

“(6) The increased demand placed upon poison centers to provide emergency information in the event of a terrorist event involving a biological, chemical, or nuclear toxin will dramatically increase call volume.”.

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE OF A NATIONAL TOLL FREE NUMBER.

Section 4 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14803) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“**SEC. 4. MAINTENANCE OF A NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBER.**”;

and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “and \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” after “2004”.

SEC. 4. NATIONWIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN.

Section 5 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14804) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“**SEC. 5. NATIONWIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE POISON CONTROL CENTER UTILIZATION.**”;

and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “and \$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” after “2004”.

SEC. 5. POISON CONTROL CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 6 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14805) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“**SEC. 6. MAINTENANCE OF THE POISON CONTROL CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.**”;

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary shall also use amounts received under this section to—

“(1) develop standardized poison prevention and poison control promotion programs;

“(2) develop standard patient management guidelines for commonly encountered toxic exposures;

“(3) improve and expand the poison control data collection systems;

“(4) improve national toxic exposure surveillance;

“(5) expand the toxicologic expertise within poison control centers; and

“(6) improve the capacity of poison control centers to answer high volumes of calls during times of national crisis”;

(3) by striking subsection (d)(2) and inserting the following:

“(2) RENEWAL.—The Secretary may renew a waiver under paragraph (1).

“(3) LIMITATION.—In no instance may the sum of the number of years for a waiver under paragraph (1) and a renewal under paragraph (2) exceed 5 years. The preceding sentence shall take effect as if enacted on February 25, 2000.”; and

(4) in subsection (h), by inserting “and \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” after “2004”.

SEC. 6. NATIONWIDE TOXICOSURVEILLANCE OF POISON CENTER DATA TO PROMOTE HAZARD DETECTION.

The Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“**SEC. 7. NATIONWIDE TOXICOSURVEILLANCE OF POISON CENTER DATA TO PROMOTE HAZARD DETECTION.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall assist in the implementation and maintenance of continuous national toxicsurveillance of poison control center data to detect new hazards from household products, pharmaceuticals, traditionally abused drugs, and other toxic substances.

“(b) COMPETITIVE GRANT OR CONTRACT FOR SERVICES.—The Secretary may enter into a competitive grant or contract with a university, academic center, or other appropriate professional organization for the collection and analysis of poison center data described in subsection (a) in real time.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.”.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 686), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

A PRODUCTIVE WEEK

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as I mentioned earlier, we have had a productive week. We have moved forward and we have debated and we have amended the prescription drug Medicare bill. We have discussed such issues as asset testing, generic drugs, and appropriate premiums. Yesterday we discussed drug reimportation and the issue surrounding pharmacies and mail order prescriptions. We have made good progress over the last 5 days on this legislation. I want to express my sincere appreciation to my colleagues for their attention and for their very diligent participation. If we look back over the last several days, we see some other things we have been able to accomplish at the same time we have been on this bill.

Indeed, the Senate has had H.R. 389, which will help increase public access to defibrillation in schools. We passed a series of bills reported by Chairman DOMENICI and the Energy Committee relating to historic sites and trails to watershed studies and to recreation areas. We passed S. 1276, which strengthens the AmeriCorps program and allows our national volunteer program to be more efficient.

This week we were able to adopt a conference report to accompany S. 342, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act. This bill will assist in the dissemination of information of child abuse programs and the availability of psychological services for child victims.

The Senate also agreed to conference with the House on the child tax credit legislation, allowing that bill to move forward and differences between this body and the House to be worked out.

Lastly—this reminds me that on tomorrow, summer begins officially—with the approach of summer, I would be remiss if I did not mention that the Senate passed S. 1015, the Mosquito Abatement for Safety and Health Act. This legislation authorizes grants for

mosquito control programs to prevent mosquito-borne diseases.

This morning—again, I have great delight because it was on behalf and at the instigation of and with the leadership of my colleague from the great State of Tennessee, Senator ALEXANDER, who brought forth the bill—the American History and Civics Education Act passed unanimously on a rollcall vote.

Next week we will resume the prescription drug/Medicare bill, and hopefully we will pass that—not hopefully, I am confident we will pass that bill prior to the beginning of the July 4 recess.

I thank all of my colleagues.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23, 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 2 p.m., Monday, June 23. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of S. 1, the prescription drug benefits/Medicare bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, on Monday the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1, the prescription drug benefits bill. Several Senators have indicated they will be available during Monday's session to offer amendments. As of now, we have 14 pending amendments that are being reviewed. On Monday, we will continue to process amendments and hopefully begin the scheduling of votes on those amendments that have been offered. Our next rollcall vote will begin at approximately 5:30 p.m. on Monday. I anticipate the vote will be in relation to an amendment to the prescription drug benefits bill. As always, we will notify Members once that vote is scheduled.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator BYRD for up to 60 minutes.

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

The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished majority leader for his courtesy in arranging for me to speak briefly. When I say “briefly,” that means perhaps an hour.

Mr. FRIST. If the Senator from West Virginia will yield.

Mr. BYRD. Yes, I yield.

Mr. FRIST. People are going to begin saying the same thing about me, that laughter coming as we are here on Friday afternoon. I say I am going to speak briefly, and I go on for 45 minutes. I have a feeling I am following in Senator BYRD's footsteps.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the majority leader.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR RUSSELL B. LONG

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Cicero was asked which of Demosthenes' speeches he most admired. Cicero's answer was: The longest. By the way, Demosthenes committed suicide. He carried some poison in a bracelet and he committed suicide. While I admire Demosthenes, I do not hope to follow his course in that regard.

The greatest oration that was ever delivered was the Oration on the Crown by Demosthenes. In that oration, he asked the question: Who deceives the State? He answered his own question. He who does not speak what he thinks.

God, give us men!

A time like this demands strong minds,
great hearts, true faith, and ready hands.
Men whom the lusts of office do not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie.
Men who can stand before the demagogue
And brave his treacherous flatteries without
winking.

Tall men, sun-crowned;
Who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking.
For while the rabble with its thumbworn
creeds,

It's large professions and its little deeds,
mingles in selfish strife,

Lo! Freedom weeps!

Wrong rules the land and waiting justice
sleeps.

God, give us men.

Men who serve not for selfish booty;
But real men, courageous, who flinch not at
duty.

Men of dependable character;
Men of sterling worth;
Then wrongs will be redressed, and right will
rule the earth.

God, give us Men!

Mr. President, those lines by J. G. Holland call my reflections to a man who served in the Senate with me a good many years ago. For 38 years, Russell B. Long was a giant among the giants of the U.S. Senate. Although not a large man, his mere presence on the Senate floor was overpowering. His accomplishments were enormous, and I am confident in saying that his legacy will prove to be long lasting. He was a Senator's Senator.

He sat here in this row of seats where I now stand. Mr. Mansfield sat in the chair at the desk just in front of me. The greatest Senator of all, in my public career, was another Southerner whose name was Richard Brevard Russell, and he sat at the seat which I now

have the honor to fill. At the desk behind me was Russell B. Long.

He was a man of powerful intellect. He was a walking history blessed with common sense and a sharp, clear mind. He could keep one entertained for hours with his down-home stories, his folksy humor, and memories of his remarkable and controversial family.

His father, Huey P. Long, was called the Kingfish in Louisiana. His father was the legendary populist Governor and Senator from Louisiana, Huey Long. Russell's self-effacing mother, Rose, who Russell Long said was the "nearest thing I knew to an angel"—now that is putting it right. "The nearest thing I knew to an angel." That was Russell Long's way of referring to his mother.

His mother served briefly in the U.S. Senate following the assassination of her husband. So here you have the husband, the wife, and the son all serving in the U.S. Senate at different times, of course.

Born in Shreveport, LA, in 1918, Russell B. Long received his undergraduate and law degrees from Louisiana State University. He served as a naval officer during World War II and practiced law after the war.

On November 2, 1948, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. I was in the West Virginia House of Delegates at that time. So Russell Long was elected to the U.S. Senate 1 day before his 30th birthday, making him the sixth person to be elected to the Senate under the age of 30. When he retired from the Senate in 1986, he had served longer than all but three other Senators in history at that time.

His love for this institution and his respect for this institution's traditions were always evident. He opposed television coverage in the U.S. Senate. He and I were both together in feeling that way about it at that particular time. We both opposed television coverage in the Senate at that point.

He opposed the efforts to limit Senate filibusters. I opposed them with him. I joined in filibusters with him. And I today oppose efforts to eliminate the filibuster in the U.S. Senate, and I always will oppose those efforts.

He did so, meaning he opposed the elimination of the filibuster and any efforts to eliminate it, because he cared so much about preserving the unique role of the U.S. Senate in American Government and American society.

During his tenure in the Senate, Russell Long served on a number of important committees, including the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, the Banking and Currency Committee, and the Armed Services Committee.

In 1965, his Democratic colleagues elected him—and I was here at that time to cast my vote for him—to serve as the Senate Democratic whip, the post he held until 1969. I was the secretary of the Democratic conference at that particular time, and I believe I sat on the back row over here.

It was on January 10, 1966, that another legend was born, and that was the day that Senator Long became chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a position he held for 15 years, the longest continuous service in the history of that committee. As chairman of this powerful Senate committee, Senator Long displayed such a command of the subject matter and demonstrated such skillful management abilities that during floor debates Senators would line up at his desk seeking his encyclopedic memory and knowledge about complicated tax provisions. In fact, on most of the landmark tax and trade legislation during that time one can see the imprint of this remarkable Senator, Russell Long.

His was a powerful voice on health care finance and Social Security. His genius fathered ESOP, the employee stock ownership plan concept, which enabled the workers and management at Weirton Steel in Weirton, WV, to keep the plant from closing in 1982. Russell Long went with me, and with the late Senator Jennings Randolph, my colleague at the time, to Weirton Steel and talked with the employers and employees, the people, the citizens, about the ESOP plan. That plan was applied and it preserved the jobs of 8,500 employees.

Russell Long's legislative achievements included the 1972 and 1976 Federal revenue sharing laws and the 1969 and 1976 tax reform laws. I wish he were here today. Indeed, his work on the Nation's tax laws continued throughout his years in the Senate. In 1986, his last year in this Chamber, he helped to write a major simplification of income tax law.

President Jimmy Carter liked to say that he was elected President and came to Washington to run the country but that when he got here, he discovered that Russell Long was already running it.

Senator Long's colleague from Louisiana at that time, Senator Bennett Johnson, used to point out that President Carter was probably exaggerating but not by much.

Russell Long's success as a Senator is largely attributable to his skills as a debater and speaker, and his skills as a technician and craftsman in the writing of tax laws. These are skills which he likely inherited from his dynamic father. Those skills included his formidable ability as one of the Senate's best negotiators.

President John F. Kennedy once told him:

You traded me a biscuit for a barrel of flour and I didn't even get a biscuit.

Following the Republican landslide of 1980 in which Ronald Reagan was elected President and the Republican Party gained the majority in the Senate, Senator Howard Baker, who had become the new Senate majority leader, telephoned Senator Robert Dole to congratulate Senator Dole on his new role as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. The story goes that Senator Dole responded: