

they decided to make that responsibility a shared function of the President and the Senate, through the "advice and consent" mechanism.

There is nothing "novel" or extra-constitutional about Presidents consulting in advance with the Senate before nominating a person to a lifetime position on the Supreme Court. George Washington wanted the Senate to be his own "privy council" and refused to do so, but for the past century many Presidents have taken the opposite course. They have decided not only that such consultation was fully consistent with the Framers' system of checks and balances, but also that their concern for achieving a consensus in the selection of strong and independent Justices could be best achieved by consulting in advance with the Senate.

Presidents who did so often achieved broad Senate and national support for their nominees, avoided divisive and unnecessary battles, and prevented embarrassing rejections of their selections.

President Theodore Roosevelt frequently consulted with Senators before making Supreme Court nominations, including the 1902 nomination of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who was confirmed the day he was nominated.

In 1932, President Herbert Hoover presented his list of possible nominees to Senator William Borah, a fellow Republican. Benjamin Cardozo, a Democrat, was at the bottom of the President's list, but Senator Borah persuaded the President to nominate Cardozo, who was confirmed nine days after his nomination was sent to the Senate.

President Franklin Roosevelt also shred his list of potential nominees with Senator Borah in advance. Senator Borah expressed his enthusiastic support for William O. Douglas, who was quickly confirmed by a vote of 62-4.

In 1975 President Gerald Ford shared his list of 11 prospective nominees with both the Senate and the American Bar Association. Although there was support for others on the list, his choice, John Paul Stevens, was confirmed in three weeks by a vote of 98-0.

President Bill Clinton consulted with Senators from both parties on each of his two Supreme Court nominees. Senator Dole, Senator HATCH, and others advised him that his favored candidate would be controversial, and supported the nomination of Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Later, Senators from both parties, including Senator HATCH, recommended Stephen Breyer. Both Ginsburg and Breyer were quickly and overwhelmingly confirmed.

Nominations which generated the most controversy were those which had little or no consultation with the Senate, or where the President ignored advice of the Senate.

President Richard Nixon sought little or no direct advice from Senators who were not friends and supporters of

his prospective nominees. He suffered two consecutive defeats, and the opponents included members and party leaders of the President's own party.

President Ronald Reagan's Chief of Staff, former Senator Howard Baker, consulted with leading Senate Democrats, and received strong advice that Robert Bork would have substantial opposition. Bork was nominated nevertheless, and was defeated by a vote of 58-42.

There is no down-side to serious consultation with the Senate. If a well-known prospective nominee has significant bipartisan support, the President will know in advance that he is likely to achieve prompt confirmation of the nominee, without a divisive debate in the Senate that would also be divisive for the country. The selection of a Supreme Court Justice with broad national support would help bring the country together at a time when we are facing many difficult challenges, and I hope very much that the Members of the Senate can work closely with the President and with one another to achieve that goal.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF STROM THURMOND

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, last night with the passing of our revered colleague, Senator Strom Thurmond, I indicated I would have a longer recount of his work. The Nation has lost one of its most distinguished and longest-serving public servants, my State has lost its greatest living legend, and I would like to add to my comments.

By any measure, Senator Thurmond ranks as a giant of modern American politics. Few people in recent memory have had greater influence on the shape and substance of American politics, and few elected officials have shown themselves more devoted to serving the people of their State and nation. There was no more hard-working politician in America than Senator Thurmond. Right up to the day he retired from the Senate, he remained devoted to his constituents.

Of course, any discussion of Senator Thurmond's political and legislative legacy ultimately turns to a discussion of Senator Thurmond the man. He was one of the most amazing men anyone in this Chamber ever has met. He was what we attorneys call "sui generis." When God made Strom, He broke the mold for sure. Merely listing all of Senator Thurmond's "firsts" conveys the prodigious energies and talents of the man.

In 1929, he began his political career by becoming the youngest person ever elected Superintendent of Education in Edgefield County, South Carolina. He entered state-wide politics in 1933, when he was elected to the State Senate. As a South Carolina Senator, he was known for his devotion to improving public education and promoting opportunities for the people of my State.

His concern for the common man motivated many of his legislative efforts, such as writing the act that raised workers' compensation benefits and sponsoring South Carolina's first Rural Electrification Act. Although these efforts may seem far removed from our concerns today, they were crucial to my State at the time.

He left the Senate in 1938 to become Judge Thurmond. Continuing his lifelong love affair with politics and public service, he served as a South Carolina Circuit Judge until the United States entered the Second World War in 1941. Then Judge Thurmond took off his robe and volunteered for active duty. He enlisted despite the fact that, as a 39-year-old Circuit Judge, he was exempt from military service.

He fought in five battles in 4 years, and on D-Day, he rode a glider into Normandy with the 82nd Airborne. For his wartime service, Senator Thurmond was awarded 18 decorations, including the Purple Heart, Bronze Star for Valor, and Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster. He remained in the Army Reserves after the War and was made Major General in 1959.

After the war, he came home and ran for Governor. He was elected in 1947, and his administration was known for its progressive policies on education and infrastructure. During his tenure, 60,000 new jobs were created in the private sector, teacher pay was boosted to unprecedented levels, and the State Farmers' Market was begun. These initiatives helped start South Carolina on the road to a dynamic, modern economy.

In 1948, Governor Thurmond ran for President on the States' Rights ticket. In 1954, he became the first person ever elected to the Senate as a write-in candidate. That election established him as a force in national politics and a giant in South Carolina.

He was reelected to the Senate eight times, more than any Senator. When he left in January, he was the oldest and longest-serving Senator in U.S. history. He served as chairman of two powerful committees: Judiciary and Armed Services. In those capacities, he played an important role in keeping our national defense strong and ensuring the quality of our Federal judiciary.

He took controversial stands on civil rights and other divisive issues, but over time he changed and ended up garnering the support of many of those whom he opposed. He will go down in history for his devotion to his constituents.

Senator Thurmond also changed the course of politics in the South. His conversion to the Republican party in 1964 heralded a new age in party affiliation in the South and led the way for the region's transformation from a one-party, Democratic stronghold.

Senator Thurmond is gone, but his legacy will live on for many lifetimes. The people of South Carolina loved him as they have loved no other politician.

Today his loss is mourned across my state, by Democrats and Republicans alike. Those of us who have the privilege of serving in the Senate lament the loss of an admired colleague whose influence on this institution will stand for generations.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I want to take a minute to say a few words in honor of Strom Thurmond, our friend and former colleague, who has passed away.

From the moment Strom Thurmond set foot in this Chamber in 1954, he has been setting records. He was the only person ever elected to the U.S. Senate on a write-in-vote. He set the record for the longest speech on the Senate floor, clocked at an astounding 24 hours and 18 minutes. He was the longest-serving Senator in the history of the U.S. Senate. He was also the oldest serving Senator. Many of my colleagues will recall the momentous occasion in September of 1998 when he cast his 15,000th vote in the Senate. With these and so many other accomplishments over the years, he has appropriately been referred to as "an institution within an institution."

In 1902, the year Strom Thurmond was born, life expectancy was 51 years—and today it is 77 years. Strom continued to prove that, by any measure, he was anything but average.

He was so much in his life. To provide some context, let me point out that during his lifetime, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaii gained Statehood, and 11 amendments were added to the Constitution. The technological advancements he witnessed, from the automobile to the airplane to the Internet, literally spanned a century of progress. Conveniences we have come to take for granted today were not always part of Strom Thurmond's world. Perhaps this explains why, during Judiciary Committee hearings, he was often heard asking witnesses who were too far away from the microphone to "please speak into the machine."

The story of his remarkable political career truly could fill several volumes. It began with a win in 1928 for the Edgefield County Superintendent of Schools. Eighteen years later, he was Governor of South Carolina. Strom was even a Presidential candidate in 1948, running on the "Dixiecrat" ticket against Democrat Harry Truman.

I must admit that he came a long way in his political career, given that he originally came to the Senate as a Democrat. I was happy to say that wisdom came within a few short years when Strom saw the light and joined the Republican Party.

When I first arrived in the Senate in January of 1977, he was my mentor. As my senior on the Judiciary Committee, it was Strom Thurmond who helped me find my way and learn how the committee functioned. He was not only a respected colleague, but a personal friend.

During his tenure as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Strom Thur-

mond left an indelible mark on the committee and the laws that came through it. He became known and respected for many fine qualities and positions—his devotion to the Constitution, his toughness on crime, his sense of fairness.

He was famous for his incredible grip. Many of us in this Chamber had the experience of Strom Thurmond holding our arm tightly as he explained a viewpoint and asked for our support. I might add that this proved to be a very effective approach.

Strom was also known to have a kind word or greeting for everyone who came his way, and for being extremely good to his staff. Despite his power and influence, he never forgot the importance of small acts of kindness. For example, whenever he ate in the Senate Dining Room, he grabbed two fistfuls of candy. When he returned to the floor of the Senate, he handed the candy out to the Senate Pages. Unfortunately, it was usually melted into a kaleidoscope of sugar by then! I have a feeling that the Pages preferred it when Strom took them out for ice cream.

Strom Thurmond was truly a legend—someone to whom the people of South Carolina owe an enormous debt of gratitude for all his years of service. Clearly, the people of South Carolina recognize the sacrifices he made and are grateful for all he did for them. In fact, you cannot mention the name Strom Thurmond in South Carolina without the audience bursting into spontaneous applause. He truly was an American political icon.

Abraham Lincoln once said that "The better part of one's life consists of friendships." With a friend like Strom Thurmond, this sentiment couldn't be more true. I am a great admirer of Strom Thurmond, and I am proud to have called him my friend.

One final note about Strom Thurmond: He was a great patriot. A decorated veteran of World War II who fought at Normandy on D-Day, Strom Thurmond loved this country. Let me close by saying that this country loved him, too.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, this is a sad day for the family of our late and beloved colleague, Strom Thurmond. I want to begin my remarks by extending my and Barbara's heartfelt condolences to all of them for their great loss. It is also, though, a day for all Americans, and most especially those of us in the Senate community, to remember a man who spent a lifetime—in fact more than the average lifetime—in dedicated public service to this nation.

When I joined the Armed Services Committee in 1979, Senator Thurmond had already served on the committee for 20 years. I knew of him as a passionate and effective advocate for a strong national defense even before I joined the committee. In the 24 years that we served on the committee together, I came to appreciate even more his commitment to the welfare of the

men and women who serve and who have served in our nation's military, as well as their families.

One of the reasons Senator Thurmond was such an effective leader on national security issues is that he spoke from his heart and from personal experience. He served his country in uniform for 36 years. He was commissioned in the Army Reserve even before he began his remarkable career in politics. He retired as a Major General in the Army Reserves.

In June 1944, Lt. Col. Strom Thurmond landed behind German lines in a glider with the rest of the 82d Airborne Division as part of the D-Day invasion. He truly was a member of what Tom Brokaw called "the greatest generation."

During Senator Thurmond's long tenure on the Armed Services Committee, our Armed Forces faced challenge after challenge in Western Europe, Vietnam, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Balkans, and Afghanistan. Through it all, Senator Thurmond was unwavering in his support for our men and women in uniform. His steadfast commitment to our national defense was a rock upon which they and we could all depend. He never stopped working to ensure that our military is always ready to answer the call whenever and wherever needed.

Senator Thurmond served as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee in the 104th and 105th Congresses. I had the honor and pleasure to serve as his ranking member in 1997 and 1998. I know from personal experience how seriously Senator Thurmond treated his duties as chairman and how hard he worked to be fair and evenhanded with every member of the committee. Our former colleague and chairman, Senator Sam Nunn, was right when he said that there was not a single national security issue facing this country that has been or could be solved by one political party. That legacy of bipartisanship on the Armed Services Committee was continued under the chairmanship of Strom Thurmond. I am sure that I speak for all of our colleagues in saying just how much we appreciate not only the commitment that Senator Thurmond brought to his duties as chairman, but also his lifelong dedication to the defense of our Nation and to the welfare of those who defend us.

In my 24 years of service with Strom Thurmond, I never knew him to be anything other than unfailingly optimistic, always courteous, and ever-thoughtful of his Senate colleagues and their families. I cannot say how many times he gave me and all my colleagues advice on exercise, on diet, and on taking care of ourselves and our families in general. I wish I had followed his advice more often because it was always given out of his true concern as a friend. Strom himself was a marvelous specimen of physical fitness. One need only receive a handshake or a shoulder slap from Strom Thurmond to fully appreciate his strength and stamina.

Sadly Strom Thurmond has left this Earth and we will always miss him. I hope his family takes comfort in knowing, though, that he leaves an example of dedicated public service that will stand as an inspiration for generations to come.

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, we are deeply saddened by the death of our former colleague, Strom Thurmond. He was a beloved friend, always gracious, and affectionate.

His service in the Senate was distinctive not only because he served so many years but because of his love for his job and his dedication to serving the interests of the people of South Carolina.

He was determined to make his influence felt in the committees and on the floor. He took an active part in the debates even on the most controversial issues.

His 24 hour speech on the Civil Rights Act was a record-setting event. He also was a fervent and effective supporter of our military forces and the veterans who had risked their lives in military service to our Nation.

I will always count it as one of my richest blessings that I got to know Strom Thurmond and the members of his family. My hope is that Nancy and their children will be comforted by the warmth and sincerity of the esteem and affection in which the Thurmond family will always be held by their many close friends in the Senate family.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to my colleague and dear friend, Senator Strom Thurmond, who passed away last night at the age of 100.

A few months ago, as he was about to retire from the United States Senate, I said on this floor that I could not even begin to imagine the Senate without Senator Thurmond. And since he left this Chamber, I can't tell you how many times, during a vote, when the clerk would reach the lower half of the alphabet, I've looked up from wherever I was on the floor—expecting to see the man who was, for so long, South Carolina's senior Senator.

He was truly an institution within this Chamber—a ranking Member, a committee chairman, a President pro tempore, and the first ever President pro tempore emeritus. He cast over 15,000 votes. His service spanned the terms of 10 U.S. Presidents. And he was directly involved in the confirmation hearings of all nine current Supreme Court Justices.

Strom Thurmond's life was one devoted to public service. He was a teacher, a school superintendent, a State Senator, a judge, a war hero, Governor, and, of course, a Senator for nearly 50 years.

At each step in his life, Strom Thurmond was searching for ways to serve his country. As a circuit judge in South Carolina, he took a leave of absence to volunteer to parachute behind enemy lines during the D-Day invasion

at Normandy. For his valor in World War II, he received the Purple Heart, five Battle Stars for Bravery and numerous other decorations. And shortly after the war ended, he was elected Governor of South Carolina, an office he held for 4 years.

But there is no doubt that when his constituents remember Strom Thurmond, their thoughts will immediately turn to his years as their Senator. He served them in this body for over one-fifth of our Nation's history. For many South Carolinians, when he retired earlier this year, he was the only senior Senator they had ever known.

Strom Thurmond did not merely serve in the Senate; he did so, even during his final years, with unparalleled vigor. His commitment to the people of South Carolina was legendary—whether it was helping an elderly constituent get a Social Security check, or ensuring that the widow of a law enforcement officer could keep her husband's badge, Strom Thurmond never forgot the people who sent him to Washington.

And the dozens of schools, buildings, parks, and streets in South Carolina that bear his name today show that they never forgot him either.

I served with Strom Thurmond for 22 years in the Senate, and my father served with him for 12—that's 34 years in which a Dodd served in this body with Senator Thurmond. Both of us certainly had our share of disagreements with him. But those disagreements always came in the spirit of respect, thoughtfulness, and collegiality that are hallmarks of the Senate. And Strom Thurmond truly embodied those qualities.

To the Dodd family, though, Strom Thurmond was more than just a colleague—he was a true and loyal friend. We will never forget the loyalty and friendship he showed us even during some trying and difficult times.

It is impossible to look back at the years of Strom Thurmond's life without being amazed. He lived through the invention of the Model T Ford and the creation of the Internet. As a child, he read newspaper accounts of battles that were fought with bayonets in the trenches of Europe. And in his later years, he watched satellite television reports of conflicts won with smart bombs and laser technology. He experienced the Great Depression of the 1930s and the technology bubble of the 1990s.

And as America matured and changed during his lifetime, Strom Thurmond grew, as well.

Senator Thurmond didn't just live through a century of history. He was intimately involved in it. In each step that America took, Strom Thurmond was there. In that respect, and in so many others, Strom Thurmond was a truly unique and rare individual.

I offer my condolences to the entire family of Strom Thurmond. We will miss him very much.

Mr. CRAIG. Madam President, a constant of the universe has changed.

Strom Thurmond is no longer with us. We mourn because this world is poorer for his passing, but we also know he smiles down upon us from a better, happier place.

True to the creed taught him by his father, Strom always gave of himself, to his family, his beloved state of South Carolina, and to his country. He understood that the essence of leading is serving.

Strom changed his times and changed with his times. Born during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, he retired a thoroughly modern Senator.

He wanted to be history's first 100-year-old Senator. Through faith and force of will, he made it. Even more happily, he wanted to see the birth of his first grandchild, and he did, just recently.

Like many great persons, Strom combined changeless values with an amazing ability to adapt in a changing world. In turns, he was a liberal and a conservative; a Democrat, Independent, and Republican; a famous bachelor, widower, husband, father, and now grandfather. He came to the Senate from what they call the "Old South," but when I came to Congress, I saw in Strom a Senator committed to equal opportunity and inclusiveness. He was young at heart, had a sense of fun and adventure, and was always open to new ideas. This is the way Strom should be remembered, as an example of how the human spirit can grow and mature gracefully.

Yet, for all the changes, Strom's constituents were reassured by a sense of his being changeless. What never changed was a foundation of timeless values. He was devoted to faith, family, patriotism, integrity, public service, hard work, and compassion for everyday people.

Only in recent years, did Strom and I discover from a genealogy website that we were distant cousins. After that, we enjoyed greeting each other with, "Hi, Cousin!"

Today, I say, "Farewell for now, Cousin. Your life has honored and inspired your family, friends, and Nation."

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAN PEDRO HIGH SCHOOL

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to reflect on the proud history of San Pedro High School, which is celebrating its centennial this year. The school has grown considerably since 1904, when the San Pedro community honored its first graduating class at a ceremony at the town hall building. Maude Wayne was the only member of that class, and also served as student body president for the school's other 22 students.

When San Pedro High School first opened, students were taught in a single room on the second floor of 16th