

coached the United States women's basketball team to its first Olympic gold medal in 1984;

Whereas Pat Summitt has been named SEC coach of the year 6 times and national coach of the year by several associations, including the Sporting News Coach of the Year, the Naismith Coach of the Year, and the Associated Press Coach of the Year;

Whereas Pat Summitt and the Lady Vols were selected by ESPN as the "Team of the Decade" (1990s), sharing the honor with the Florida State University Seminole's football team, and Summitt became the first female coach to appear on the cover of *Sports Illustrated*;

Whereas Pat Summitt was officially accepted to the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame in 1999, and was then inducted to the Basketball Hall of Fame on October 13, 2000, as only the 4th women's basketball coach to earn Hall of Fame honors;

Whereas Pat Summitt's Lady Vols have a remarkable graduation rate, as each student-athlete who has completed her eligibility at Tennessee has received her degree or is in the process of completing all of the requirements; and

Whereas Pat Summitt has recently been honored by the University of Tennessee, as the court at Thompson-Boling Arena will be named "The Summitt": Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate commends the University of Tennessee women's basketball coach, Patricia Sue Head Summitt, for three decades of excellence as a proven leader, motivated teacher, and established champion.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise to speak to the resolution that was just passed, along with my fellow Lady Vol fan and colleague, Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER, who is currently occupying the Chair.

This is a resolution honoring our friend Pat Summitt, head coach for the University of Tennessee women's basketball team, as one of the greatest coaches in NCAA basketball history.

For 31 seasons, Pat Summitt has served as the head coach of the Tennessee Lady Volunteer basketball team. When she first took the position in 1974 as a 22-year-old graduate teaching assistant, her team consisted of non-scholarship players who depended on her to wash their uniforms and drive the team's van. Only 53 fans witnessed Coach Summitt's first win that season. But from that day forth, Coach Pat Summitt and the Lady Vols started what is now an unprecedented winning tradition.

This season, Pat became the Nation's all-time winningest NCAA basketball coach, men's or women's, with her 880th career victory, surpassing the legendary Coach Dean Smith of the University of North Carolina. Along the way, Pat Summitt has achieved unparalleled results on the court, elevating the Lady Vols to one of the elite programs in all of sports.

Her resume consists of 15 30-plus win seasons, including one undefeated season record of 39 to 0. Pat has coached her team to six national titles, including back-to-back-to-back championships in 1996, 1997 and 1998. The Lady Vols played in their 16th Final Four this past Sunday as Pat Summitt set a new all-time record for Final Four appearances.

Following her remarkable run in the 1990s, the Lady Vols were named "Team of the Decade" by ESPN, tying with the Florida State football team, and on October 13, 2000, Coach Summitt became only the fourth women's coach inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame. The University of Tennessee has recently honored Pat Summitt by renaming the court at Thompson-Boling Arena "The Summitt."

Today I join together with the many Lady Vols fans in acknowledging Coach Pat Summitt for her service to her team, the University of Tennessee, and the game of basketball. Her dedication to excellence over the past 31 years has been exemplary and has made her a role model for future generations of students, players, and coaches.

Congratulations, Pat Summitt.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VITTER). The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I join my colleague, the majority leader, in saying a word about Pat Summitt.

I am delighted the majority leader scheduled time for this discussion of Pat Summitt and submitted the resolution, which I am proud to cosponsor.

There are a great many superlatives one could offer about Coach Summitt. Perhaps the most obvious is sustained excellence over such a long period of time—as the majority leader said, 16 Final Four appearances, three back-to-back national titles, 107 NCAA tournament games, virtually undefeated on the floor of the Thompson-Boling Arena, which is now renamed The Summitt in her honor, always playing the toughest schedule, always high expectations.

I was president of the University of Tennessee for nearly 3 years. I remember going to a year-end Lady Vols basketball banquet because I remember the team had won the Southeastern Conference Championship and did not make the Final Four. Pat Summitt congratulated the players, but I remember the atmosphere was more like a funeral than a celebration because, obviously, the team did not meet the expectations Coach Summitt had for her players.

We live in a society of televised images in which we meet a steady stream of people who are at the top of their game for 15 minutes or for a few months or for a few years. But for Pat Summitt, it has been 31 years at the top of her game, and there is no end in sight.

There are a couple of other less obvious superlatives about Coach Summitt. One of these is unselfishness. The coaches whom she regularly defeats will tell you, to a woman or a man, that no one has done more to build the game of women's basketball than Pat Summitt. When she started, there were three girls at each end of the court playing in an empty gym. Today it is my favorite game to watch on television because of the skill of the play-

ers, because of the team play, because of the good coaching, and now because of the parity of the sport.

There are a lot of good teams, a lot of good coaches, and many of them are former assistants to Pat Summitt. It seems she always has a good word to say about this program or that program, this opponent or that opponent. Her objective is to build the game up as much as it is to win the game.

The final superlative is Pat Summitt's emphasis on academic achievement. Every young woman who has ever played for her over 31 years has either graduated or is working today on the requirements for graduation. That is almost as difficult as winning back-to-back NCAA championships. It certainly sets the right tone for college sports.

I know how proud I was as a university president to have that most visible symbol of our university have such high values. It is mentioned at all the games, people see it all the time. It is a superlative achievement.

This past year, Nicky Anosike, one of eight children of a mother from Nigeria now living in the United States, became a sudden star at the University of Tennessee as a freshman. There were six great recruits said to be the best recruiting class ever in the history of this country. Four of them were hurt. Nicky Anosike was not hurt, and she suddenly became a starter on the team and one of its best starters. Some people say she is a female Scottie Pippen at the top of his game.

As I suspect happens with many of Pat's freshman students, Nicky Anosike called home the next few weeks discussing with her mother how difficult it was to play for Pat Summitt because she demanded so much. Her mother said: What does she expect of you that I did not expect of you? That is the reason why I believe parents and young women want those young women to go to the University of Tennessee to play for Pat Summitt when they might be admitted to any school in the country. It is that for 31 years, Pat Summitt has brought out the best in those young women.

VIKTOR YUSHCHENKO

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I wish to comment on the majority leader's remarks about Viktor Yushchenko, who will be addressing a joint meeting at 11 o'clock.

Two weeks ago, I had the privilege, with the Democratic leader, of visiting with Mr. Yushchenko for an hour. We also were in Georgia, Iraq, Palestine, and Israel. We saw emerging democracies across the country.

One of the most vivid impressions I had was after meeting with Mr. Yushchenko, we met with students in Ukraine. Senator REID asked them how long before they expected results. These were the ones who Senator FRIST described as being among the hundreds of thousands in November and December waiting outside in the bitter cold

causing this change. Some of the students said a year. Others disagreed and said 9 months.

It seems to me one of the greatest dangers we have with these emerging democracies is reminding them that there is no such thing as an instant democracy in Ukraine or anywhere else. So I said to the students with respect: In the United States, it took us 12 years to write a constitution after the Declaration of Independence, and we had to lock the press out to do it. It took us 130 years to give women the right to vote. It took us 200 years before African Americans could vote in every part of our country.

So in Iraq, in Georgia, in Ukraine, in emerging democracies, patience is important, and that is one of the examples we have.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2006 AND 2007

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 600, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 600) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and international broadcasting activities for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, for the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, for foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Lugar amendment No. 266, to strike the amendment to the limitation on the United States share of assessments for the United Nations Peacekeeping operations.

McCain/DeWine amendment No. 267, to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Ukraine.

Baucus amendment No. 281, to facilitate the sale of United States agricultural products to Cuba, as authorized by the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.

Craig/Roberts amendment No. 282 (to amendment No. 281), to clarify the payment terms under the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.

Dodd amendment No. 283, to express the sense of the Senate concerning recent provocative actions by the People's Republic of China.

Dorgan/Wyden amendment No. 284, to prohibit funds from being used for television broadcasting to Cuba.

Biden amendment No. 286 (in lieu of the language proposed to be stricken by Lugar amendment No. 266), relative to the United States share of assessment for United Nations Peacekeeping operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. will be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be equally charged.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 286

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask Senators to oppose the Biden amendment. I appreciate the perspective of Senators who want to preserve the 27-percent cap, as well as those who want the cap to be reduced to the 25-percent level in accordance with the Helms-Biden legislation.

In offering this amendment, I am attempting to represent the views of those Senators who believe that forthcoming discussions on U.N. reform should include additional consideration of U.S. financial obligations for peacekeeping. This is a reasonable expectation given the reform context at the United Nations. Since our committee marked up this bill, John Bolton has been announced as the President's nominee to be Ambassador to the U.N., and Secretary General Kofi Annan has put forward a sweeping U.N. reform plan.

Clearly, U.N. reform is going to be high on the agenda. The Helms-Biden legislation anticipates that the U.S. share of peacekeeping dues would decline to 25 percent of the world total. This remains a goal of U.S. policy toward the United Nations. I believe we should give the U.S. negotiators the most leverage possible to attain U.S. goals.

It has been suggested that the 27-percent agreement struck subsequent to the Helms-Biden legislation is the best we can do. Many Senators assert this is true, particularly since we are entering a period when substantial reform negotiations will take place at the U.N. But in the coming weeks, Congress will have further opportunities to work with President Bush to craft the most efficient means possible of reducing the U.S. share of peacekeeping assessments.

I believe defeating the Biden amendment at this time will facilitate these consultations and strengthen the hand of our negotiators.

I reserve the remainder of my time, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 3 minutes.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, this amendment implements what President Bush is requesting. Specifically, the President requested that for the next 2 years we keep our assessment at 27 percent.

Mr. President, 10,000 forces are being sent to the Sudan under the auspices of the United Nations. They are responding as we are asking them to respond. We are in the process of making genuine progress. The last thing we need to do is start to build up arrearages again; it took years to work ourselves

out of the hole, both politically and financially.

If my colleague from Indiana is correct that the administration wants room to negotiate, the President is going to be President for 3½ more years, God willing and the creek not rising, as my grandpop used to say. The truth is, this lasts for 2 years. It gives all the negotiating room possible. To now go ahead and change the deal in the minds of every Ambassador to the United Nations—here they go again—at the very time we are sending the worst person we can possibly send, not in terms of morality but in terms of his attitude to the U.N.—the double whammy of sending Bolton to the United Nations and cutting our commitment that we have kept to for the past years, and over the request of the President we cut by 2 percent our commitment, would be a very serious problem.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support the Biden amendment. I fully appreciate the position of my friend from Indiana, but I think he is mistaken on this point. We do not often disagree that much, but on this one we do disagree.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the Biden amendment to keep the President's request in this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the Biden amendment and to second Chairman LUGAR's remarks. The chairman is looking to the future of the United Nations and not to the past. The negotiations at the U.N. regarding U.N. reform and the lowering of U.N. peacekeeping dues are underway. Let us ensure that our next Ambassador to the United Nations has an opportunity to go to New York and to work on this issue.

Our Ambassador will be working to lower U.S. dues. By adopting Senator BIDEN's amendment, we will make that job more difficult by conceding our willingness to live with the status quo. We have an opportunity to lower the U.S. rate to serve the U.S. taxpayers better and to make the U.N. more efficient if Congress does not send mixed signals to the U.N.

Next week, the Foreign Relations Committee will have its hearing on John Bolton to be Ambassador to the U.N. We will have the opportunity to discuss this issue at length with him. Do we want to make his job that much harder by adopting this amendment? If we adopt this amendment, we undercut him before he gets there.

It is time for real reform at the U.N. Achieving a sustainable level for peacekeeping assessments is an important first step.

The Congress has spoken to this issue in the past. Let us give our Ambassador to the U.N. an opportunity to get up there and to lower our rates. Let us also not let this issue be the one item that threatens passage of this important legislation.

I yield the floor.