

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, and that Senator CHAMBLISS be the first to be recognized.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, but I will not object, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Senator MCCAIN. If he were here, he would have voted for cloture.

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today, Senator JOHN MCCAIN released the following statement on S. 3036, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008:

Global climate change is the most important environmental challenge facing not only our nation, but the entire world. I am confident that given the will, the federal government can be a lead advocate for ensuring that America is doing its part to reduce global warming, and join in the global effort that is needed to address this world-wide environmental issue.

Like many of my colleagues, I believe this legislation needs to be debated, amended, improved, and ultimately, enacted. While my schedule precludes me from being in Washington, DC, tomorrow to cast my vote, if I were able, I would vote to invoke cloture on the substitute amendment. That does not mean I believe the pending bill is perfect, and in fact, it is far from it. For example, the provisions to impose Davis Bacon mandates should be removed. Most importantly, it must include provisions championed by Senator Graham and myself that would ensure that nuclear power, a proven and clean energy source, is included among the technologies supported in our efforts to address global warming. Nuclear energy is an emission-free source of electricity for the nation, which is why it simply must be part of the comprehensive solution to addressing climate change, and if it is not, I could not support the legislation's final passage.

Unfortunately, despite the commitment and tireless efforts of the bill sponsors, Senators LIEBERMAN and WARNER, it appears that for now, the Senate, at the direction of the Majority Leader, will choose to put politics above policy, and Congress will fail to act yet again on this critical issue. But rest assured, we will not give up until we finally succeed in enacting needed, comprehensive cap and trade legislation to address this urgent problem. •

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I thank our colleagues. I wish to say, in addition to the names Senator WARNER put in yesterday, we had statements from Senators OBAMA, CLINTON, BIDEN, and KENNEDY, which means if all had been here, the vote would have been 54 votes. We are very pleased with this and we thank them very much.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia.

64th ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today, June 6, 2008, the 64th anniversary of D-day, to commend our

Armed Forces for their ongoing contributions in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other countries where they are currently deployed, as well as their history of service and sacrifice for our country and for the causes of freedom and democracy worldwide.

Yesterday, I had the privilege of attending the Board of Visitors meeting for the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, which is located at Fort Benning, GA. WHINSEC, as it is called, provides security cooperation and strategic partnerships with countries in the Western Hemisphere in order to support democracy and human rights, and they have made a tremendous contribution since WHINSEC's inception in 2000.

The chairman of the Board of Visitors of WHINSEC, who is a Roman Catholic bishop, commented that members of the military are "agents of mercy." He is correct, and ultimately that is the role our military has played in the world in the 64 years since U.S. and Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy.

No one joins the military to get rich and famous, since the life of military personnel almost always takes place behind the scenes and out of the headlines. Many people join the military to achieve a better way of life and associate with a bigger cause than themselves. The military has provided a way for countless numbers of Americans to improve their own quality of life and learn the skills they need to succeed. We should be proud of the positive effect the military has on those who serve in its ranks.

But there is one thing everyone who serves in the military has in common, they join to serve. They join, realizing their service makes the lives of their fellow Americans better and more secure. But also, they know their service makes the lives in other countries safer and more prosperous.

Without question, that is the result of the service of our military personnel over the last 64 years in places such as Germany, France, Bosnia, Kosovo, Korea, Afghanistan, Iraq, Grenada, Panama, Haiti, Vietnam, and countless other locations where U.S. military personnel have served and sacrificed. These countries are more prosperous today because of the commitment of our Nation's military personnel.

No military, and no institution for that matter, is perfect. However, we should not be surprised that year after year the United States Military remains one of the most trusted professions. They deserve that position based on their commitment to a cause greater than themselves, their integrity, and their commitment to excellence. Today, there are 1.4 million personnel serving on Active Duty in our Nation's military, along with 1.2 million serving in the Reserve components. All of them deserve our appreciation and gratitude for their service, their sacrifice, and their contribution to our Nation's security and contributions to freedom and democracy around the world.

I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing thanks for them and for the key role they have played and continue to play in serving and sacrificing for our country and for those in other countries where they are serving.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio.

CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise to address an environmental issue, an economic issue, and a moral issue. Future generations will look back on global warming as the defining issue of our time. Our children, their children, and their children will look back on this issue and judge us on how we confronted it.

If we treat global warming politically, as so many of the other side of the aisle did today, if we abdicate our responsibility, if we ignore reality, if we twiddle our thumbs as the destructive effects of global warming intensify, we will lose our chance to shape the future because, simply put, we will be squandering it.

I applaud Senator BOXER, the chairwoman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, a tireless advocate for clean air, safe drinking water, and healthy families.

This was not an easy vote. This entire week I have listened to the speeches on the Senate floor, and I have listened to my colleagues speak eloquently on the need for global climate change legislation. I fully agree with the environmental goals of this bill—mandatory caps, the science-based timeline. This, as I said, is the moral question of our generation. I have the utmost respect for my colleagues who have worked so long and so hard to craft this historic legislation and for environmental advocates in Ohio and across the country. I am 100 percent committed to passing a robust, mandatory cap-and-trade policy. However, while we have been debating climate policy, Ohioans have been getting bad news.

This has been a particularly tough week for my State. In the last 7 days, Ohioans learned that our State may soon lose another 10,000 jobs. Those are not just jobs. They are the building blocks, the foundation for individual achievement, family security, and community survivability. They are about health care, they are about opportunity, they are about sending kids to college, they are about admission to the middle class.

Now that foundation is crumbling—10,000 good-paying jobs in 1 week. Since 2001, Ohio has lost more than 200,000 manufacturing jobs.

We have, to be sure, a moral obligation to our planet. For me, that obligation stems from Scripture which makes each of us a steward of our planet, of this Earth. We also have an opportunity and obligation to Ohioans and

to all Americans. We have the opportunity and the obligation to write global warming policy that is sustainable, equitable, beneficial, both domestically and globally, both environmentally and economically. We can do that. We can write a bill to do that. We can write a law to do that or we can settle for a work that I believe is still in progress.

I cannot settle and could not settle a moment ago in my vote for this legislation because it needlessly may hurt my State because it fails to protect against what could be a policy that exports emissions rather than eliminating emissions.

I submitted five amendments to this bill that were designed to produce a final bill that would combat global warming without undermining American families, without hurting families from Galion to Gallipolis, from Cincinnati to Ashtabula. Unfortunately, after today's cloture vote, there was no opportunity to debate and vote on those amendments. Given the chance, I would have fought to redistribute the financial burden imposed by this bill so Ohio would receive a fair share, rather than the short end of the stick.

I would have fought to provide sufficient transition assistance for energy-intensive manufacturing so our Nation does not lose those crucial national-security oriented, in many cases, crucial jobs. I would have fought to ensure domestic manufacturers a level playing field with companies from countries without global warming requirements.

A plant shuts down in Steubenville or Lima, OH, a plant that has followed Ohio and national environmental law over the years, and moves to China. We lose our jobs, and emissions get even greater because the Chinese do not have the environmental laws we do. That is part of the problem with U.S. trade policy. That is another time for another speech and another day. But if we don't take this right step to ensure domestic manufacturers a level playing field with companies from countries without global warming requirements, we might as well throw a going-away party for the steel industry, the cement industry, the glass industry, aluminum industry, the chemical industry, for foundry after foundry after foundry in Ravenna, Chillicothe, Mansfield, and Marion. We might as well pray for a miracle when it comes to global warming because as we export those jobs to countries that have weak environmental laws, we will be exporting emissions so they come in quantities of twice as much from smokestacks in China than they come from smokestacks in Ohio.

I would have fought for greater capital investment in emerging green businesses and manufacturing. We need to go green to achieve our goals. We need to rebuild our manufacturing sector to remain a self-sufficient nation and the strongest economy on the planet.

We can pass legislation that can be a jobs legislation, energy legislation, en-

vironmental legislation if we do the right thing and encourage our companies and our investors to build solar panels and solar cells, to build fuel cells, to build wind turbines, to move forward on all the kinds of biomass energy production that we know how to do in this country.

Why wouldn't we invest in the research, infrastructure, job training, and the commercialization needed to secure our independence from foreign oil, to fight global warming, to revitalize our economy? Mr. President, why wouldn't we?

I would have fought for resources to help coal communities diversify their economies. If we ignore these communities, we breed poverty. Go with me to southeast Ohio and look at the number of people who are lining up in food pantries, lining up for food to get through the week, to get through the month, to get through the winter and now the spring, as most people in those families hold jobs, often full time, often part time. They don't pay enough because of what has happened to coal miners and what has happened to industry in southeast Ohio.

We, in moral terms and practical terms, cannot let that happen. If we ignore these communities, as I said, we breed more poverty. That is not a prediction, that is a fact.

I was not given the opportunity to offer my amendments. I will have the opportunity to push for legislation that capitalizes on our Nation's strengths, that leaves a legacy of which we can be proud for future generations.

We can do it, we must do it, and with Senator BOXER's leadership, we will do it.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

64TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise for two purposes. One is to speak for a couple minutes about today's anniversary of D-day and then also to talk about a Pennsylvanian who lost his life in Iraq and was this week awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. I, first, wish to speak about D-day.

We observe this anniversary today, 64 years, but we have to think today about how we do that. We know what happened on D-day. For so many Americans, prior to just a number of years ago, it was a piece of history we read about in the history books. We learned a bit about it in school, but for a new generation of Americans, D-day has meant what we saw in the movie "Saving Private Ryan." Thank goodness for that film because it captured so much of the horror, so much of the sacrifice and the valor of our troops.

So we remember those Americans who gave their lives that day to save the world—literally to save the world from the horror that could have befallen the world if the axis powers were

successful, and if D-day did not go as well as it did, they might have been successful.

I am remembering today not just a generation of Americans, the "greatest generation" of Americans as we know them now, who sacrificed so much, but I am thinking of people from my home State. I think Pennsylvania had more Medal of Honor winners in World War II than any other State. One of them was in my home area, Lackawanna County, Geno Merli, who served in Europe, in that theater of the war, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and passed away a couple of years ago. So when I think of D-day, and I think of those sacrifices, I am thinking of heroes such as Geno Merli and so many others who gave the ultimate sacrifice. His Medal of Honor pertained to his combat not on D-day but in a related theater of war.

We think about those who came back. We think about those who served and came back, many of them wounded permanently and irreparably, just as we see today with some of our troops in Iraq, and it brings to mind Abraham Lincoln's words in two contexts. One is the context of those who have served. He talked about the soldier—him who has borne the battle—that we must care for him who has borne the battle. And I think one way to honor those who have served in Iraq or Afghanistan or around the world or in wars like World War II is to remember something my father said years ago when he was serving as Governor of Pennsylvania, and he talked about praying for our troops, as important as that is, but he also talked about praying for ourselves; that we may be worthy of their valor.

I believe the only way we can be worthy of the valor of those who served in World War II on D-day or served in Iraq or Afghanistan or anywhere around the world—in Vietnam, in the Korean War, whatever the conflict was—we can't just honor them by remembering and commemorating and talking about battles and all of the information that we can impart about war. We have to, if we are going to be worthy of their valor, do the right thing today, not just when we commemorate D-day but every day.

There are at least two things we can do to pay tribute to those who served and to be worthy of their valor. One way is to make sure those who survive a war and come back to the United States have not just some health care but the best health care. And we have to fund it. Fortunately, in the last two budgets we have been doing that. We have been meeting or exceeding the budget on veterans health care.

The second thing we must do, at the very least, is make sure anyone who serves in combat has an opportunity to be educated as best we can provide. That is why the vote on the GI bill recently was so essential, so central to meeting that basic obligation, so caring, as Abraham Lincoln said, for