

It was, as I said, a remarkable experience to listen to JOHN MCCAIN. He is a man of integrity. To show his humility, if you look at his biography on his Web site, it is four very short paragraphs. He doesn't talk about most of the things he has accomplished in life. You have to read on, not on his Web site, because he is a man of some humility.

MCCAIN and FEINGOLD are a lot alike. They both have tenacity, perseverance. They both cause the Senate and myself, someone who is trying to move legislation along, a bit of heartburn on occasion. I have sometimes asked myself about these two guys—oh, why are they doing this? They are doing what they do, even though there is some short-term pain for me and others who are trying to move legislation on the floor, because they feel strongly about different issues.

There are times when I am anxious and concerned about the issue they raise, but I never ever question why they do it. I know why they do it. I work as much as I can to understand that these two watchdogs work together on a number of issues, and they also work separately. They have different interests in life.

I couldn't let any more time go by without talking about how important it is for the body politic to have passed McCain-Feingold and how important it is to the country that the Supreme Court of the United States upheld that law nearly as we had written it. It has changed our lives, but I think for the better. Even though some people are upset it passed, I am very glad, and it would never have happened but for the perseverance of these two men. It will renew the vitality of our political system and restore our faith in Government. It could not have happened but for these two fine Senators about whom the States of Wisconsin and Arizona should feel proud.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORNYN). WITHOUT OBJECTION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 2260

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to discuss amendment No. 2260, which has been filed. At a later point in my presentation, I will ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside. But I first want to talk about the amendment and about the plight of US Airways, a very important constituent for a Pennsylvania Senator, and a very important airline for the United States on domestic and foreign travel.

There is a long history of the problems which US Airways has faced, arising really out of the problems of 9/11,

when the airline industry generally has been subjected to great problems because of the reduction of airline passengers.

US Airways has been in the throes of reorganization, in bankruptcy proceedings. They have had difficulties obtaining a loan going back to December of 2002, when there was a critical point.

At the request of US Airlines, requests were made by me to Labor Secretary Chao, then-Treasury Secretary O'Neill, and Commerce Secretary Evans to strongly encourage the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to accept US Airways' pilot pension plan proposal. Ultimately, the PBGC declined to do so.

Then on January 9, 2003, Senator SANTORUM and I introduced S. 119 on behalf of the Air Line Pilots Association with the aim to protect their pension by allowing US Airways to terminate and then restore their pension plans. The resolution of the pension liability situation is to the completion of US Airway's plan of reorganization by the Air Transportation Safety Board.

Then on January 14, I chaired a hearing of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee on the pension plans regarding US Airways because it dealt with the labor issue. What we have sought to do here is to have a longer period of time than the 5 years which US Airways had to fund the program. We have asked for flexibility of up to 30 years—not necessarily 30 years but up to 30 years.

Had the 2-year relief or deficit reduction been in effect when US Airways faced the issues relating to its pension plan, there was the distinct possibility, perhaps likelihood, that US Airways would not have been in the throes which it is in today. US Airways has since added to the pilots' defined contribution plan, and the pilots would be very pleased to see the funding there offset the obligation which US Airways would have if amendment No. 2260 were to be adopted. That is a brief statement as to the status of the matter.

There was a unanimous consent agreement entered into on December 9 of last year which limits the first-degree amendments which are available. It was only last week that the US Airways pilots came to my office, to me, to ask that we introduce this amendment. Procedurally, the only way at this stage that it can be done is as a second-degree amendment.

I have inquired of the Parliamentarian as to whether 2260 would be germane as a second-degree amendment, and I have been advised that that is under consideration now and no final decision has been made. I thought it useful this afternoon to take the floor and go through the explanation, which I have.

I thank the assistant majority leader for the Democrats, the Senator from Nevada, for coming to the floor so that he would be present to hear what I have had to say.

I now ask unanimous consent that the pending second-degree amendment be set aside so that this second-degree amendment may be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant minority leader.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, the Parliamentarians have not had an opportunity to study this in detail. Therefore, they are not at this time ready to rule on whether or not this amendment is in order. A number of people have called our cloakroom, recognizing that as soon as the Parliamentarian makes a decision, that will answer the question itself. Based upon that, on behalf of a number of other Senators, I object to setting this amendment aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I understand the situation as stated by the Senator from Nevada. I understand there are other Senators who represent States which have other airlines, and it is a tough competitive line out there. So having made the explanation, I shall await the judgment of the Parliamentarian. When the current second-degree amendment is disposed of, I will then be in a position to offer this second-degree amendment.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. HIRAM C. POLK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a world-renowned surgeon, inspiring educator, and fellow Louisvillian, Dr. Hiram C. Polk.

While most of us are sleeping in the early morning hours, Dr. Polk is already hard at work, making rounds and advising residents. Since 1971, he has served as the chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Louisville.

Hiram attended Millsaps College in his home State of Mississippi. As a favor to his chemistry professor, Hiram applied to Harvard Medical School. Since he wouldn't go to Massachusetts for a candidate-screening interview, Hiram received a visit from the late Arthur Guyton, M.D., Ph.D. Dr.

Guyton, widely regarded as the world's leading physiologist, discussed the future with Hiram and then offered him a scholarship to Harvard Medical School. While Hiram eventually accepted the scholarship, he dropped out of the program three times because of his aversion to the more tedious demands of the field. He graduated from Harvard in 1960 and began residency at Washington University in St. Louis where he was greatly influenced by one of his instructors, Carl Moyer, M.D. Inspired by Dr. Moyer, Hiram began to consider teaching. His love for intellectual stimulation and talent for surgery made academia a natural conclusion for Hiram.

Under Hiram's leadership in the Department of Surgery at the University of Louisville, the number of staff has grown from 5 to 70 and the department now receives \$1.2 million in annual grants from the National Institutes of Health. He's trained almost 230 general surgeons, more than any other surgery chair and America. He is an inspiration to his residents, colleagues, and patients.

Hiram is also a leader in research. He's considered a world authority in surgical wound infections and has done landmark research regarding the use of perioperative antibiotics. Hiram is also an accomplished author with nearly 400 papers and journal articles, 152 textbook chapters, and 11 books to his name.

Hiram is a dedicated and talented surgeon who has brought the University of Louisville's Department of Surgery to national recognition. He receives the highest praise from his residents, colleagues, and patients. I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Hiram for his dedication to medical excellence.

#### TRIBUTE TO JACK KAIN

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Jack Kain, a successful Kentucky businessman and dedicated community member. For the past 50 years, Jack has built an award-winning car dealership empire in central Kentucky that generates more than \$20 million in gross annual sales.

What originally started out as a way to avoid milking cows has become a fifty-year passion for Jack Kain. In 1947, while a pre-law student at the University of Kentucky, Jack first delved into the world of car sales with the hopes of escaping work on the family dairy farm. For the next three years, he sold vehicles at the Harry Aldridge and Shug Glenn dealerships. He joined the Air Force in 1950 and served in Korea as a second lieutenant. Following his tour of duty, Jack returned to Kentucky with his late wife Kathy Webb and their daughter Becky. With some financial support from his father, Jack returned to car sales with the purchase of a DeSoto/Plymouth dealership in Frankfort. In 1960, he started selling Fords. While there have been

some bumps on his road to success, Jack has continued to expand his dealership, which now employs 50 people, including four of his nine children.

Jack's business has received the Ford Motor Co. President's Award, a selective accolade bestowed upon dealerships with superb customer service. Less than one percent of the 5,000 Ford dealers nationwide receive this award. Stephen Lyons, the president of the Ford Division of the Ford Motor Company hails Jack as a "master of customer service" and a "legend." Jack's dedication to customer satisfaction is illustrated in his frequent interaction with those who enter his dealership where he welcomes and thanks every customer. Whether he's helping Kentucky Governor Ernie Fletcher, Frankfort Mayor Bill May, or a lesser-known inhabitant of Woodford County, Jack treats all his customers with respect.

Jack, who has nine children, twenty-one grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren, also stays active in the community. He has been a member of the Greater Lexington and the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, president of the Woodford County Chamber and he has served as director of St. Joseph Hospital. For the next couple of years, however, Jack will be spending more time outside the commonwealth with his new position as vice chairman and soon will serve as chairman of the National Automobile Dealers Association. He's the first Kentucky dealer to be elected to these posts and will lobby on behalf of dealers in Washington, DC and in Detroit.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Jack Kain on his 50 years of business success and his excellent record of customer service.

#### WILLIAM T. YOUNG TRIBUTE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of a prominent Kentuckian, successful businessman, and devoted philanthropist, William T. Young. I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my condolences to his two children, William T. Young, Jr. and Lucy Young Hamilton, and to all of those who knew and loved him.

Mr. Young graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1939, receiving a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering. After graduation, he went on to serve in the U.S. Army during World War II, returning home to Lexington as a major. In 1946 Mr. Young married Lucy Maddox, and later had two children.

After he married Lucy, Mr. Young decided to make his longtime entrepreneurial dreams a reality by starting Big Top Peanut Butter, which he sold in 1955 to Proctor and Gamble who later renamed it Jif. In 1958 he opened a moving and storage company, W.T. Young Storage Co., and started Lexington Cartage, a shipping operation. Mr. Young was also appointed to the board of Kentucky Fried Chicken at

this time and to the Royal Crown Co. Board, which he became chairman of in 1966.

Mr. Young, a true Kentuckian, became a horseman in his later days turning a small parcel of land into Overbrook Farms. This 2,400-acre breeding operation trained Derby, Preakness, and Belmont Stakes winners, as well as breeding the Nation's leading stallion, Storm Cat. However successful Young became, he never forgot his roots and his home of Lexington, giving back to the community a hundred times over.

Mr. Young's generosity long exceeds the list of his business achievements. He gave much to higher education in Kentucky, particularly to two institutions in Lexington—the University of Kentucky and Transylvania University. His proudest donation was to UK for the building of a state-of-the-art library, which now bears his name. At Transylvania University, Young started the Thomas Jefferson Scholars, one of the Nation's first merit-based scholarships, which the University later renamed after him. Besides donating his money, Mr. Young also donated his time to the institutions. He served on the Council of Higher Education, Board of Curators at Transylvania, University of Kentucky Board of Trustees, and the UK Development Council.

He will forever be remembered through the many contributions he made to his community and through the many stories his friends and family tell of an ambitious gentleman whose humble heart never stopped giving. Charles L. Shearer, the president of Transylvania University, tells a story of Mr. Young declining a nomination for a fundraising award given by the university. Mr. Young explained, "If other people had my resources, they would do the same thing." UK Dean of Libraries Carol Diedrichs discussed how Mr. Young would walk through the library stopping to talk to the students, asking them how they were doing and how their studies were going. Former Kentucky Gov. John Y. Brown described Mr. Young as "closest to the perfect human being I've ever known."

William T. Young's generosity stretched far across the Nation and far into the hearts of all those who met him. I ask each of my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to William T. Young, for all he has done. He will be missed.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### OREGON EDUCATION HERO

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of Oregon's unsung heroes, Dean Azule. For more than three decades, Mr. Azule has dedicated his life to educating and enriching the lives of countless young Oregonians. He is an educator in both mind and spirit and has dedicated his life to ensuring the success of Oregon's youth.