

The government's response was swift and brutal. Armed troops descended upon neighborhoods where opposition members lived and violently beat those suspected of opposing Mugabe. More than 800 individuals were arrested, many of them tortured. According to the most recent reports I have seen, about 150 individuals have now been released, but only after paying an "admission of guilt" penalty of \$3,000 to \$5,000. In order to get out of jail, you have to admit your guilt and pay a huge fine.

Here is Mugabe's justification. He is quoted as saying, "The actions are blatantly illegal in that they are aimed at an unconstitutional removal of the country's head of state." He is essentially saying that by protesting his rule, protestors are committing a crime. And he is arresting and torturing them as a result. The only crime being committed is the continued rule of Robert Mugabe.

Just prior to the first crackdown in March, which followed a similar protest and work stoppage, Mugabe said, and I am quoting, "I am still the Hitler of the time." Let me say that again. He said, "I am still the Hitler of the time." He purposely chose to compare himself to Adolph Hitler, perhaps the most evil leader in the entire 20th century. After that announcement in March, military forces loyal to Mugabe burst into people's homes in pre-dawn raids, raping and beating those suspected of supporting the Movement for Democratic Change, Zimbabwe's opposition party. Torture tactics included rape, electrocution, forced consumption of chemicals and urine, cigarette burning, whipping with steel cable, barbed wire and sustained beatings.

What makes these events truly tragic is that prior to Mugabe's actions, Zimbabwe was not a dilapidated country ready to collapse. On the contrary, it was a leading African nation with a strong economy and infrastructure. Zimbabwe's roads were among the best in Africa, and its agricultural sector was a major exporter. As an example of the rapid decline Zimbabwe faces, their GDP has shrunk from \$9.3 billion in 2001 to only \$5.4 billion today. It has been cut nearly in half in only 2 years.

The latest news reports from Zimbabwe show that Mugabe is now actively imprisoning and torturing leaders of the opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change or MDC. Morgan Tsvangirai, the leader of the MDC, is in prison and charged with treason as are hundreds of party activists. Tsvangirai lost last year's rigged Presidential elections, and has begun legal proceedings against Mugabe because the elections were not conducted properly. I can only hope that Tsvangirai and the MDC survive Mugabe's violent rampage against them.

The White House and the State Department have responded to this crisis, and I hope will continue to work to achieve a change of leadership in

Zimbabwe. President Bush recently imposed sanctions on the Mugabe government. The sanctions, which began on March 7, prohibit any U.S. corporation from making business deals with Zimbabwe and also freeze any assets top Zimbabwean officials in the Mugabe government may have in U.S. banking institutions. The State Department has condemned Mugabe's actions, and taken other appropriate diplomatic action.

The people of Zimbabwe deserve better. They deserve better than a regime that commits violence on its own people. They deserve better than to see their economic infrastructure destroyed by a dictator-on-the-rampage. And they are standing up for themselves by actively demonstrating against this terrible regime. I hope other countries in the region will join with the United States and others in opposing this brutal regime in the hope of bringing new, democratic leadership to power in Zimbabwe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to say some words in tribute to the senior Senator from Texas, one who this week marks her tenth anniversary as a Member of this august body, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison.

Senator HUTCHISON is a wonderful spouse to her husband, Ray; a wonderful mother to her children, Bailey and Houston; an excellent Senator; and a great Texan. I am enormously grateful to be able to work alongside of a woman of her vision, a woman of her energy, and someone who represents the very best of the State of Texas.

After 10 years in the Senate, Senator HUTCHISON has shown herself to be a great leader in so many different ways. She has devoted herself to our national security. She has dedicated herself to preserving our homeland security. She has energetically sought legislation that will create jobs and greater opportunities for all Americans. She has worked hard to improve health care, not just for people in our State, the State of Texas, but for all Americans.

All of us came here from our various States to serve those States, but we also came here to serve this great Nation. Senator HUTCHISON came here, in addition, to make a difference, to work to find solutions to the complex problems of modern society, to attain real and lasting change for the good. She has succeeded in brilliant fashion.

President Ronald Reagan once said:

We have been blessed with the opportunity to stand for something, for liberty and freedom and fairness, and these are things worth fighting for, worth devoting our lives to.

Senator HUTCHISON has devoted her life to these very values. Her life serves as an example to us all, a life of patriotism, responsibility, dedication, and

abundant friendship. She has been a leader in Texas and here in the Senate. It is lives like Senator HUTCHISON's that make me proud to say I am from the great State of Texas, and prouder still to call her my friend.

Senator HUTCHISON, over these last 10 years in the Senate, has made Texas proud as she works hard for all Americans as a woman of great valor. I thank Senator HUTCHISON for her leadership, for her counsel, and for her steadfast service to the great State of Texas and to the United States of America.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I commend my colleague, Senator CORNYN, for his remarks. Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON has distinguished herself over these 10 years. It is very appropriate that her junior colleague bring that to the attention of the Senate. She is a Senator from our second largest State. She has been a pioneer in women's rights and advancement by women. When she began her career, as was true for our colleague from North Carolina, Senator DOLE, not many legal jobs were available to women, much less positions in the Senate.

She has achieved a lot. She is part of our leadership, and I am glad I was here to hear Senator CORNYN's remarks.

I hope both Senators will permit me to comment on the fact that some of the best things in Texas come from Tennessee. A lot of Tennesseans went to Texas in the 1830s. One of Senator HUTCHISON's ancestors was Governor Hall, of Tennessee, just as Sam Houston was Governor of Tennessee before he was Governor and Senator from Texas. So Tennesseans take special pride in 10 years of service by someone we consider, if not our daughter, at least our cousin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I thank my desk mate and member of the freshman class of 2002 in the Senate, LAMAR ALEXANDER, for his comments and his friendship and his great service, not only on behalf of Tennessee but on behalf of the Nation. He did make a very appropriate observation about the connection between the people of the State of Tennessee and Texas. Some have said many of the people who populated Texas were evading their creditors in Tennessee, which is one reason for their going to Texas in the first place, where they believed there would be great opportunity. With a land the size of Texas, with the opportunity to till the soil and take risks and perhaps reap the rewards of that risk, many people came from all over the United States—indeed, the world—to Texas.

One great Tennessean—and I want to just make this comment while Senator ALEXANDER is here—with whom I am proud to connect myself is Sam Houston, who was a distinguished figure in Tennessee before he came to Texas, then served as Governor, President of the Republic, and whose seat in the

U.S. Senate I now hold. When Texas was annexed to the United States of America in 1845, Thomas Jefferson Rusk, a former member of the Texas Supreme Court at that time, and Sam Houston, came to Washington to represent the State of Texas.

So I am proud to have that connection, another connection with the good people of Tennessee and with my friend LAMAR ALEXANDER, and to be connected through that lineage to that seat originally held by a great Tennessean, and we claim him as a great Texan, a great American still, Sam Houston.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, is the Senate in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is in morning business.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

SALLY GOFFINET

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Sally Goffinet is an unsung hero. Like many thousands of Senate staffers, her name is not widely known. There are no news accounts of her 31 years of service to her country. Her quiet professionalism will never be the subject of wide acclaim. But she is a star of the Senate family. Sally is one of the thousands of people stretching back over the history of our Republic to whom the Senate owes a very great debt.

Sally Goffinet was hired in 1972 by one of the greatest Parliamentarians ever to serve the Senate, the late Dr. Floyd Riddick. Sally was the first woman ever to be assigned to that office. She continued to serve the Parliamentarian's office until the spring of this year, at which time she retired. Sally has worked for every Parliamentarian since the office was established, except for the very first Senate Parliamentarian, Mr. Charles Watkins. Charles Watkins was the Parliamentarian when I came to the Senate 45 years ago.

Sally graduated from college with a BA in history. So her interest in the Senate came naturally.

Can you imagine the institutional knowledge and the institutional memory she possesses? She possesses something there.

When I say that, I mean an institutional memory. And not every Senator

has that, an institutional memory. It is acquired after one is here a great while, normally. But it is not normally that every Senator acquires an institutional memory.

Why is that? One has to be interested. A Senator must be interested in the Senate as an institution, its history, its customs, its folklore, its rules, and its precedents. Then one will have an institutional memory.

The institution means something. The institution is always at the center of a Senator's public life, if he or she has an institutional memory.

Can you imagine the institutional memory that Sally possesses? When one works alongside so many Parliamentarians, one acquires a deep, deep exposure to Senate rules and precedents. Senate rules and precedents—how important are they?

Thomas Jefferson in his manual, "Jefferson's Manual," spoke of Speaker Onslow.

I watched television when it was good. There is a good show on most Saturday nights. I get it on Channel 22 in McLean, or I get it on 26 over in McLean. On some evenings, this particular picture, or show, will be on both—possibly on 22 at a given time and a half hour later on Channel 26. This picture is British. Ah, what actors they are. We have few Americans, in my judgment, who are real, honest-to-goodness actors. They are conscious of the fact that they are acting in that show. It comes out at you when you watch it, but not with the British. They just act in a very natural way, and speak—what great English, what grammar. The British have it all over us, for the most part.

On Saturday nights, my wife Erma and I watch "Keeping Up Appearances." It is good, clean comedy. So tune in on "Keeping Up Appearances."

As I talk about Sally, she has seen Members come and go. She has acquired an institutional memory. And such long service in such a position imparts almost a sixth sense about the Senate and about its unique role in our constitutional system.

And as I was about to say, Thomas Jefferson spoke of the Speaker of the British Parliament when he spoke of Mr. Onslow. The reason I got off on this other part about the Saturday evening TV is because there is a person in this comedy show whose name is Onslow. When Jefferson spoke of Onslow, he was speaking of a different Onslow. He was talking of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who said—and Jefferson said it also—that it is more important that there be a rule than what the actual rule says. And he makes a very good point in saying that it is more important that there be a rule than what the rule actually says. Because if there is a rule, there will be order, and a minority will be heard. If there is a rule, there will be order.

And so we are talking now about the Parliamentarians. The Senate has not always had a Parliamentarians. But

Charlie Watkins was the Parliamentarian when I came. That is a long time ago as we measure service in the Senate.

So Sally acquired that deep exposure, that I referred to, to the Senate rules and precedents. And one who is in such a position naturally witnesses the Senate's dynamic change as events occur. History progresses and Members come and go. Such long service in such a position imparts, as I say, almost a sixth sense about the Senate and about its unique role in our constitutional system. Such an individual really can never be replaced.

Today, when so many Members and staffers in our Senate family do not stay very long, I often wonder how we will fare in keeping that sense of the institution alive in future years, that institutional pride, pride in being a Member, an individual who has been selected by the constituents of that particular State, who have gone to the voting booths and cast their votes for a particular individual to serve in this great institution. We must find a way because, year by year, an understanding of the Senate's ultimate role and purpose is slipping away.

We have these pages on the Republican side and the Democratic side, and they are wholesome, fine young people. I talk with every new class that comes in. I get acquainted with them. I talk with them. I tell them stories. I tell them, for example, the story written by that great author, Tolstoy, "How Much Land Does a Man Need?"

I have not talked to this new group yet, but probably the first story I will tell them will be "How Much Land Does a Man Need" by Tolstoy. Then I may tell them that story that great Chataquan speaker told 5,000 times. Russel Conwell, that great Chataquan speaker, told the story "Acres of Diamonds." He said he had told that story 5,000 times. Well, I am going to tell that story to the pages also.

These are great stories, and I look forward to talking with them. In this way, I help to preserve an understanding of what the Senate is all about. We talk about that. We talk about politics and about the Senate so that these young people, when they leave here, will go out and they will spread the word also.

Individuals like Sally Goffinet have helped to keep us true to our course. And, today, I thank Sally for her long years of service, her pleasant and professional demeanor, which I will miss, and her wisdom, born of long experience and deep appreciation for the special place which is the United States Senate.

I send my best to her husband of 31 years, Joe Goffinet, and to her daughter, Sarah. Joe is a special education teacher. Sarah is a graduate of Bowdoin College in Maine, and she is presently working at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. So the Senate's loss is their gain.