high school had only 300 students but was good enough to offer two years of Latin, which taught me the centrality of verbs—placement, form, tense.

At the University of Wisconsin, I started as a pre-med, but after a course on American history with William B. Hesseltine, I switched my major. He was a great teacher of writing, with firm rules such as abandon chronology at your peril; use the active voice; avoid adverbs whenever possible; be frugal with adjectives, as they are but the salt and pepper for the meat (nouns).

On to L.S.U., where I studied for M.A. under T. Harry Williams, another fine historian who stressed the importance of writing well. After getting my M.A. degree in 1958, I returned to Wisconsin to do my Ph.D. work under Hesseltine.

Funny thing, Harry Williams was a much better writer than Hesselstine, but Hesselstine was the better teacher of writing. We graduate students once asked him: "How can you demand so much from us when your own books are not all that well written," as we confronted him with a review of one of his books that praised his research and historical understanding but deplored his writing. Hesselstine laughed and replied, "My dear boys, You have a better teacher than I did."

From 1960 to 1995 I was a full-time teacher (University of New Orleans, Rutgers, Kansas State, Naval War College, U.C. Berkeley, a number of European schools, among others), something that has been invaluable to my writing. There is nothing like standing before 50 students at 8 a.m. to start talking about an event that occurred 100 years ago, because the look on their faces is a challenge—"let's see you keep me awake." You learn what works and what doesn't in a hurry.

Teaching and writing are one to me—in each case I am telling a story. As I sit at my computer, or sand at the podium, I think of myself as sitting around the campfire after a day on the trail, telling stories that I hope will have the members of the audience, or the readers, leaning forward just a bit, wanting to know what happens next.

Some of the rules of writing I've developed on my own include: never try to write about a battle until you have walked the ground; when you write about politicians, keep in mind that somebody has to do it; you are a story-teller, not God, so your job is not to pass judgments but explain, illustrate, inform and entertain.

The idea for a book comes in a variety of ways. I started as a Civil War historian because Hesselstine taught the Civil War. I wrote about Eisenhower because he asked me to become his biographer, on the basis of a book I had done on Henry Halleck, Lincoln's Chief of Staff. I never wanted to write about Nixon but my editor (Alice Mayhew at Simon and Schuster) made me do it by saying, "Where else can you find a greater challenge?" I did *Crazy Horse* and *Custer* because I took my family camping in the Black Hills of South Dakota and got hooked on the country, and the topic brought me back to the Black Hills many times. I did *Meriwether Lewis* to have an excuse to keep returning to Montana, thus covering even more of the American West.

My World War II books flowed out of the association with Eisenhower, along with my feelings toward the GIs. I was ten years old when the war ended. I thought the returning veterans were giants who had saved the world from barbarism. I still think so. I remain a hero worshiper. Over the decades I've interviewed thousands of veterans. It is a privilege to hear their stories, then write them up.

What drives me is curiosity. I want to know how this or that was done—Lewis and Clark getting to the Pacific; the GIs on D-Day; *Crazy Horse's* Victory over George Custer at the Little Big Horn; the making of an elite company in the 101st Airborne, and so on. And I've found that if I want to know, I've got to do the research and then write it up myself. For me, the act of writing is the act of learning.

I'm blessing to have Moira Buckley Ambrose as my wife. She was an English Lit major and school teacher; she is an avid reader; she has a great ear. At the end of each writing day, she sits with me and I read aloud what I've done. After more than three decades of this, I still can't dispense with requiring her first of all to say, "That's good, that's great, way to go." But then we get to work. We make the changes. This reading aloud business is critical to me—I've devel-

oped an ear of my own, so I can hear myself read—as it reveals awkward passages better than anything else. If I can't read it smoothly, it needs fixing.

Hesselstine used to tell his students that the act of writing is the art of applying the seat of the pants to the seat of a chair. It is a monk's existence, the loneliest job in the world. As Moira and I have five kids (at one time all teens together; the phone in the evening can be imagined) I started going to bed at eight to get up at four and have three quiet hours for writing before the teaching day began. The kids grew up and moved out and I retired in May, 1995, but I keep to the habit.

I'm sometimes asked which of my books is my own favorite. My answer is, whatever one I'm working on. Right now (Winter 1999) a book on World War II in the Pacific as well as a book on the 15th Air Force and the B-24 Liberators they flew. I think the greatest achievement of the American Republic in the 18th Century was the army at Valley Forge; in the 19th Century it was the Army of the Potomac; in the 20th Century, it was the U.S. military in WWII. I want to know how we beat the Japanese in the Pacific and how our airforce helped us beat the Germans. To do a book of this scope is daunting but rewarding. I get paid for interviewing the old soldiers and reading their private memoirs. My job is to pick out the best one of every fifty or so stories and pass it along to readers, along with commentary on what it illustrates and teaches. It is a wonderful way to make a living.

My experiences with the military have been as an observer. The only time I wore a uniform was in naval ROTC as a freshman at the University of Wisconsin, and in army ROTC as a sophomore. I was in second grade when the United States entered World War II, in sixth grade when the war ended. When I graduated from high school, in 1953, I expected to go into the army, but within a month the Korean War ended and I went to college instead. Upon graduation in 1957, I went straight to graduate school. By the time America was again at war, in 1964, I was twenty-eight years old and the father of five children. So I never served.

But I have admired and respected the men who did fight since my childhood. When I was in grade school World War II dominated my life. My father was a navy doctor in the Pacific. My mother worked in a pea cannery beside German POWs (Afrika Korps troops captured in Tunisia in May 1943). Along with my brothers—Harry, two years older, and Bill, two years younger—I went to the movies three times a week (ten cents six nights a week, twenty-five cents on Saturday night), not to see the films, which were generally Clinkers, but to see the newsreels which were almost exclusively about the fighting in North Africa, Europe, and the Pacific. We played at war constantly. "Japs" vs. Marines, GIs vs. "Krauts".

In high school I got hooked on Napoleon. I read various biographies and studied his campaigns. As a seventeen-year-old freshman in naval ROTC, I took a course on naval history, starting with the Greeks and ending with World War II (in one semester!). My instructor had been a submarine skipper in the Pacific and we all worshipped him. More important, he was a gifted teacher who loved the navy and history. Although I was a pre-med student with plans to take up my father's practice in Whitewater, Wisconsin, I found the history course to be far more interesting than chemistry of physics. But in the second semester of naval ROTC, the required course was gunnery. Although I was an avid hunter and thoroughly familiar with shotguns and rifles, the workings of the five inch cannon baffled me. So in my sophomore year I switched to army ROTC.

Also that year, I took a course entitled "Representative Americans" taught by Professor William B. Hesselstine. In his first lecture he announced that in this course we would not be writing term papers that summarized the conclusions of three or four books; instead we would be doing original research on nineteenth-century Wisconsin politicians, professional and business leaders, for the purpose of putting together a dictionary of Wisconsin biography that would be deposited in the state historical society. We would, Hesselstine told us, be contributing to the world's knowledge.

The words caught me up. I had never imagined I could do such things as contribute to the world's knowledge. Forty-five years later, the phrase continues to resonate with me. It changed my life. At the conclusion of the lecture—on General Washington—I went up to him and asked how I could do what he did for a living. He laughed and said to stick around, he would show me. I went straight to the registrar's office and changed my major from premed to history. I have been at it ever since.

#### EXHIBIT 2

BOOKS BY HISTORIAN STEPHEN AMBROSE

[The Associated Press—Oct. 14]

"To America: Personal Reflections of an Historian," release date Nov. 19, 2002.

"The Mississippi and the Making of a Nation: From the Louisiana Purchase to Today" (with Sam Abell and Douglas Brinkley), 2002.

"The Wild Blue: The Men and Boys Who Flew the B-24s over Germany," 2001.

"Nothing Like It In the World: The Men Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad 1863-1869," 2000.

"Comrades: Brothers, Fathers, Heroes, Sons, Pals," 1999.

"Witness to America: An Illustrated Documentary History of the United States from the Revolution to Today" (with Douglas Brinkley), 1999.

"Lewis & Clark: Voyage of Discovery," 1998.

"The Victors: Eisenhower and His Boys, the Men of World War II," 1998.

"Americans At War," 1997.

"Rise To Globalism: American Foreign Policy from 1938 to 1997" (Eighth revised edition with Douglas Brinkley), 1997.

"Citizen Soldiers: The U.S. Army from the Normandy Beaches to the Bulge to the Surrender of Germany, June 7, 1944-May 7, 1945," 1997.

"American Heritage New History of World War II" (original text by C. L. Sulzberger, revised and updated), 1997.

"Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West," 1996.

"D-Day June 6, 1944: The Climactic Battle of World War II," 1994.

"Band of Brothers: E Company, 506th Regiment, 101st Airborne From Normandy to Hitler's Eagle's Nest," 1992.

"Eisenhower and the German POWs: Facts Against Falsehood," 1992.

"Nixon: The Ruin and Recovery of a Politician, 1973-1990," 1991.

"Eisenhower: Soldier and President," 1990.

"Nixon: The Triumph of a Politician, 1962-1972," 1989.

"Nixon: The Education of a Politician, 1913-1962," 1987.

"Pegasus Bridge: June 6, 1944," 1985.

"Eisenhower: The President," 1985.

"Eisenhower: Soldier, General of the Army, President-Elect, 1890-1952," 1983.

"Milton Eisenhower: Educational Statesman" (with Richard Immerman), 1983.

"Ike's Spies: Eisenhower and the Espionage Establishment," 1981.

"Crazy Horse and Custer: The Parallel Lives of Two American Warriors," 1975.

"General Ike: Abilene to Berlin," 1973.

"The Military and American Society" (with James Barber), 1972.

"The Supreme Commander: The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower," 1970.

"The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower, Vols. 1-5," 1967.

"Institutions in Modern America," 1967.

"Eisenhower and Berlin, 1945: The Decision to Halt at the Elbe," 1967.

"Duty, Honor, Country: A History of West Point," 1966.

"Upton and the Army," 1964.

"Halleck, Lincoln's Chief of Staff," 1962.

"Wisconsin Boy in Dixie," 1961.

#### EXHIBIT 3

[From the New York Times, Oct. 14, 2002.]

STEPHEN AMBROSE, HISTORIAN WHO FUELED NEW INTEREST IN WORLD WAR II, DIES AT 66

(By Richard Goldstein)

Stephen E. Ambrose, the military historian and biographer whose books recounting the combat feats of American soldiers and airmen fueled a national fascination with the generation that fought World War II, died yesterday at a hospital in Bay St. Louis, Miss. Mr. Ambrose, who lived in Bay St. Louis and Helena, Mont., was 66.

The cause was lung cancer, which was diagnosed last April, his son Barry said. "Until I was 60 years old, I lived on a professor's salary and I wrote books," Mr. Ambrose recalled in November 1999. "We did all right. We even managed to buy some mutual funds for our grandchildren. I never in this world expected what happened."

Mr. Ambrose, known previously for multi-volume biographies of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon, emerged as a best-selling author during the past decade. He was also an adviser for films depicting heroic exploits, a highly paid lecturer and an organizer of tours to historic sites.

His ascension to wealth and fame began with his book "D-Day, June 6, 1944: The Climatic Battle of World War II," marking the 50th anniversary of the Normandy invasion. Drawing upon combat veterans' remembrances collected by the Eisenhower Center in New Orleans, which Mr. Ambrose founded, it became a best seller.

"The descriptions of individual ordeals on the bloody beach of Omaha make this book outstanding," Raleigh Trevelyan wrote in The New York Times Book Review.

Soon Mr. Ambrose was producing at least a book a year and becoming a star at Simon & Schuster, which published all his best-known books.

But earlier this year Mr. Ambrose was accused of ethical lapses for having employed some narrative passages in his books that closely paralleled previously published accounts. The criticism came at a time of heightened scrutiny of scholarly integrity. The Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Doris Kearns Goodwin acknowledged in January 2002 that her published, Simon & Schuster, paid another author in 1987 to settle plagiarism accusations concerning her book "The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys." In August 2001, the historian Joseph J. Ellis, also a Pulitzer Prize winner, was suspended for one year from his teaching duties at Mount Holyoke College for falsely telling his students and others that he had served with the military in Vietnam.

Mr. Ambrose said that his copying from other writers' works represented only a few pages among the thousands he had written and that he had identified the sources by providing footnotes. He did concede that he should have placed quotation marks around such material and said he would do so in fu-

ture editions. He denied engaging in plagiarism and suggested that jealousy among academic historians played a part in the criticism.

"Any book with more than five readers is automatically popularized and to be scorned," Mr. Ambrose said in an interview with The Los Angeles Times in April 2002. "I did my graduate work like anybody else, and I kind of had that attitude myself. The problem with my colleagues is they never grew out of it."

Two years after his D-Day book was published, Mr. Ambrose had another best seller, "Undaunted Courage," the story of Lewis and Clark's exploration of the West. He reported having earned more than \$4 million from it.

In 1997, his "Citizen Soldiers" chronicled combat from D-Day to Germany's surrender. In 1998, Mr. Ambrose wrote "The Victors," a history of the war in Europe that drew on his earlier books. In 1999, he brought out "Comrades: Brothers, Fathers, Heroes, Sons, Pals," an account of his own family relationships and those of historical figures. In 2000, he recounted the building of the transcontinental railroad in "Nothing Like It in the World." In 2001, he had "The Wild Blue," the story of B-24 bomber crewmen in World War II's European theater.

Mr. Ambrose's most recent book was "The Mississippi and the Making of a Nation," with Douglas G. Brinkley and the photographer Sam Abell, published this fall by National Geographic. After learning he had cancer, Mr. Ambrose wrote "To America: Personal Reflections of an Historian," which is to be published by Simon & Schuster later this year.

Mr. Ambrose was also a commentator for the Ken Burns documentary "Lewis & Clark: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery," broadcast on PBS in 1997. He served as consultant for "Saving Private Ryan," the 1998 movie acclaimed for its searing depiction of combat on D-Day. His book "Band of Brothers," the account of an American paratrooper company in World War II, published in 1992, was the basis for an HBO mini-series in 2001.

He founded the National D-Day Museum in 2000 in New Orleans and was president of Stephen Ambrose Historical Tours.

In August 2001, The Wall Street Journal estimated that the Ambrose family company was bringing in \$3 million in revenue annually. It said that Mr. Ambrose reported having donated about \$5 million over the previous five years to causes including the Eisenhower Center and the National D-Day Museum.

Stephen Edward Ambrose was born on Jan. 10, 1936, in Decatur, Ill., and grew up in Whitewater, Wis., the son of a physician who served in the Navy during World War II. As a youngster, he was enthralled by combat newsreels.

He was a pre-med student at the University of Wisconsin in the mid-1950's but was inspired by one of his professors, William B. Hesseltine, to become a historian.

"He was a hero worshiper, and he got us to worship with him," Mr. Ambrose told The Baton Rouge Sunday Advocate many years later. "Oh, if you could hear him talk about George Washington."

After obtaining his bachelor's degree from Wisconsin, Mr. Ambrose earned a master's degree in history at Louisiana State and a doctorate in history from Wisconsin. He went on to interview numerous combat veterans, but the only time he wore a military uniform was in Navy and Army R.O.T.C. at Wisconsin.

In 1964, Eisenhower, having admired Mr. Ambrose's biography of Gen. Henry Halleck, Lincoln's chief of staff, asked him to help

edit his official papers. That led to Mr. Ambrose's two-volume biography of Eisenhower.

The first volume, "Eisenhower: Soldier, General of the Army, President-Elect, 1890-1952" (Simon & Schuster, 1983), was described by Drew Middleton in the New York Times Book Review as "the most complete and objective work yet on the general who became president."

Mr. Ambrose also wrote a three-volume biography of Richard M. Nixon, published in the late 1980's and early 90's.

He wrote or edited some 35 books and said that he often arose at 4 in the morning and concluded his day's writing by reading aloud for a critique from his wife, Moira, a former high school teacher. His son Hugh, who was also his agent, and other family members helped with his research in recent years.

When he was confronted with instances of having copied from others—"The Wild Blue" had passages that closely resembled material in several other books—a question arose as to whether he was too prolific.

"Nobody can write as many books as he has—many of them were well-written books—without the sloppiness that comes with speed and the constant pressure to produce," said Eric Foner, a history professor at Columbia University. "It is the unfortunate downside of doing too much too fast."

David Rosenthal, the publisher of Simon & Schuster, said of Mr. Ambrose's pace, "We welcome that he is prolific." He added, "He works at a schedule that he sets, and we encourage the amount of his output because there is a readership that wants it."

George McGovern, the former senator, whose experiences as a bomber pilot were recounted in "The Wild Blue," said yesterday, "He probably reached more readers than any other historian in our national history."

Mr. Ambrose retired from college teaching in 1995, having spent most of his career at the University of New Orleans. He received the National Humanities Medal in 1998.

In addition to his wife and his sons Barry, of Moiese, Mont., and Hugh, of New Orleans, he is survived by another son, Andy, of New Orleans; two daughters, Grace Ambrose of Wappingers Falls, N.Y., and Stephanie Tubbs of Helena; five grandchildren; and two brothers, Harry, of Virginia, and William, of Maine.

In reflecting on his writing and on his life, Mr. Ambrose customarily paid tribute to the American soldiers of World War II, the object of his admiration for so long.

"I was 10 years old when the war ended," he said. "I thought the returning veterans were giants who had saved the world from barbarism. I still think so. I remain a hero worshiper."

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be added as an original cosponsor of the Landrieu resolution.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. It is my understanding Senator REID has some business to conduct before I begin my oration. As the Senator knows, I am getting warmed up to get into the subject of the economy. So I yield the floor to Senator REID and ask unanimous consent that when the Senator is through, I would be recognized.

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

Mr. REID. I appreciate my friend, the Senator from Florida, for being his usual courteous self.

**COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
REPORTING THIRTEEN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS BY JULY 31,  
2002—Continued**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. S. Res. 304.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Conrad amendment be modified with the changes at the desk; that the amendment, as modified, be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The amendment (No. 4886), as modified, is as follows:

Strike all after the Resolved Clause and insert the following:

, That the Senate encouraging the Senate Committee on Appropriations to report thirteen, fiscally responsible, bipartisan appropriations bills to the Senate not later than July 31, 2002.

**SEC. \_\_. BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

(a) EXTENSION OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall remain in effect for purposes of Senate enforcement through April 15, 2003.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the enforcement of section 302(f)(2)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of Senate enforcement, section 207 of H. Con. Res. 68 (106th Congress, 1st Session) shall be construed as follows:

(A) In subsection (b)(6), by inserting after “paragraph (5)(A)” the following: “, except that direct spending or revenue effects resulting in net deficit reduction enacted pursuant to reconciliation instructions since the beginning of that same calendar year shall not be available”.

(B) In subsection (g), by striking “September 30, 2002” and inserting “April 15, 2003”.

(2) SCORECARD.—For purposes of enforcing section 207 of House Concurrent Resolution 68 (106th Congress), upon the adoption of this section the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall adjust balances of direct spending and receipts for all fiscal years to zero.

(3) APPLICATION TO APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purposes of enforcing this resolution, notwithstanding rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217, during the consideration of any appropriations Act, provisions of an amendment (other than an amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations including routine and ongoing direct spending or receipts), a motion, or a conference report thereon (only to the extent that such provision was not committed to conference), that would have been estimated as changing direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and

Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) were they included in an Act other than an appropriations Act shall be treated as direct spending or receipts legislation, as appropriate, under section 207 of H. Con. Res. 68 (106th Congress, 1st Session) as amended by this resolution.

The amendment (No. 4886), as modified, was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 304), as amended, was agreed to as follows:

(The resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this resolution has been cleared by the minority. I said earlier today how much I appreciate the bipartisan work done on this measure by Senators DOMENICI and CONRAD. It is an example of what can be accomplished when we work together. This is extremely important for the country. As I said earlier today, those two Senators, together with the two leaders, are to be commended.

**THE ECONOMY**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, before the No. 2 Democrat retires from the Chamber, I want to congratulate him. He is a tireless worker. He is the consummate consensus builder. He is someone who in the midst of chaos and fracas calms the waters with the soothing balm that gets reasonable people to suddenly understand they can come together.

This agreement on the budget resolution, which contains the enforcement provisions of the Budget Act, is another testimony to his skill in negotiating, as he does so ably, with the Chairman and the ranking Members. So I am delighted. It is fitting this agreement on a budget enforcement provision has been agreed to, because of the condition of our economy.

The stock market today has gone down another 220 points. Stocks stumbled, slamming the brakes on any kind of rally we might have thought was occurring over the last few days. Sales outlook was weak, there were disappointing earnings, and it has brought profit jitters back into the market.

Is it any wonder investors, large investors such as pension funds or small investors such as the Presiding Officer and myself, with our own little hard-earned savings that we invest in the stock market, all across this land, indeed, have jitters because of the uncertainty of the economy? As a matter of fact, in the last 2 years, stock market wealth has been down 35 percent for a \$5.7 trillion loss in that 2 years.

If anyone doubts this, in January of 2001, all the stock markets had a combined asset value of \$16.4 trillion. In September of 2002, that value went down to \$10.7 trillion, a loss of \$5.7 trillion. Is it any wonder that reduction in stock market value, which is huge—35 percent in a year and two-thirds—is a reflection of the feeling of uncertainty people have toward the economy, a slumping economy?

It is one thing that certainly 2 million jobs have been lost since January of 2001. In January of 2001, private sector jobs were at 111 million. In September of 2002, a year and two-thirds later, private sector jobs were down to 109.6 million jobs—2 million jobs lost, another indicator of the slumping economy.

It is not as if we did not have a warning. Early last year it became clear our economy was slowing down. During our Budget Committee hearings on the topic, almost every economic analyst said responsible tax cuts could help solve the problem. They said the best way to stabilize the economy was to get money into the hands of the people who would spend it, those with low-to-moderate incomes. Above all else, we were told that whatever we did, we should not pass any tax package that would cause long-term fiscal harm.

As the Presiding Officer knows, we tried to heed those warnings. Last year, I supported a tax cut to provide immediate tax relief for all families. That tax cut would have made sure every taxpayer, including those who pay only payroll taxes—there are a vast number of Americans who do not pay income tax because they do not have enough income—that monthly payroll tax is deducted from their pay. The tax cut would have made sure that every taxpayer would also get a tax cut.

It would have also reduced the 15-percent income tax rate paid by all income-tax payers. It would have reduced that to 10 percent and to a permanent reduction. It would have been fair. It would have been fiscally responsible, and it would have been economically stimulative. But the final version of last year's tax cut was enacted by this Chamber. This Senator did not vote for it, and I did not vote for it because it did not meet the criteria that the Social Security and Medicare trust funds would not be touched now or in the future.

I remember when I was sworn in as a freshman to the Senate, the talk was so uplifting and upbeat about how we had a surplus that was projected for 10 years and that we were not going to have to invade the Social Security trust fund to pay bills; indeed, that we were going to fence it off. We promised that. We were going to fence off the Social Security trust fund so that by it remaining untouched, its surpluses over the next decade would have paid down most of the national debt, a debt that averages out in the range of about \$200 billion to \$250 billion a year we pay in interest on the national debt. Just think what that savings on interest payments could provide if we had followed through on the promises and paid down that national debt, what that would have meant to the economy as another indicator that we were getting our fiscal house in order.

The final version of last year's tax cut did not meet that criteria of walling off Social Security trust funds.