

We are beyond meeting, I believe, when it comes to this particular amendment. Flexibility is important and making sure that what we do in terms of this legislation is that we not adversely impact job security for national security, and certainly not unintentionally.

The White House has made it clear they have no plans to go in and make major wholesale changes. I take them at their word. I think if that is the case—and I take them at their word—then we ought to find, if not this language, some language that will permit us to close the gap to move this forward. If, in fact, it is everybody's plan to achieve a result here, then I think we can achieve one.

I truly believe it is important to the national interest to be able to deal with the personnel flexibility of the President. There is no question he needs to have the capacity to hire and fire, to promote and demote, and do what is in the best interests. There is no question about that. And adding that there be some requirement regarding the changing of authority or the changing of position in mission of the personnel is a slight adjustment. It certainly is not any kind of major intrusion on the Presidential authority.

To include the Morella language, in terms of flexibility, simply adds to that. I hope we will be able to move beyond meetings to closing the gap, bridging this debate so it brings about the best result that we can, not simply for the White House but for the people of this great country. This should not be about Republicans or Democrats. It should not be about the legislative branch or the executive branch. It ought to be about what is in the best interest, the national interest of our people, and for those who share the same desire for freedom and are struggling to achieve it in other parts of the world.

We have a great responsibility to the American people, but we also have a responsibility that is now being questioned and challenged around the world. One of the best ways for us to begin to resolve these issues is to take care of business at home. I cannot think of a better way than to adopt this amendment so we can adopt the Gramm-Miller proposal and move forward for national defense and our own homeland security.

Madam President, I appreciate the opportunity to speak, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Madam 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. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF HOLLY LADAY JOHNSTON RICHARDSON

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, early this morning, I lost one of my closest friends and staff members, Holly Johnston Richardson, who succumbed after a difficult battle with cancer. For nearly 30 years, she was a member of my extended family in every sense of the word. She was my right hand. My trusted advisor. My vital link to literally thousands of South Carolina friends, constituents, and family members.

But more than anything else, Mr. President, Holly Richardson was one of my dearest friends, and I will miss her more than words can convey.

To her husband, Phil, to her two wonderful children, Anne and Emmett, and to Holly's mother and father, Joanne and Coy Johnston of Summerville, South Carolina. I extend my heartfelt sympathies. I know my colleagues—so many of whom knew Holly very well—join me in expressing their support and offering their prayers during this very difficult time.

But it is Holly Richardson's life, and the courage she demonstrated throughout her illness, that is most on my mind today. I know I speak for everyone who knew and loved Holly as I did in saying that we deeply mourn her passing, and yet celebrate her wonderful life, a life dedicated to God, to her family, to her fellow man, and to her State and Nation.

Like all trusted staff members, Holly Richardson had my ear. What she probably never knew fully is that she also had my heart. On a personal level, she was—for my entire family—an unofficial "third daughter." Our confidant. Our friend. Our partner in so many aspects of our lives.

On a professional level, Holly and I were virtually inseparable. As anyone who has ever visited my Senate office knows, Holly's desk was always next to mine. We shared an office ever since she became my personal secretary in 1979. She could always be counted upon to work the longest hours, to handle the toughest jobs, and to render even-handed advice and counsel.

In fact, it was Holly who quietly bragged that she had broken in more than eight chiefs of staffs, five or six office press secretaries, eight committee chief counsels, and literally hundreds of staff assistants, aides and interns. She was, of course, correct. Holly was "the standard" when it came to professionalism, hard work, integrity and public service in a United States Senate office.

It is not an exaggeration to say that "everyone" knew Holly. Whether you were from South Carolina, or were a Washington, D.C. fixture, if you were around politics, you knew, and you came to love, Holly Richardson. From Presidents and First Ladies, to Senators and their spouses, to everyday working men and women who would call my office, Holly was beloved at every level of life.

Single-minded. Fiercely independent. Loyal and dedicated. She had the personal qualities that define what President Theodore Roosevelt once called the "courageous life."

But it was not until she was diagnosed with breast cancer less than a year ago, that people came to see just how courageous an individual Holly Richardson actually was.

Holly never wore her illness on her sleeve. She never asked you to feel sorry for her, share her burden, or wallow in her pity. In fact, few people outside of the office even knew Holly was sick. The reason was, of course, that she didn't feel sorry for herself. Holly summoned the courage of a warrior to fight her disease. And with quiet dignity and the help of the Almighty, she fought as bravely as any soldier I have ever known.

Her dedication to work, and to the people of South Carolina—whom she considered her "real bosses"—paled only to her devotion as a wife and a mother. Holly always made time for what was truly important in life. She and her husband Phil together built a loving home and were blessed with two wonderful children. She was an active member of her parish, Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, in Virginia, and managed to make time to be scout helper, soccer Mom and, above all, role model.

Holly's life was truly a gift, which she shared without reservation with everyone she knew and loved. That gift now lives on in all of us—for she inspired our lives, strengthened our spirits, and touched our hearts.

VALUE OF PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS DAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2002

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, last Saturday was National Public Lands Day. It was a time for volunteers in states and communities across the country to give something back to America's public lands. National Public Lands Day is the largest grassroots, volunteer effort mounted on behalf of America's public parks, rivers, lakes, forest, rangelands, and beaches.

This year's National Public Lands Day theme was "Explore America's Backyard," recognizing that many volunteers go to nearby public lands for recreation and to enjoy the outdoors. These volunteers will put in a day of real work on needed projects ranging from trail construction and repairs to habitat restoration to making public lands more accessible for disabled visitors.

This year's signature event was held at Anacostia Park in Washington, D.C. where over 400 volunteers cleared brush, removed trash and debris, planted trees and grasses, and constructed benches and boardwalk trails. These volunteers were joined by key dignitaries: Washington, D.C. Mayor Anthony Williams, the current Miss USA, Shauntay Hinton, National Park Service Director Fran Mainella, Forest

Service Assistant Chief Sally Collins, and Army Corps of Engineers Brigadier General Carl Strock.

The first National Public Lands Day, in 1994, was sponsored by three Federal agencies and attracted 700 volunteers in three sites. This year marks the ninth annual event which involved approximately 70,000 volunteers, who performed over eight million dollar's worth of improvements to our public lands at nearly 500 locations in every state. This effort involved over 19 Federal, State, local, and private partners on sites identified by eight Federal agencies.

I believe National Public Lands Day is an opportunity to build a sense of ownership by Americans—through personal involvement and conservation education.

In recognition of National Public Lands Day and this sense of ownership we should all have for our public lands, I want to spend a few minutes today and reflect on the value of our public lands and on what the future holds for them.

There are around 650 million acres of public lands in the United States. This represents a major portion of our total land mass. However, most of these lands are concentrated in the West, where as much as 82 percent of a state can be composed of Federal land. In fact, 63 percent of my own home State of Idaho is owned by the Federal Government.

This can be beneficial, as our public lands have a lot to offer. For starters, there are numerous resources available on our public lands—from renewable forests to opportunities to raise livestock to oil and minerals beneath the surface—public lands hold a great deal of the resources we all depend on to live the lives we enjoy.

Having resources available on public lands affords us the opportunity for a return on those resources to help fund government services, from schools to roads to national defense, and ease the burden on taxpayers.

Just as important, though, are the recreation opportunities our public lands offer. Every day, people hike and pack into the solitude of wilderness areas, climb rocks, ski, camp, snowmobile, use off-road vehicles, hunt, fish, picnic, boat, swim, and the list goes on. Because the lands are owned by all of us, the opportunity has existed for everyone to use the land within reasonable limits.

However, times are changing. We are in the midst of a slow and methodical attack on our access to public lands. It started with the resources industries. It will not stop there. At the same time some radical groups are fighting to halt all resource management on our public lands, they are working to restrict and, in some cases, eliminate human access to our public lands for recreation.

Yes, we must manage our public lands responsibly, which includes restrictions on some activities in some

areas. What we must not do is unreasonably restrict or eliminate certain activities. Some people like to hike in backcountry areas where they can find peace and solitude while others prefer to ride ATVs into the woods. Some prefer to camp in more developed facilities while others prefer primitive spots. The point is that recreational opportunities on our public lands should be as diverse as the American public's interests.

On the same note, we can use the natural resources we need in an environmentally responsible manner and still have plenty of opportunities to recreate. In fact, recreation, resource, and environmental interests can team together to help each other out. In my own State of Idaho, on the Nez Perce National Forest, representatives of these interests and many others have come together through a stewardship project. These groups are working with the Forest Service to implement a project that works for everyone and addresses all of their needs in some fashion. In order to achieve such success, each group has had to compromise to agree on a prescription that works for everyone. This is just one example of differing interests working together to help each other out and improve the opportunities on our public lands for everyone. We need to see more of this around the country.

Public land management has become embroiled in fights, appeals, and litigation. The result is that the only ones who are winning are those who want to ensure we don't use our public lands. This must stop. Differing interests have to come together and realize that we all have one common goal—use of the land in a responsible manner. We can not continue to make the same mistakes of the past on our public lands.

That being said, I would like each of my colleagues to think about how public lands benefit their state and how they might work to support the new generation that is working to make each day National Public Lands Day.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JOHN STALLWORTH

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the achievements of John Stallworth on the occasion of his recent induction into the Pro Football Hall of Fame on August 4, 2002.

Mr. Stallworth was born on July 15, 1952 in Tuscaloosa, AL. At the age of 5 he was told by doctors that he had polio, later found to be a mis-diagnosis. Mr. Stallworth overcame that hurdle to excel at a number of sports. In high school, he served as captain of his school's football team and went on to play his college ball at Alabama A&M located in Normal, Alabama just outside of Huntsville. While at Alabama A&M, Mr. Stallworth was an All-Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Con-

ference receiver in 1972 and 1973 and became the Bulldogs' all-time leading receiver. He was also the first Alabama A&M player to be selected to participate in the Senior Bowl, college football's premiere all-star game in Mobile.

He was selected by the NFL Pittsburgh Steelers in the fourth round of the 1974 NFL draft, the 82nd player taken that year. I think a few teams around the league kicked themselves later for passing him up when they saw what he could do on the football field. After spending his first year as an understudy, he became a starter in his second season and held that job with the Steelers for the rest of his 14 year, 165-game career. The 6-2, 191 pound receiver teamed first with Lynn Swann and later with Louis Lipps to give the Steelers unusually potent pass-receiving tandems. Stallworth caught 537 passes for 8,723 yards and 63 touchdowns, all Steelers team records. Stallworth won four Super Bowl championships playing in Super Bowls IX, X, XIII, and XIV. He played in six AFC championship games and had 12 touchdowns and 17 consecutive postseason games with at least one reception. Stallworth, who scored the winning touchdown on a 73-yard reception in Super Bowl XIV, holds Super Bowl records for career average per catch—24.4 yards—and single game average, 40.33 yards, in Super Bowl XIV. He was an All-Pro in 1979 and played in four Pro-Bowls. He was voted MVP by his teammates twice: in 1979 and 1984. Terry Bradshaw and Jack Lambert are the only other players who have received that honor two times. Stallworth was named to the Steelers' All-Time Team in 1982 and the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame in 1989.

Never known for excessive celebration or as one who sought individual attention, Hall of Fame Coach Chuck Noll said of Stallworth:

John is a very special person. He is very much a team man and you need that to be successful.

Following his Hall of Fame football career, Mr. Stallworth returned to Huntsville, Alabama completed his MBA from Alabama A&M. Since then, he has achieved great success in the field of business. He is Cofounder, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Madison Research Corporation in Huntsville, Alabama. Under Mr. Stallworth's leadership, the Madison Research Corporation has emerged as one of the premier technology companies in the State of Alabama with 2001 revenues of over \$60 million and a current staff of over 650 people. Some of his company's clients include: the Department of Defense, all the military services, the Department of Energy, NASA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and a number of Fortune 500 companies. As a result of Mr. Stallworth's leadership, Washington Technology Magazine ranked Madison Research Company #11 of the nation's top 25 small, minority-owned technology companies. The company also received