

entity and a member of the President's Cabinet.

I saw firsthand the consequences of serious inadequacies in coordination and communication during my twelve years as ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs International Operations Subcommittee and chair of the International Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It was this lack of coordination that permitted the radical Egyptian Sheik Rahman, the mastermind of the first World Trade Center bombing in 1993, to enter and exit the U.S. five times unimpeded even after he was put on the State Department's Lookout List in 1987, and allowed him to get permanent residence status by the INS even after the State Department issued a certification of visa revocation.

And after the attacks of 9-11, I worked hard to point out the importance of the "Three C's" that has been lacking among federal agencies that are integral to preventing terrorism: coordination, communication, and cooperation.

This legislation that I am introducing today, is an extension of my efforts then.

The bottom line is, if knowledge is power, we are only as strong as the weakest link in our information network—therefore, we must ensure that the only "turf war" will be the one to protect American turf. In our fight against terrorism, we can do no less.

We must move heaven and earth to remove the impediments that keep us from maximizing our defense against terrorism, and that means changing the prevailing system and culture by re-focusing on the "Three C's": coordination, communication and cooperation.

Many of our greatest victories—those won by the men and women in our intelligence services—will be measured by the attacks that never happen . . . in battles we win before they ever have a name . . . in conflicts we prevent before they ever claim one American life. I hope we will pass and enact legislation that will help make that possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 373—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF RONALD WILSON REAGAN, A FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 373

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Ronald Wilson Reagan, a former President of the United States, and a former Governor of the State of California.

Resolved, That in recognition of his illustrious statesmanship, his leadership in na-

tional and world affairs, his distinguished public service to his State and his Nation, and as a mark of respect to one who has held such eminent public station in life, the Presiding Officer of the Senate appoint a committee to consist of all the Members of the Senate to attend the funeral of the former President.

Resolved, That the Senate hereby tender its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the former President in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the former President.

SENATE RESOLUTION 374—HONORING PRESIDENT RONALD WILSON REAGAN

Mr. FRIST submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the United States, was born on February 6, 1911, in Tampico, Illinois, to Nelle and John Reagan and raised in Dixon, Illinois;

Whereas as a lifeguard at Rock River in Lowell, Illinois, a young Ronald Reagan saved the lives of 77 swimmers;

Whereas Ronald Reagan enrolled in Eureka College where he played football, acted in amateur theater, and graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics and sociology;

Whereas Ronald Reagan landed his first job as a radio announcer for WOC in Davenport, Iowa, and went on to become a popular sports announcer;

Whereas Ronald Reagan launched a movie career that spanned 50 movies, including his most famous role as the football legend, "The Gipper";

Whereas Ronald Reagan, who received more fan mail than any other actor at Warner Brothers Studios except Errol Flynn, served as president of the Screen Actors Guild from 1947 to 1960;

Whereas on March 4, 1952, Ronald Reagan married his great love, Nancy Davis, who was to become his lifelong confidante and companion;

Whereas Ronald Reagan was the father of 4 children: Maureen, Michael, Patti, and Ronald Prescott;

Whereas Ronald Reagan hosted the popular television series "GE Theater" from 1954 to 1962;

Whereas in 1962, Ronald Reagan switched his party affiliation from Democrat to Republican and 2 years later delivered a major televised speech in support of Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater;

Whereas in 1966, Ronald Reagan won the governorship of California and in 1970 was re-elected to a second term;

Whereas Governor Reagan campaigned for the Republican nomination in 1968, and again in 1976;

Whereas on July 16, 1980, the former Governor won the Republican nomination and on November 4, 1980, won the United States Presidency in a landslide vote;

Whereas President Reagan appointed the first woman to the United States Supreme Court, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor;

Whereas on March 30, 1981, only 2 months into his Presidency, Ronald Reagan survived an assassination attempt and upon meeting Nancy in the hospital, quipped with characteristic good humor, "Honey, I forgot to duck";

Whereas President Reagan delivered on his promise to cut taxes for American workers in 1981, and achieved the historic tax cuts of 1986 which overhauled the Federal tax code

and reduced tax rates for almost all taxpayers, including removing 6,000,000 Americans from the tax rolls;

Whereas under President Reagan's leadership, inflation fell, interest rates declined, and by the seventh year of his Presidency, the stock market hit an all-time high;

Whereas President Reagan presided over the longest economic expansion in the history of the United States until that time and rebuilt the national defenses of the United States;

Whereas President Reagan won reelection in 1984 carrying 49 out of 50 States—one of the biggest electoral victories in the political history of the United States;

Whereas during summit meetings with Soviet Union President Mikhail Gorbachev in December 1987, President Reagan signed a treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces;

Whereas President Reagan's steadfast opposition to communism, his unshakeable resolve to defeat the "Evil Empire", and his secure belief in government for and by the people, led to the collapse of the Berlin Wall and victory in the Cold War;

Whereas President Reagan's belief in freedom as a God-given right of all peoples led to a democratic revolution across Central America; and

Whereas Ronald Wilson Reagan, father, husband, actor, and dedicated public servant, restored the pride, optimism and strength of the United States and earned the deep respect and affection of his fellow citizens: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the Senate notes with deep sorrow and solemn mourning the death of Ronald Wilson Reagan.

Resolved, That the Senate extends its heartfelt sympathy to the wife and family of President Reagan.

Resolved, That the Senate commends the former President for his Presidency and its many accomplishments.

Resolved, That the Senate calls on all the people of the United States to reflect on the record of the 40th President of the United States during this national period of remembrance.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the former President.

SENATE RESOLUTION 375—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING INITIATIVES FOR GREATER MIDDLE EAST REFORM AND MODERNIZATION INCLUDING A TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY TRUST

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 375

Whereas one of the greatest threats in the 21st century is the nexus between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, which is fueled by failed states and instability that arises in large part from extremist organizations from the Greater Middle East region including nations of the Middle East, North Africa, and Central and South Asia;

Whereas the United States must promote security and stability in this troubled region where demographics, religious extremism, autocratic governments, isolation, stagnant economic systems and war have often overwhelmed the talents of the people and the wealth of the region's natural resources;

Whereas poverty and economic underdevelopment do not cause terrorism, but, by

promoting economic prosperity, political reform, peace and security in the Greater Middle East, the United States and the international community can help reduce the potential that such countries become a source of international terrorism;

Whereas advancements in communications, transportation, health and educational opportunities have yet to reach large percentages of the people of the Greater Middle East;

Whereas reform and modernization must come from the people and nations within the Greater Middle East and cannot be imposed from countries or individuals outside;

Whereas the best way to achieve these goals is to cooperate with our traditional partners and with other countries, specifically in the Greater Middle East on a new paradigm of reform and development;

Whereas the Arab Human Development Report of 2003 commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme identified the lack of knowledge, freedom, and the empowerment of women as the most serious challenges to development;

Whereas the United States launched the Middle East Partnership Initiative in 2002 to support economic, political, educational reform and the empowerment of women in the Middle East and has undertaken similar programs in North Africa and Central and South Asia that are creating educational and economic opportunity, fostering private sector development, and strengthening civil society;

Whereas other members of the Group of Eight (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom), and the European Union have established and supported similar programs and objectives; and the European Union, in particular, established the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in Barcelona in 1995 which includes development of economic and financial cooperation and greater emphasis on social, cultural, and political issues;

Whereas many nations of the Greater Middle East have individually and multilaterally expressed their interest and intentions to move towards implementing governmental and civil society modernization and reform, and many such countries have declared their commitment to support universal principles of democracy, human rights, and individual freedoms, including freedom for women;

Whereas the Alexandria Library in Egypt hosted a conference in March 2004 entitled Critical Reforms in the Arab World: From Rhetoric to Reality to bring together members of civil society in the Middle East including intellectuals, business people, and academics and the conference participants made a statement declaring that they "are fully convinced that reform is a necessary and urgent matter," and that they embraced "without ambiguity, genuine democracy";

Whereas the Arab League Summit in May 2004 resulted in an assertion of the firm resolve of these nations to reaffirm human rights and freedoms and to carry on reform and modernization, including consolidation of democratic practice, broadening participation of all components of civil society and widening women's participation in the political, economic, social, cultural and educational fields; and

Whereas the members of the Group of Eight met in Sea Island, Georgia in June 2004 and committed to cooperate with the countries of the "Broader Middle East and North Africa" to assist in advancing their aspirations for political, economic and social reforms: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON GREATER MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVES FOR REFORM AND MODERNIZATION, INCLUDING A TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY TRUST.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) in June 2004, the President encouraged the Group of Eight (the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom) to outline a plan to engage with the countries of the "Broader Middle East and North Africa" in a way that allows such countries to establish priorities for reform and modernization in the new millennium;

(2) reforms in the countries of the Greater Middle East, including nations of the Middle East, North Africa, and Central and South Asia, must be generated from within by the people and governments of such countries, and can only be effective if undertaken in the context of people taking charge of their own futures;

(3) the President should seek to build on the initiatives of the Group of Eight and establish specific mechanisms for accomplishing the goals of reform and modernization of the Greater Middle East such as establishment of a Greater Middle East Twenty-First Century Trust, as described in section 2; the two-way nature of the functions of such a Trust confers "ownership" of the processes of reform in the countries of the Greater Middle East and will invite renewed dialog;

(4) the members of the Group of Eight and the nations of the Greater Middle East region should follow-up the G-8 Summit with official and private meetings, conferences, and other events to further explore and implement initiatives, including establishing terms of reference for a Greater Middle East Twenty-First Century Trust;

(5) the members of the Group of Eight can help effect long-term political and economic change in the Greater Middle East by leveraging financial contributions from Europe, Asia, and the wealthy countries of the region, and by providing the imprimatur of the broad international community;

(6) the President should use his considerable leverage with allies inside and outside the region to assist in the promotion of democratic reforms and political freedom; and

(7) recognizing that social and political change would be more difficult in an atmosphere of violence, the President should work with other industrialized democracies and with the countries of the Greater Middle East to promote peace and maintain a stable environment for long-term progress.

SEC. 2. MODEL FOR ESTABLISHING A GREATER MIDDLE EAST TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY TRUST.

The Senate urges the President to consider generating support for a Greater Middle East Twenty-First Century Trust (hereinafter referred to as the "Trust") in coordination and partnership with the members of the Group of Eight and the countries of the Greater Middle East in a quest for political, economic, and educational reform and for modernization in such countries. The Trust could be organized with the following guidelines:

(1) Donors to the Trust could pool resources to deliver grants and work together to define the funding criteria for the Trust based on high priority needs identified by the recipients of such grants.

(2) The contributors to the Trust could include wealthy countries of the Greater Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others willing to invest in their own futures and take a stake in the Trust's success.

(3) The Trust could be sensitive to cultural concerns of the people and governments of the countries of the Greater Middle East and

could respect Islamic financial principles to ensure that the Trust will be accepted in the region.

(4) The Trust could reflect advances in understanding of international development and be based on the models of the Africa Action Plan of the Group of Eight, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation, which represent a new form of social compact between governments and donors that does not superimpose a plan from donors but, instead, works with the recipient countries to plan and set priorities for assistance.

(5) Contributors to the Trust could use independent indicators to judge if a candidate country is making strides to promote the rule of law, political and civil rights, combat corruption, and modernize economic and education systems.

(6) The Trust could be a vehicle for action that would set broad goals and criteria and should include specific programs developed and offered by the countries that will receive assistance from the Trust.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 117—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD POSTHUMOUSLY AWARD THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO HARRY W. COLMERY

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. SANTORUM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 117

Whereas the life of Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kansas, was marked by service to his country and its citizens;

Whereas Harry Colmery earned a degree in law in 1916 from the University of Pittsburgh and, through his practice of law, contributed to the Nation, notably by successfully arguing 2 significant cases before the United States Supreme Court, 1 criminal, the other an environmental legal dispute;

Whereas during World War I, Harry Colmery joined the Army Air Service, serving as a first lieutenant at a time when military aviation was in its infancy;

Whereas after World War I, Harry Colmery actively contributed to the growth of the newly formed American Legion and went on to hold several offices in the Legion and was elected National Commander in 1936;

Whereas in 1943, the United States faced the return from World War II of what was to become an active duty force of 15,000,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines;

Whereas Harry Colmery, recognizing the potential effect of the return of such a large number of veterans to civilian life, spearheaded the efforts of the American Legion to develop legislation seeking to ensure that these Americans who had fought for the democratic ideals of the Nation and to preserve freedom would be able to fully participate in all of the opportunities the Nation provided;

Whereas in December 1943, during an emergency meeting of the American Legion leadership, Harry Colmery crafted the initial draft of the legislation that became the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, also known as the GI Bill of Rights;

Whereas the GI Bill of Rights is credited by veterans' service organizations, economists, and historians as the engine that transformed postwar America into a more egalitarian, prosperous, and enlightened Nation poised to lead the world into the 21st century;

Whereas since its enactment, the GI Bill of Rights has provided education or training for approximately 7,800,000 men and women, including 2,200,000 in college, 3,400,000 in other schools, 1,400,000 in vocational education, and 690,000 in farm training and, in addition, 2,100,000 World War II veterans purchased homes through the GI Bill;

Whereas as a result of the benefits available to veterans through the initial GI Bill, the Nation gained over 800,000 professionals as the GI Bill transformed these veterans into 450,000 engineers, 238,000 teachers, 91,000 scientists, 67,000 doctors, and 22,000 dentists;

Whereas President Truman established the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1945 to recognize notable service during war and in 1963, President Kennedy reinstated the medal to honor the achievement of civilians during peacetime;

Whereas pursuant to Executive Order No. 11085, the Medal of Freedom may be awarded to any person who has made an especially meritorious contribution to "(1) the security or national interest of the United States, or (2) world peace, or (3) other significant public or private endeavors"; and

Whereas Harry Colmery, noted for his service in the military, in the legal sector, and on behalf of the Nation's veterans, clearly meets the criteria established for the Presidential Medal of Freedom; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President should posthumously award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution honoring the life of Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, KS, and expressing the sense of Congress that the President should award Mr. Colmery the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously.

As my colleagues know, the Presidential Medal of Freedom is this Nation's highest civilian honor. Thus, my colleagues may ask, "What in particular makes the life of Harry Colmery stand out?" I would answer that just two weekends ago, we in Washington saw the answer to this question when thousands of veterans gathered on the National Mall for the dedication of the World War II Memorial. These individuals and millions of their fellow soldiers benefited from the work of Harry Colmery, the author of the initial draft of the Servicemen's Readjustment act of 1944, also known as the GI Bill of Rights.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 was aimed to aid military veterans as they transitioned back into civilian life following the conclusion of World War II by providing certain useful benefits. Among the historic benefits of this bill was a new educational benefit that would revolutionize America's higher education system. More than 2 million eligible men and women went to college using these educational benefits in the decade following World War II. The result was an American workforce enriched by 450,000 engineers, 238,000 teachers, 91,000 scientists, 67,000 doctors, 22,000 dentists, and another million college-educated men and women. An estimated 5 million additional men and women received other

schooling or job training under the provisions of the GI Bill.

The success of the GI Bill of Rights was unmistakable. A Veterans Administration study in 1965 showed that the increased earning power of GI Bill college graduates led to Federal income tax revenues rising by more than a billion dollars annually. In less than 20 years, the \$14 billion cost of the original program had been recovered. Americans like programs that work and, in the decades following World War II, Congress built on the success of the original GI Bill. The most recent Montgomery GI Bill, approved in 1985, was designed not only to help veterans make a transition into the workforce through additional education and training benefits, but also to help support the concept of an all-volunteer military. As my colleagues know, the promise of educational benefits has been one of the most successful tools given to our Nation's military recruiters.

Harry Colmery's dedicated service to the veterans of this Nation and the long reach of his work into the lives of millions of Americans certainly make him an individual worthy of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I call on my fellow Senators to support this resolution so that Harry Colmery, even posthumously, may receive the honor he is due.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 118—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT AN ARTISTIC TRIBUTE TO COMMEMORATE THE SPEECH GIVEN BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN AT THE BRANDENBURG GATE ON JUNE 12, 1987, SHOULD BE PLACED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Mr. ALLARD submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 118

Whereas the people of the United States successfully defended freedom and democracy for over 40 years in a global Cold War against an aggressive Communist tyranny;

Whereas President Ronald Wilson Reagan's demonstration of unwavering personal conviction during this conflict served to inspire millions of people throughout the United States and around the world to seek democracy, freedom, and greater individual liberty; and

Whereas Ronald Wilson Reagan's determined stand against the Soviet empire during his eight years as President served as the catalyst for the end of that regime: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that an artistic tribute to commemorate the speech given by President Ronald Reagan at the Brandenburg Gate on June 12, 1987, during which he uttered the immortal lines "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!", should be placed within the United States Capitol.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3448. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3200 submitted by Mr. INHOFE and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3448. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3200 submitted by Mr. INHOFE and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. 1055. ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO ENGAGE IN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may transfer funds to the Secretary of State to provide assistance during fiscal year 2005 to military or security forces in a foreign country to enhance the capability of such country to participate in an international peacekeeping or peace enforcement operation.

(b) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) may be used to provide equipment, supplies, training, or funding.

(c) FUNDING LIMITATION.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) may not exceed \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 2005 from funds made available to the Department of Defense.

(d) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The authority to provide assistance under this section is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to a foreign country or the military or security forces of such country.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Thursday June 17th, at 2:30 p.m. in Room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 2513, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance to the Eastern New Mexico Rural Water Authority for the planning, design, and