

General Scott enlisted in the Georgia National Guard and finally received an appointment to West Point by President Hoover in 1928. Upon graduation from West Point, he used the summer to sail to Europe. He bought a motorcycle in France, and motored across Europe and Asia turning around at Mt. Ararat. After returning from leave, he was assigned to the U.S. Army Flying Center at Randolph AFB, TX. He won his wings on October 17, 1933, and went off to his first assignment at Mitchell Field, NY.

In 1934, President Roosevelt canceled commercial air mail contracts and gave the duty to the Air Corps. General Scott immediately volunteered and flew airmail in an open cockpit plane through the "Hell Stretch"—as it was known then—from Newark, NJ, to Cleveland, OH. He then served a tour of duty at Albrook Field Panama. He became a flying instructor after that and advanced from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel during the expansion program prior to World War II.

When World War II broke out, General Scott—at age 33—was running the largest flight training academy in the country—Cal Aero Academy in California. To his dismay, he did not receive orders to go fight and wrote numerous letters begging to be assigned to a combat flying unit. He was told he was too old to be a fighter pilot and he needed to stay in his job training younger pilots.

Finally one night, he received a call from the Pentagon. An intelligence officer asked him if he had ever flown a B-17. "Scotty" immediately said yes even though he had never flown the four-engine bomber. His reply got him assigned to a secret Task Force Aquila to fly B-17s to China to bomb Japan. Flying days across the Atlantic, Africa, the Middle East and finally to China, he received the news upon landing that the mission was scrubbed because the Japanese had captured their planned take-off bases in the Philippines.

He was assigned instead to fly Gooney Birds—C-47 transports—over the Himalayas bringing fuel and supplies from India to combat bases in China. Soon, General Scott, then a colonel, met GEN Claire Chennault, commander of the American Volunteer Group in China known as the "Flying Tigers." General Scott convinced him to let him use a P-40 to fly escort missions for the transports and soon was flying daily combat missions in addition to escort duty. In his first month of combat, he logged 215 hours of flight time and soon became a double "ace" with 13 confirmed aerial victories—he says it was really 22.

On July 4, 1942, at the request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Scott was given command of the 23 Fighter Group of the China Air Task Force, the Army Air Force unit activated with remnants of the Flying Tigers, later to become the 14th Air Force.

In January 1943, he was ordered back to the United States to make public relations speeches to war plant personnel. He wrote the best seller, "God Is My Co-Pilot," and served as technical advisor to Warner Brothers in making a movie based on the book. The World Premiere was at the Grand Theatre in Macon, GA, in 1945.

After the war, General Scott served in the Pentagon on a task force to win autonomy for the Air Force from the Army which occurred in September of 1947. In that year he was given command of the Air Force's first jet fighter school at Williams Field, AZ. He then moved to Europe in 1950 to command the 36th Fighter Wing at Furstenfeldbruck, Germany. In 1954, after graduating from the National War College he was promoted to brigadier general and assigned as Director of Information for the U.S. Air Force, retiring in 1957.

After retirement, he pursued his lifelong dream to walk the Great Wall of China. Writing over 300 letters in 2 years to ask for official permission, General Scott signed on for a package tour to just get inside China. While there, he managed to get a visa and travel permit and in 93 days, with a 70-pound backpack including 1,200 oatmeal cookies he baked himself, he walked the 2,000 miles of the Great Wall to complete Marco Polo's trip that had fascinated him for 57 years. On a 9,000 foot mountain overlooking Kunming, China—General Chennault's home base in World War II—he left an engraved stone memorial to his former boss: GENERAL CLAIRE LEE CHENNAULT. WE, YOUR MEN, HONOR YOU FOREVER.

In 1976, with special permission from General Gabriel, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, he flew an F-16 "Falcon" fighter. Ironically, his first military airplane had also been Falcon, a Curtiss O-1G fabric covered biplane.

In 1986, General Scott came to Warner Robins for the unveiling of an exhibit of his memorabilia at the Museum of Aviation. He was asked to stay and the next year moved to Warner Robins to become the head of the Heritage of Eagle Campaign which ultimately raised \$2.5 million to build a 3-story Eagle Building at the museum.

In 1988, General Scott released his autobiography entitled "The Day I Owned the Sky." That year, at age 82, he was cleared to fly in an Air National Guard F-15 Eagle from Dobbins Air Force Base in Marietta, GA. Two years later, he again flew the Eagle—this time at Robins Air Force Base in Warner Robins, GA. On April 2, 1997, in celebration of his 89th birthday, General Scott flew his last flight in a B-1 bomber assigned to the 116th Bomb Wing at Robins Air Force Base. His flight log closed with over 33,000 hours in the air—a record which few pilots have ever reached.

General Scott leaves a daughter, Robin Fraser who lives in Bakersfield, CA, a grandson, three granddaughters

and several grandchildren. Scott's wife of 38 years, Kitty Rix Green, of Fort Valley, GA, died of cancer in 1972. General Scott will be greatly missed by his family, his community, and his many friends over the course of his long and distinguished military and civilian career. He is a great American and I am extremely proud to call him a friend.●

HONORING THE LATE ANNE BRUNSDALE

• Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute to Anne Brunsdale, a Minnesota native and former chairwoman of the International Trade Commission who died of Alzheimer's disease on January 20 at a nursing home in Denver. She was 82.

Ms. Brunsdale was born in Minneapolis and received a bachelor's degree in political science in 1945 and a master's degree in Far Eastern area studies in 1946 from the University of Minnesota. She received a master's degree in comparative government in 1949 from Yale University.

In 1950, she moved to Washington to work for the CIA. Following the CIA, Anne was a resident fellow of the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and Managing Editor of Regulation, a bimonthly magazine published by the institute, where she worked closely with its two university-based editors, Antonin Scalia and Murray Weidenbaum. Under her guidance, Regulation became an influential publication in policy debates concerning government regulation of the energy, transportation, and communications industries.

In 1985, President Reagan appointed Anne to the International Trade Commission where she served from 1986 to 1994, including a term as chairman from 1989 to 1990. She retired in 1994.

Anne was a much loved member of a group of friends made up mostly of political scientists and public intellectuals that were notable for being both high-powered and bipartisan.

Anne's survivors include a sister, 9 nieces and nephews, 17 great-nieces and nephews and 5 great-great nieces and nephews.

Mr. President, Anne Brunsdale will be remembered by friends and family with memorial services in Colorado and Minnesota. I extend my sympathy to them during this time.●

IN MEMORY OF JIM ROBB

• Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great man from Colorado, Jim Robb. A memorial celebration was held for him earlier this year and I ask for unanimous consent that this letter celebrating his life be printed into the RECORD.

The letter follows.

January 23, 2006.

DEAR FRIENDS: I wish I could be with you personally today to honor Jim Robb.

Colorado lost a remarkable advocate with the death of Jim Robb on February 20, 2005

at age 69. Jim served Mesa County and the Western Slope as an attorney, as a school board member, as a state representative and as a federal magistrate judge. He served us ably and well in all of these capacities, but it is in his work outside of his career, his amazing dedication to doing all he could to make his community a better place that keeps him in our hearts and minds.

Jim had a vision for his community that is perhaps best exemplified in his work on the Riverfront Trail, he could look at that collection of junkyards and rotting tires and see past it to a time when there would be a beautiful trail along the Colorado River, running from Island Acres east of Palisade to Corn Lake to Connected Lakes to Fruita. He had the quiet ability to bring interested parties together to work on a problem and find a solution without ever taking credit for himself. His vision of a trail along the river where others saw only junkyards has become a reality and the State of Colorado has honored Jim Robb by renaming the Colorado River State Park as the James M. Robb Colorado River State Park.

Mesa County and Western Colorado are very blessed to have benefited from a man with a vision, a man who knew how to get things done by working quietly with all of the interested groups, a very special man, whose love for the state of Colorado, and Mesa County in particular lives on in the River Front Trail he helped create, in the Old Spanish Trail he worked to have declared a National Historic trail, in the Kids Voting Program he envisioned and nurtured and in the lives of those he left behind, most especially, his family, his loving wife, children and grandchildren who continue his legacy and were the light of his life. Those who were privileged to know him are better people for it and our community is a better community for his energetic proposals for improvement. He was a great leader for the Western Slope and for Colorado. And he was a good friend to me. We are grateful for the life of James Montgomery Robb, and thank his family for sharing him with us.

Sincerely,

KEN SALAZAR,
U.S. Senator.●

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2128. A bill to provide greater transparency with respect to lobbying activities, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BURR:

S. 2365. A bill to improve sharing of immigration information among Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials, to improve State and local enforcement of immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. SANTORUM, and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 2366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to replace the recapture bond provisions of the low income housing tax credit program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 2367. A bill to provide a cause of action for United States port operators with respect to the potential change of ownership of a terminal operator to a foreign entity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. COBURN):

S. 2368. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and other acts to provide for border security and interior enforcement improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. FRIST):

S. Res. 389. A resolution recognizing and honoring the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 770

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 770, a bill to amend the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 to reauthorize and improve that Act.

S. 843

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 843, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to combat autism through research, screening, intervention and education.

S. 1086

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1086, a bill to improve the national program to register and monitor individuals who commit crimes against children or sex offenses.

S. 1360

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1360, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion from gross income for employer-provided health coverage to designated plan beneficiaries of employees, and for other purposes.

S. 2083

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2083, a bill to prohibit the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) from removing any item from the current list of items prohibited from being carried aboard a passenger aircraft.

S. 2108

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr.

ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2108, a bill to ensure general aviation aircraft access to Federal land and to the airspace over Federal land.

S. 2115

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2115, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve provisions relating to Parkinson's disease research.

S. 2201

At the request of Mr. OBAMA, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2201, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify the mediation and implementation requirements of section 40122 regarding changes in the Federal Aviation Administration personnel management system, and for other purposes.

S. 2253

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2253, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to offer the 181 Area of the Gulf of Mexico for oil and gas leasing.

S. 2361

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2361, a bill to improve Federal contracting and procurement by eliminating fraud and abuse and improving competition in contracting and procurement and by enhancing administration of Federal contracting personnel, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 2367. A bill to provide a cause of action for United States port operators with respect to the potential change of ownership of a terminal operator to a foreign entity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, on September 11, 2001, the longshoremen who work on the docks in Newark, NJ, could see the flames and smoke from the World Trade Center. Many of those dock workers lost a loved one or a friend that day. Of the three thousand people who died, 700 were from New Jersey.

I have been to Port Newark many times before—I used to serve as a Commissioner of the Port Authority. This week I went back to Port Newark to tell those workers why I thought it was a bad idea to turn control of their port over to the government of Dubai, the United Arab Emirates. I really didn't have to explain it to them. They understood why it is a bad idea—just as 70 percent of the American people understand.

Unfortunately, as of yesterday, a company owned by the government of