

late William "Billy" Mitchell, formerly a colonel, United States Army, who resigned his commission on February 1, 1926.

(b) DATE OF COMMISSION.—A commission issued under subsection (a) shall issue as of the date of the death of William Mitchell on February 19, 1936.

(c) PROHIBITION OF BENEFITS.—No person is entitled to receive any bonus, gratuity, pay, allowance, or other financial benefit by reason of the enactment of this section.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will conduct a meeting on May 19, 2004 in SH-216 at 10:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting will be to mark up legislation to reauthorize child nutrition programs.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet Monday, May 17, 2004 from 2 p.m.–5 p.m., in Dirksen 628 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Chistine Dodd, my staff member, be allowed the privilege of the floor.

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

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privilege of the floor be granted to Christopher Povak of Senator LIEBERMAN's staff during consideration of S. 2400.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a member of Senator MCCAIN's staff, Mr. Frederick Latrash, be granted the privileges of the floor during consideration of S. 2400.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Tranche Montague, from my staff, be granted the privileges of the floor during consideration of S. 2400.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator KENNEDY, I ask unanimous consent that Chris Alexander be granted floor privileges during the consideration of S. 2400.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, as if in morning business, I would like to turn to the Executive Calendar.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on today's calendar:

Calendar No. 692, the nomination of MG David H. Petraeus.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David H. Petraeus, 0000

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, for the benefit of all Members, I have known this fine officer for many years. He served a tour in Iraq with great distinction and returned. I think he then offered his services to go back over to help with the rebuilding of various sections of the Iraqi Army and offered other services to try to build up that nation's ability to defend itself internally as well as in many external affairs.

GENERAL PETRAEUS

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to say a few words in support of my good friend, Major General David Petraeus. On May 4, the President nominated General Petraeus for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and assignment as chief of the Office of Security Transition—Iraq.

As head of the Office of Security Transition, General Petraeus will be charged with demobilizing militias and organizing and training the Iraqi military, civil defense force, police, and protective services. His mission is a vital part of helping Iraqis come together as a nation.

General Petraeus embodies all the values of a true soldier serving his country. Leadership, bravery, duty, honor. Indeed, he is one of our most talented soldiers.

I first met General Petraeus in 1991, while I was serving as a heart surgeon at the Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville. I got an afternoon call from the emergency room that a person with a gunshot wound was being rushed to the hospital. I knew the person had been shot in the chest and at close range with an M-16.

When General Petraeus arrived, he was bleeding faster than the blood could be replenished so I put in a chest tube and we headed to the operating room. On the way to the operating room, I remember explaining to him the risk of infection from the bullet. I didn't get more than halfway through my explanation before he responded with, "Doctor, let's go get this over with; you need to tell me nothing more."

Very few people would have been out of bed within 12 hours of surgery. But General Petraeus is a strong and determined man.

Anyone who has ever seen him with his soldiers can see his dedication and commitment to those he leads.

The record of the 101st Airborne and the leadership of General Petraeus speaks for itself.

Over a year ago, General Petraeus and the 101st Airborne Assault Division, along with the 160th SOAR and Fifth Special Operations Group, departed Fort Campbell for action in Iraq and to engage hostile forces in the War on Terror in Afghanistan. This past year the Screaming Eagles lived up to the division's motto of "rendezvous with destiny." They endured untold hardships, confronted incredible obstacles, and completed their mission with astounding results.

They began with a grueling and dangerous trek north from Kuwait in which they liberated countless Iraqis. Arriving in Northern Iraq on April 22, 2003, the division conducted the longest air assault in history, and quickly assumed responsibility for the ancient city of Mosul and the security of its citizens. Within 2 weeks of arriving in Mosul, the division rebuilt Khazir Bridge and facilitated the first free election in Iraq since the rise of the oppressive Baathists, allowing local leaders to elect the city's new mayor and regional governor.

In late July, acting on the word of a number of Iraqi citizens, the 101st was successful in locating Uday and Qusay Hussein. These two brutal thugs, along with their father, were symbols of an oppressive, evil regime that millions of Iraqis were forced to endure for decades.

Having successfully contained much of the remaining threat, the Screaming Eagles wasted no time in distinguishing themselves not only as liberators, but as partners in Iraq's reinvention. General Petraeus acted as a civil administrator by overseeing projects restoring electricity and water services, replenishing the area's supply of cooking oil, digging new wells, refurbishing over 500 schools, and building new health clinics. All of these projects were major successes.

I commend General Petraeus for his service and devotion to our Nation. I greatly respect his leadership. I applaud the good work that the 101st has been able to accomplish for the Iraqi people and in the war on terrorism. I can think of no better individual to

take on this important and difficult duty. I urge my colleagues to approve General Petraeus' promotion to the rank of lieutenant general.●

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 4275

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, under rule XIV, I understand that H.R. 4275 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4275) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the 10-percent individual income tax rate, and for other purposes.

Mr. WARNER. I now ask for its second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read a second time on the next legislative day.

NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I turn to calendar 512, S. Res. 331, National Safety Month.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 331) designating June 2004 as National Safety Week.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WARNER. I ask consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to the bill appear in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 331) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 331

Whereas the mission of the National Safety Council is to educate and influence society to adopt safety, health, and environmental policies, practices, and procedures that prevent and mitigate human suffering and economic losses arising from preventable causes;

Whereas the National Safety Council works to protect lives and promote health with innovative programs;

Whereas the National Safety Council, founded in 1913, is celebrating its 91st anniversary in 2004 as the premier source of safety and health information, education, and training in the United States;

Whereas the National Safety Council was congressionally chartered in 1953, and is cele-

brating its 51st anniversary in 2004 as a congressionally chartered organization;

Whereas even with advancements in safety that create a safer environment for the people of the United States, such as new legislation and improvements in technology, the unintentional-injury death toll is still unacceptable;

Whereas citizens deserve a solution to nationwide safety and health threats;

Whereas such a solution requires the cooperation of all levels of government, as well as the general public;

Whereas the summer season, traditionally a time of increased unintentional-injury fatalities, is an appropriate time to focus attention on both the problem and the solution; and

Whereas the theme of "National Safety Month" for 2004 is "Crash-Free June", a national initiative intended to reduce motor vehicle crashes, which are the leading cause of injury death in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2004 as "National Safety Month"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote acknowledgment, gratitude, and respect for the advances of the National Safety Council and its mission.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ON THE HOMEFRONT DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask consent that the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, be discharged from further action on S. Con. Res. 103 and the Senate now proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 103), honoring the contribution of the women, symbolized by "Rosie the Riveter," who served on the home-front during World War II, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WARNER. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 103) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 103

Whereas during World War II, 6,000,000 women stepped forward to work in homefront industries to produce the ships, planes, tanks, trucks, guns, and ammunition that were crucial to achieving an Allied victory;

Whereas women worked in homefront industries as welders, riveters, engineers, designers, and managers, and held other positions that had traditionally been held by men;

Whereas these women demonstrated great skill and dedication in the difficult and often dangerous jobs they held, which enabled them to produce urgently needed military equipment at recordbreaking speeds;

Whereas the need for labor in homefront industries during World War II opened new employment opportunities for women from all walks of life and dramatically increased gender and racial integration in the workplace;

Whereas the service of women on the homefront during World War II marked an unprecedented entry of women into jobs that had traditionally been held by men and created a lasting legacy of the ability of women to succeed in those jobs;

Whereas these women devoted their hearts and souls to their work to assure safety and success for their husbands, sons, and other loved ones on the battle front;

Whereas the needs of working mothers resulted in the creation of child care programs, leading to the lasting legacy of public acceptance of early child development and care outside the home;

Whereas the needs of women on the homefront led to employer-sponsored prepaid and preventative health care never before seen in the United States; and

Whereas in 2000, Congress recognized the significance to the Nation of the industrial achievements on the homefront during World War II and the legacy of the women who worked in those industries through the establishment of the Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California, as a unit of the National Park System: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors the extraordinary contributions of the women whose dedicated service on the homefront during World War II was instrumental in achieving an Allied victory;

(2) recognizes the lasting legacy of equal employment opportunity and support for child care and health care that developed during the "Rosie the Riveter" era; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to take the opportunity to study, reflect on, and celebrate the stories and accomplishments of women who served the Nation as "Rosies" during World War II.

Mr. WARNER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Virginia be made a cosponsor of that resolution.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 18, 2004

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:45 a.m., Tuesday, May 18; I further ask that following the prayer and the 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 begin a period of morning business for up to 60 minutes, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the majority leader or his designee and the second 30 minutes under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee; provided that following morning business, the Senate begin consideration of H.R. 3104, providing medals for our service men and women as provided under the previous order.