

Research at the University of California, Irvine. The Reeve-Irvine Research Center is the premier research and education center working to find innovative new treatments for spinal cord injury. I was proud to work with Christopher and Dana to support therapeutic stem cell research, which holds the promise to treat a vast array of diseases, including juvenile diabetes, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, heart disease, and cancer as well as spinal cord injuries.

Dana received numerous awards in recognition of her strength, courage and positive attitude: the American Cancer Society's Mother of the Year Award in 2005; the Visiting Nurses Association's Caregiver's Courage Award; and she was named one of America's Outstanding Women of 1995 by "CBS This Morning."

In August, 2005, America was upset to learn that Dana Reeve had lung cancer. Dana and Christopher were both non-smokers. As always, Dana remained an inspiration. In a May 2005 interview, she said "Now, more than ever, I feel Chris with me as I face this challenge," she said. "As always, I look to him as the ultimate example of defying the odds with strength, courage, and hope in the face of life's adversities." She also said "There's a formula Chris and I used all the time. When you least feel like it, do something for someone else. You forget about your own situation. It gives you a purpose, as opposed being sorrowful and lonely. It makes me feel better when things are too hard for me."

Dana and Christopher showed a deep love for each other, their family and for humanity. They will always be remembered. We must renew our efforts to find cures for spinal cord injuries and cancer and to advance stem cell research on their behalf.

Dana Reeve is survived by her son Will; father, Dr. Charles Morosini; sisters Deborah Morosini and Adrienne Morosini Heilman; and two stepchildren, Matthew and Alexandra Exton Reeve.

HONORING THE LIFE OF KIRBY PUCKETT

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I rise to honor the life of Kirby Puckett, whose exuberant love of the game made him one of the best-loved players in baseball history. For many baseball fans, young and old alike, Kirby Puckett was the reason they picked up a baseball bat and kicked up their foot as the pitch approached. Kirby Puckett is Minnesota baseball.

Amazingly, Kirby was not the strongest, fastest, tallest, or most gifted baseball player ever. All you had to do was watch Kirby swing at a pitch three feet outside of the strike zone to understand that he did not succeed because of his mechanics. It was his gravity-defying leaps in center field, his hustling out an infield single, and his

ability to hit the pitch three feet outside the strike zone that made him one of the greatest baseball players to grace the game. This honor was quickly rewarded in 2001, when at the age of 37 he was inducted into the Hall of Fame and became the third youngest living inductee, behind Sandy Koufax and Lou Gehrig.

Kirby Puckett's history-making career with the Twins began May 8, 1984. In his first game he became one of nine players in the history of baseball to collect four hits in their first game. For the next twelve seasons Kirby Puckett and his now retired No. 34 carried the Minnesota Twins out from obscurity to two World Series Titles in 1987 and 1991. He made ten straight all-star appearances from 1986 until 1995, and won six gold gloves over his career. Perhaps the defining moment in Kirby Puckett's legendary career came during Game Six of the 1991 World Series. Puckett hit a walk off home run in the eleventh inning, becoming the ninth player in history to hit a walk off home run in a World Series game. As Kirby rounded second base and pumped his fist into the air, he transcended the game itself and took his seat among the greatest players to swing the bat.

Tragically, Kirby was forced to retire from baseball on July 12, 1996, due to complications with glaucoma. In his retirement Puckett continued the charitable work he began as a player, raising money for glaucoma prevention and children's charities, perhaps most famously through his sponsoring of celebrity billiards tournaments to benefit the Children's Heart Fund. He won both the Branch Rickey Award, 1993, and the Roberto Clemente Man of the Year Award, 1996, for his community service.

Kirby's accomplishments were not predestined. Kirby willed his success from sheer attitude and hard work. He was born March 14, 1961, in Chicago, IL. Kirby grew up in Chicago's notorious Cabrini Green Housing Projects, "the place where hope died." Despite the daily barrage of drugs and gangs that surrounded him, Kirby went on to become an All-American at Calumet High School. While playing in a college baseball league in Illinois, Puckett caught the eye of some pro scouts, although he surely caught the ears of the scouts as well with his colorful clubhouse humor. Soon thereafter in 1982, Kirby Puckett was a first round draft pick of the Minnesota Twins.

As I said before, Kirby Puckett was not gifted with the greatest baseball talent. He did not physically dominate the game, but he did dominate it mentally. Ever since Kirby, little league coaches have always had to tell their kids that they could only swing like Kirby if they made the major leagues. The problem is that in order to make the Majors, those same coaches had to tell the kids they had to work and play as hard as Kirby did and have fun doing it. That is his legacy to baseball; he put the fun into baseball. It is now all

of our responsibility to carry on that legacy.

If Kirby were alive he would want all of us to honor him with his trademark sign-of-the cross and promise to make the most out of life as he did. As Kirby remarked with his typical modesty after his baseball career ended prematurely:

Kirby Puckett's going to be all right. Don't worry about me. I'll show up, and I'll have a smile on my face. The only thing I won't have is this uniform on. But you guys can have the memories of what I did when I did have it on.

Kirby, we know you are all right in heaven right now, but we are not all right. We loved you as a player, but most of all we loved how you always had a smile on your face. You made us believe in ourselves. On behalf of Minnesota and baseball fans everywhere, thank you for the memories. You will not be forgotten.

RAILROAD COMPETITION ACT 2005

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for a fair and competitive rail system. Our agricultural economy cannot operate the way it should. We cannot receive the materials we need at a decent price and we cannot distribute our products at a fair price.

We need to work on Federal rail policy that encourages competition. Farmers, businesses and consumers would all benefit from this policy.

Montana's rail infrastructure is controlled by a single rail carrier controlling over 96 percent of all rail miles, over 95 percent all grain elevator and terminal sites, and moving more than 95 percent all wheat from the State.

There is more control by a single railroad in Montana than any other State. The rail carrier controls and dictates the rail rates in all movements from Montana eastbound or westbound.

As a result, agricultural shippers in some parts of the United States are paying the highest rail freight rates in exchange for sporadic and unreliable service. It's unacceptable. And it's not right that our Montana producers are expected to do business under these conditions.

Our shippers need a clearly defined means for securing reliable service at a reasonable rate. It's fair. And it's the right thing to do.

Agricultural shippers are unique because the party that bears the cost of rail transportation—the farmer—is not the party that negotiates the rate for that transportation—the grain elevator.

Further, the farmer has no ability to pass on the costs associated with transportation to the customer.

To ship a 26 car shipment of wheat from Medicine Lake, MT, to Portland is \$3.42 per mile. To ship a 26 car shipment of wheat from Commerce City, CO, to Portland is \$2.61 per mile and Atchison, KS, to Portland is \$2.34 per mile.

Montana rates are 31 percent higher than more distant points going to the same market because of lack of competition.

Consider this example: A bushel of spring wheat sells for approximately \$4.10. More than \$1.00 of that amount, or up to one-third of the price a farmer receives, goes to pay for rail transportation.

Stated another way, the average wheat farmer is working for the railroads up to four months out of the year.

We need to establish a national rail policy that encourages competition that helps both producers and consumers alike.

I'm committed to doing all I can to promote competition and to help our Montana producers.

On Captive Rail Day, I urge my Senate colleagues to join together and work on legislation that will create a more fair and competitive freight rail system.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about International Women's Day, which was yesterday, March 8. The theme this year is "women in decisionmaking." As I contemplated the meaning of this, I thought about how important it is for women to be involved in the decision-making about their own bodies.

And in this vein I would like to talk about the global gag rule.

When President Bush took office in 2001, he signed an Executive order known as the global gag rule. It denies U.S. funds to any overseas health clinic unless it agrees not to participate in any activities related to abortion services. Those activities include: providing legal abortions except in cases of rape, incest, or where the woman's life is endangered; and offering advice and information regarding the availability and benefits of abortion and providing referrals for abortion services.

The global gag rule denies U.S. funds even if the overseas health clinic is using its own privately raised funds for these services. What that means is that if you are a medical professional living in an impoverished country trying to help people and save their lives, you are gagged from even talking about certain reproductive health services. The gag rule places limits on women and doctors that we have deemed unacceptable here in the United States.

Last year, the Senate passed an amendment to the Foreign Affairs Authorization Act to reverse the President's policy and ensure that health care clinics for women and families receive this much needed funding. Unfortunately, this legislation has not been passed by the full Senate. The Foreign Operations Appropriations bill last year contained \$34 million for the United Nations Population Fund, UNPA, for this purpose. But in order to

ensure that this money goes toward funding health care clinics for women and families in poor countries, we must overturn this global gag rule.

In many poor countries around the world, nongovernmental organizations and medical professionals are working to make things better. They have set up clinics and reached out to the women and families in poor communities. They are doing great work. But their hands are tied, because the Bush administration has imposed a political ideology on the world.

Overturning the global gag rule is about safe access to health care for women. Hundreds of thousands of women are dying each year from complications from pregnancy. These women do not have access to the health care that they need, especially reproductive health care. I will continue to speak out about the importance of providing safe access to health care for women all over the globe until this dangerous policy is lifted.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

GORDON PARKS

• Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the great life and many artistic contributions of Kansas native Gordon Parks who died Tuesday at the age of 93.

Through his poetry, books, music and photography, Mr. Parks showed America a truth about its society and challenged all of us to make the country a better place.

Born in Fort Scott, KS, in 1912, Mr. Parks's family faced both poverty and discrimination. Yet in spite of these challenges—Mr. Parks rose to the heights of success through his largely self-taught artistic ability. He found his life experiences helped shape his art as he chronicled the African-American experience.

In 1937, Mr. Parks bought his first camera. By 1948, he was hired at Life Magazine. There, he earned his reputation as a humanitarian photojournalist capturing images of the civil rights movement and of the poverty in America and abroad. Through his photographs he reminded Americans of the harsh realities present in our culture.

In 1968, he directed the movie version of his childhood memoir, "The Learning Tree." His direction of "The Learning Tree" also marked the first time an African American directed a major Hollywood production. He won an Emmy for his documentary "Diary of a Harlem Family," and in 1971 directed the critically acclaimed movie "Shaft." He is also known for composing the musical score for "Martin," a ballet documenting the life of civil rights pioneer Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1970, he helped found Essence magazine.

Kansas is forever grateful for his talents. In 1986, he was named Kansan of

the Year. In 1999, Kansas City opened the Gordon Parks Elementary School. And most recently, in February, the University of Kansas's William Allen White Foundation honored Mr. Parks with its National Citation for journalistic merit.

Mr. Parks showed unrelenting spirit in his work. His civil rights contributions, as told through his art will go unmatched. Today, we proudly honor a remarkable artist and pioneer for all he did for Kansas and the Nation. •

TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICER GREGORY JOHN BAILEY

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I rise to honor and share with my colleagues the memory of a remarkable man, Officer Gregory "John" Bailey of the California Highway Patrol. Officer Bailey spent almost 10 years with the California Highway Patrol, serving the citizens of California. On February 25, 2006, while on motor patrol near the City of Hesperia, Officer Bailey was struck and killed by a driver suspected to be under the influence of a controlled substance.

Wearing a uniform came naturally to Officer Bailey after spending 8 years in the Army as a helicopter mechanic. Even after joining the California Highway Patrol, Officer Bailey chose to serve in the California National Guard, and just returned from a 14-month tour in Iraq last fall. Officer Bailey dutifully served the citizens and communities of the Inland Empire with great dedication and integrity. He combined his love of excitement and his passion for the uniform he wore to become a very successful motorcycle officer. Officer Bailey's colleagues in the California Highway Patrol and the National Guard shall always remember his upbeat attitude, ability to motivate others, and commitment to his job.

Officer Bailey was a devoted family man. He is survived by his wife Teresa, and children, Megan, Jared, Hannah and Dylan. When he was not on duty, Officer Bailey was a "true cowboy from head to toe," who enjoyed spending time with his family and listening to country music with his friends. Officer Gregory "John" Bailey served the State of California and the United States honorably and conscientiously, and fulfilled his oath as an officer of the law. Officer Bailey gave his life while protecting the safety of those he served. His contributions and dedication to law enforcement are greatly appreciated and will serve as his legacy.

Officer Gregory "John" Bailey gave his life doing what he loved to do—providing protection for the people he loved. We shall always be grateful for Officer Bailey's heroic service to the California Highway Patrol and the community that he so bravely served. •