

As a section leader in Afghanistan, Buddy was proud that after more than 150 movements in that dangerous country, none of the soldiers under his direction were ever injured.

Clearly, Buddy was one of this country's finest soldiers. However, he was more than just a great soldier—he was a family man and a model big brother.

Kurtis Bennett loved his big brother. He looked up to him. He respected him. He wanted to be like him. When Kurtis' father passed away, Buddy became the male figure in his life. Kurtis quickly learned that he could count on his brother Buddy for anything.

Kurtis fondly remembers how supportive Buddy was of his decisions. When Kurtis graduated from high school, he told his big brother that he was thinking of taking a year off before going to college. Buddy thought that was a good idea. However, the military recruiters came calling and Kurtis decided to sign up. Buddy was proud of his younger brother and helped him decide on joining the Army because of the opportunities it would provide. Buddy was only a phone call away when Kurtis went through basic training. When the two were serving overseas, Kurtis would make sure to call his brother whenever he could.

Buddy Kinney had big plans for his life. He married the love of his life, Marisa, on November 24, 2001. Though their married life together was short, it was rich and meaningful. He loved Marisa dearly.

Buddy's military career also brought him great fulfillment and meaning. He made 58 jumps as paratrooper, only 2 jumps away from earning a gold star above his parachute wings. He was known for making the best of his opportunities. While stationed in Alaska, Buddy learned to ski, and while in Hawaii he learned to surf. Buddy was proud of his service and believed in what he was doing.

After his service in Iraq, Buddy was hoping to become a warrant officer and a helicopter pilot. But, tragically, Lester "Buddy" Kinney's dreams were cut short. This country lost one of its finest on January 27, 2004, when a roadside bomb exploded while Buddy was conducting a dismounted patrol near Iskandariyah, Iraq. He had been assigned as the section leader to Bravo Company, 2nd Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, based out of Fort Bragg, NC.

I had the privilege of meeting Buddy's family and some of his friends at a service held in his honor. Each remembers Buddy's smiling face and positive attitude. I was particularly moved by a letter that his comrades from their service in Afghanistan wrote. It read in part:

We could not ask for a better friend or leader. From the dusty mountains of Afghanistan to the hot, flat desert of Iraq, we will always have a seat open for you.

We will always have a place for Buddy in our hearts. He will be cherished forever in the memories of his be-

loved wife Marisa, mother Barbara, stepfather Jack, brother Kurtis, sister Jodi, grandmother Nita, and many aunts, uncles, cousins, comrades, and friends.

Lester "Buddy" Kinney is an American hero, and may we always remember the sacrifice he made for us and for our country.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALENT). The Senator from Ohio yields the floor.

Who seeks recognition?

The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. REID pertaining to the introduction of S. 2822 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. REID. 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. 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.

ROADBLOCK TO PROGRESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it is after Labor Day so the campaign rhetoric is in full bloom. One thing we have already heard and continue to hear is this charge of a "do-nothing" Congress. And in yet another great paradox unique to this town, we find those who complain that the Senate is not driving ahead and are themselves the roadblock to progress.

For a year and a half we have seen a stall ballgame for the ages, an effort to run out the clock on this session practically before it began. We have seen unprecedented obstruction by a determined minority. Sadly, tactics not employed since the founding of the Republic have become commonplace in this body. We have seen tactics employed not only against highly controversial items but against noncontroversial, broadly supported items, too.

The CARE Act, which provides numerous tax improvements to assist and empower those who run, contribute, and benefit from our charitable organizations passed the Senate 95 to 5. No Democratic Senator voted no. Yet our colleagues on the other side of the aisle refuse to let this bill go to conference and, therefore, it lies near death.

Fortunately, I understand that the IDEA bill, which reforms and enhances the funding of education for disabled children—which passed the Senate 95 to 3—may well be going to conference tonight. If so, that is excellent movement in the right direction.

The Workforce Investment Act, which authorizes the worker training programs for young people, dislocated adults, veterans, Native Americans,

seasonal workers, and migrant workers, passed the Senate last year by unanimous consent. No one objected. Yet this bill also has not been able to go forward. Think about it. Bills virtually with no voiced opposition are being stopped by a silent and shadowy force, and the American people are being denied better jobs, better education, and a more compassionate society all because of a pattern of obstruction.

I think the practitioners of this obstruction owe an explanation to the American people as to why they are blocking these widely supported bills that they previously voted for on the Senate floor.

Fortunately, the majority leader's extraordinary effort and patience has enabled much to be done in spite of the obstruction. We have passed tax cuts to get the economy going again, and it sure is going again. We have passed a Medicare prescription drug benefit that is giving seniors an immediate helping hand with a full comprehensive benefit to start in about 15 months. We have passed a Do-Not-Call Registry and the Healthy Forest Act, the partial-birth abortion bill, and the NATO enlargement treaty. But that was last year. What about this year?

We passed into law a pension relief and stabilization plan for private sector businesses, workers, and their retirees. We passed into law a BioShield Act to improve countermeasures from biological, chemical, and other terrorist attacks. We passed into law the Unborn Victims of Violence Act and also a Defense appropriations bill, as well as a supplemental for operations in Iraq.

So much has been accomplished, but much more can and should be done. I call on our colleagues to allow us to move forward on the Workforce Investment Act and CARE right now so we can have an America with workers trained for the modern workplace, a better educational environment for our children, and a more compassionate safety net for our citizens.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to make a brief statement. I have already spoken today on the issue Senator MCCONNELL has presented to the body. It was done earlier today by the distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania on the CARE Act, a bill that the minority wants to become law. But as I said to the Senator from Pennsylvania through the Chair, there are other ways of doing this than to conference. I have a list of a series of bills that have passed in this body, have been negotiated between the House and the Senate, and that did not go to conference. I don't know the exact number, but scores of bills passed. The same thing could be done with the CARE Act. The same could be done with the Workforce Investment Act.

I say to my distinguished counterpart, the senior Senator from Kentucky, that the risk for Republicans is

that their strategy may just be too obvious. The majority has become so unyielding at times that it seems more devoted to tagging Democrats with the obstructionist label than getting legislation passed. Bills have been abandoned rather than let Democrats have the votes on amendments they demand, such as a minimum wage increase or rules protecting workers' rights to overtime. The complaints about Democrats ignore the fact that internal Republican differences also cause delays.

I have on a pair of Allen Edmonds shoes today. They are shoes that are made in the United States. President Bush wears these shoes. So does Senator KERRY. They are one of the few shoe manufacturers left in America. The reason I mention that is that the chief executive of the company, John Stollenwerk, is upset because, as a result of our doing nothing on the FSC bill, he is now paying 19-percent penalties. And to this day, even though we agreed to go to conference, the House has not appointed conferees.

I say to my friend with all sincerity, we need not find fault. Let's find a way to work together. Let's impose our goodwill upon the Speaker of the House and have him appoint conferees to the FSC bill so that we can still have shoes made in America.

I ask unanimous consent that the list of bills to which I referred be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW WITHOUT USING A CONFERENCE TO NEGOTIATE DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE
108TH CONGRESS (AS OF MAY 6, 2004—24 BILLS)

H.R. 1584, Clean Diamond Trade Act; H.R. 1298, AIDS Assistance; H.R. 733, McLoughlin House National Historic Site Act; H.R. 13, Museum and Library Services Act; H.R. 3146, TANF Extension; H.R. 659, Hospital Mortgage Insurance Act; H.R. 1516, National Cemetery Expansion Act; H.R. 3365, Military Family Tax Relief Act; S. 313, Animal Drug User Fee Act; S. 1768, National Flood Insurance Program Reauthorization Act; H.R. 1828, Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act; S. 459, Hometown Heroes Survivors Benefits Act.

H.R. 2297, Veterans Benefits Act; S. 877, CAN-SPAM Act; H.R. 100, Servicemembers Civil Relief Act; H.R. 1006, Captive Wildlife Safety Act; H.R. 1012, Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Act; S. 686, Poison Control Center Enhancement and Awareness Act Amendments; S. 1680, Defense Production Act Reauthorization; H.R. 2264, Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act; H.R. 743, Social Security Protection Act; S. 1881, Medical Devices Technical Corrections Act; H.R. 254, Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank; H.R. 2584, International Fisheries Reauthorization Act.

107TH CONGRESS (51 BILLS)

H.R. 428, Taiwan—World Health Organization; H.R. 1696, World War II Memorial; H.R. 801, Veterans' Opportunities Act (insurance coverage); H.R. 2133, 50th Anniversary Commemoration—Brown v. Board of Education; H.R. 2510, Defense Production Act Extension; H.R. 768, Need-Based Educational Aid Act; H.R. 10, Railroad Retirement and Survivor's

Improvement Act; H.R. 2540, Veterans Benefits Act; H.R. 2716, Homeless Veterans Assistance Act; S. 494, Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act; S. 1196, Small Business Investment Company Amendments Act; H.R. 1291, Veterans Education and Benefits Expansion Act.

H.R. 2199, D.C. Police Coordination Amendment Act; H.R. 2657, D.C. Family Court Act; H.R. 2336, Redact Financial Disclosure—Judicial Employees and Officers; H.R. 2884, Victims of Terrorism Relief Act; H.R. 700, Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act; H.R. 3090, Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act; H.R. 2998, Radio Free Afghanistan Act; H.R. 1892, Family Sponsor Immigration Act; H.R. 1499, D.C. College Access Improvement Act; H.R. 3255, Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act; H.R. 169, Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act; H.R. 4560, Auction Reform Act.

H.R. 3275, Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Convention Implementation; H.R. 327, Small Business Paperwork Relief Act; H.R. 3487, Nurse Reinvestment Act; H.R. 1209, Child Status Protection Act (immigration); H.R. 4687, National Construction Safety Team Act; H.R. 2121, Russian Democracy Act; H.R. 4085, Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act; S. 1533, Health Care Safety Net Amendments; H.R. 3801, Education Sciences Reform Act; H.R. 3253, Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act; H.R. 4015, Jobs for Veterans Act; S. 1210, Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act.

S. 2690, Pledge of Allegiance; H.R. 5005, Homeland Security Act; H.R. 2546, Real Interstate Driver Equity Act; H.R. 3389, National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments; H.R. 4878, Improper Payments Reduction Act; H.R. 1070, Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; H.R. 3394, Cyber Security Research and Development Act; H.R. 2621, Product Packaging Protection Act; H.R. 3908, North American Wetlands Conservation Reauthorization Act; H.R. 3833, Dot Kids Implementation and Efficiency Act; H.R. 5469, Small Webcaster Settlement Act; H.R. 2237, Veterans Benefits; S. 2017, Native American Settlements and Indian Financing Act Amendments; H.R. 3609, Pipeline Safety Improvement Act; H.R. 4664, National Science Foundation Authorization Act.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, let me say briefly to my good friend from Nevada, I remain hopeful, as I know he does, that we will indeed be able to pass the FSC bill before we leave this year. I am optimistic that will be the case.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian, the first national museum dedicated to the preservation, study, and exhibition of the life, languages, literature, history, and arts of the first residents of the Americas. This museum works in collaboration with the native peoples of the western hemisphere to protect and foster their cultures by reaffirming traditions and beliefs, encouraging contemporary artistic expression, and empowering the Indian voice. And since it was designed primarily by Native Americans, it is

truly a first-hand look at both the history and future of indigenous American culture.

Fittingly, it is not a traditional museum, but rather a unique, living space, located in close proximity to nature. The building's design reflects the solar calendar and equinoxes, with an eastern orientation and entrance. Historical native stories are shared through the representation and interpretation of Indian cultures as living phenomena throughout the hemisphere. The NMAI is rich with imagery, connections to the earth, and historical meaning.

Washington state can be particularly proud of its tribes, which are well-represented. For example, an exhibit about original Native Treaties includes the 1855 Treaty of Neah Bay, which allowed the Makah Tribe to take whales from "accustomed grounds and stations." An exhibit about the contemporary lives of American Indians contains items from our very own Yakama Nation including a carton of Chief Yakama apples, a jar of Broken Spears pickled asparagus and a poster for the Yakama Nation Beauty Pageant.

Native Americans from other parts of the country who now call Washington State home also played important roles in designing this stunning new space. Johnpaul Jones, an architect of Choctaw and Cherokee heritage who lives in Seattle, was one of four project designers, and helped design and shape this museum to make it a dynamic place for all Americans to explore the contributions of American Indians to our culture.

Preston Singletary, a Tlingit artist who also lives in Seattle, contributed a piece to the exhibit "Our Universe," which focuses on American Indian cosmology and the spiritual relationship between the tribes and nature. His piece, a sand-carved glass, depicts the northwestern coastal legend of the "Raven Steals the Sun."

Today, as we welcome this wonderful new museum, let us also remember that as a nation, we must do more to fulfill the promises our country made to our native peoples. As a Senator who represents 29 tribes and a member of the Indian Affairs Committee, I will continue to work to see our nation meet these obligations, and to celebrate the contributions of Native Americans to our great Nation.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today our Nation marks the grand opening of the Smithsonian Museum of the American Indian. This new museum, the first museum opening on the National Mall since 1987, is truly spectacular, with awe-inspiring architecture, striking landscaping, and remarkable holdings that richly reflect the range of Native American culture and traditions. By opening this museum, we have finally recognized the contribution of Native people to our Nation. This recognition is long overdue.

The museum is not simply about the history of the American Indian, it is also a forward-looking museum, which