

country, and the rest of the world could live in peace and be free.

The bravery and honor of those men has come to be known with three simple words: "the greatest generation." Their sacrifice in battle and their continued service once they got home defined everything that was good and right about America. We honored their service and sacrifice with parades and public ceremonies and memorials to the fallen, but it was also honored in another way. We gave them the chance to go to college and pursue an education. We gave them the chance to build a better future for themselves and their families. Those of us who served in that terrible war got the chance to begin the innovation that drove America into the future. We received the GI bill for our service.

Many veterans of World War II have served in the Senate, many of whom were honored by medals of valor. We still have someone who served in World War II who earned the Medal of Honor—Senator DAN INOUE from Hawaii—for his incredible bravery in World War II, for his bravery under fire.

I am who I am today because of the GI bill. One of my dreams was to go to college—a dream that came true because of that bill, the GI bill. Eight of the sixteen million World War II veterans got an education because of that bill. It was paid for, and it even carried a small stipend for the expenses that one had as a college student. Now we need to start to build a new greatest generation. I want the veterans of the wars of Iraq and Afghanistan to have the same opportunity—an opportunity that enables them to contribute to their families and our Nation.

A college education is a key to that opportunity, but college costs have jumped so high—57 percent just in the last 6 years. The current GI bill does not cover those costs. So our brave veterans are forced to pay for their tuition and books out of their own pockets, watch their debts get worse and worse, and some cannot get to college at all.

We often say we honor our veterans, but now is the time to show them what we mean. That is exactly what our new GI bill does. Our bill closes the gap between the cost of college and the amount the veteran pays for their education. I am proud to be working with my colleagues. The occupant of the President's chair right now, Senator JIM WEBB of Virginia, started this process—this bill—16 months ago. Others, including Senator CHUCK HAGEL, Senator JOHN WARNER, and I, and more than half of the Senate, are fighting to get them the benefits they earned. They deserve no less.

The Senate has voted. The House has voted. Now we plead with President Bush to join with the majority of the Congress, all of the leading veterans organizations, and the American public in support of our bill. Since the beginning of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, more than 1.5 million Americans

have worn the uniform and served our Nation with honor and distinction. Now it is time for us to stand with our veterans who have served since 9/11 so they, too, can build a future for their families.

After D-day, Americans recognized the sacrifice our troops made and came together to honor that service. Now is the time for us to stop playing politics and come together once again.

Our veterans have earned a new GI bill. On this D-day anniversary, let's give them the respect and the benefits they deserve.

I close with once again commending our colleague, Senator JIM WEBB, who has himself a distinguished military record and insisted from his earliest days that we take care of our veterans so they can take care of America and regain the leadership this country has lost and will retrieve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WEBB). The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

GI BILL

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my colleague, Senator LAUTENBERG from New Jersey, just described something that is very important. He described the role of himself and others, and particularly the occupant of the chair as Presiding Officer, in working on the new GI bill. I was proud to be a cosponsor. I join him in hoping that President Bush will agree with the majority of the House and the Senate to look favorably upon this bill and agree to sign legislation that includes this bill. We owe it to America's veterans. I appreciate the comments made by my colleague from New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT KENNEDY

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wish to talk just for a moment today about the cloture vote on climate change legislation earlier today, but first, while I am getting some charts together, I wanted to mention also that this is the 40th anniversary that was yesterday of the death of Robert Kennedy.

I was driving to the Capitol listening to a news report about that day 40 years ago when Robert Kennedy was assassinated in Los Angeles, CA, and I was thinking about the fact that I was a very young man back then working on the Robert Kennedy Presidential campaign in my State when I heard that he had been assassinated. It was such an unbelievable blow to me and to all of the others who worked on the campaign and to so many other Americans who believed his campaign for the Presidency held such great promise.

Most young people in this country today know nothing about a 1968 Presidential campaign by Robert F. Kennedy. It was an extraordinary time, and he was an extraordinary man. I wish to read just a couple of comments by the late Robert F. Kennedy, who

was, by the way, a Senator and served in this body, as well as served as Attorney General of this country.

He gave a speech once that I have often quoted. It was a speech he gave in South Africa. Many will know these words. In his speech he said this:

Few will have the greatness to bend history; but each of us can work to change a small portion of the events, and in the total of all these acts will be written the history of a generation . . . it is from numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is thus shaped. Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, they send forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

He gave that speech June 6, 1966, at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. People often talk about those ripples of hope that can sweep down the mightiest walls of resistance and oppression, and that passion and that dream and belief still exist today.

I reread this morning the speech Robert Kennedy gave during his Presidential campaign in Indianapolis, IN, on the evening of April 4, 1968, when Martin Luther King was assassinated. The crowd that had gathered for Robert Kennedy's appearance did not know that Dr. Martin Luther King had been assassinated and Robert Kennedy came to that area of Indianapolis. He was asked not to go because of concerns about his safety. He went anyway and he gave one of the most wonderful speeches. It was without a note, just an extemporaneous speech that had so much passion. I shall not read it today, but I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen—I'm only going to talk to you just for a minute or so this evening. Because . . .

I have some very sad news for all of you, and I think sad news for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world, and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and was killed tonight in Memphis, Tennessee.

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice between fellow human beings. He died in the cause of that effort. In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it's perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in.

For those of you who are black—considering the evidence evidently is that there were white people who were responsible—you can be filled with bitterness, and with hatred, and a desire for revenge.

We can move in that direction as a country, in greater polarization—black people amongst blacks, and white amongst whites, filled with hatred toward one another. Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand, compassion and love.

For those of you who are black and are tempted to be filled with hatred and mistrust of the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I would only say that I can

also feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man.

But we have to make an effort in the United States, we have to make an effort to understand, to get beyond these rather difficult times.

My favorite poet was Aeschylus. He once wrote: "Even in our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence and lawlessness, but is love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or whether they be black.

(Interrupted by applause)

So I ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King, yeah that's true, but more importantly to say a prayer for our own country, which all of us love—a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke. We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past. And we will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; and it's not the end of disorder.

But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings that abide in our land.

(Interrupted by applause)

Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world.

Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people. Thank you very much. (Applause)—Robert F. Kennedy, April 4, 1968.

CLIMATE SECURITY

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, the vote this morning was a vote dealing with climate change. This vote, however, was not a yes or no on climate change legislation; the vote was on a cloture motion to invoke cloture. I voted against invoking cloture. I wish to make sure those who have worked so hard on the legislation we were considering do not feel that vote diminishes the work they have done.

I believe there is something happening to the climate of this planet. I believe there is something dealing with global warming that threatens our future. I believe we have a responsibility to address it. I commend those who worked on the legislation and brought it to the floor of the Senate. It was a good start. It was not perfect and needed amendments in my judgment. A tangled web was created on the floor of the Senate through no fault of the majority leader who brought this to the floor. He indicated at the first moment that he wished this to be an open process with open debate and open opportunity for amendments. The tangled web that then ensued was a web that led us to a cloture motion and the filing of a cloture motion. Voting for clo-

ture meant that we would be prevented from offering an amendment post cloture. I did not believe I wanted to put myself in that position because I have two amendments that have been filed. I had two amendments which I wished to offer and get them pending. Because of procedural hurdles, I was prevented from doing so because I was prevented from calling up amendments, even though they were filed. I wasn't very interested in supporting a cloture motion which would then prevent me from having the amendments considered by the Senate as we move forward to finish the piece of legislation. So that represents my view of why I would not support cloture.

I filed an amendment dealing with additional funding for coal and carbon capture and storage programs. I think we need to do a couple of things if we are going to have a global climate change bill work. First of all, at the front end, for the first 5, 10, 12 and 14 years, we have to have a kind of Manhattan Project in which we decide for renewable, efficiency and clean coal energy resources that we are going to break out of the box and move forward very, very, very aggressively.

If we are going to deal with this issue, we have to move solar and be serious about developing substantial capabilities in solar energy. That requires a massive amount of research and development. We have to be serious about wind energy and geothermal and biomass as well. We have to be serious about a whole range of renewable energy resources.

We have not been serious in this country. In 1916 we said to oil and gas companies: If you want to go find oil and gas, good for you, God bless you. We want to provide big tax breaks for you for doing it. These permanent tax breaks have lasted forever regarding oil and gas.

What did we do with those who were pursuing renewable energy? In 1992 we said: We will give you some tax incentives. By the way, they will be temporary and kind of shallow, and we will extend them five times for a very short term, and we will let them expire three times. That is a pathetic, anemic response for a country that ought to, in my judgment, gallop full speed ahead toward the use of renewable energy. But you have to have conservation and renewable energy research and development commitments to achieve that goal.

In addition to that, we are going to have to continue to use coal in our future. Forty-eight percent of our electricity comes from coal. We are not in a position where we can simply say we are not going to use coal. At the front end of this bill, we need to create a substantial amount of resources to engage in the research and development, demonstration and commercial deployment of projects that allow us to use coal to produce electricity without injuring our environment. That means capturing carbon and sequestering car-

bon. That is central to the future use of coal and other fossil fuels.

Now, it is not as if it can't be done. We are doing it in some areas, but we need so much more work on the research and development end.

This is a plant in North Dakota. It is the only one like it in North America. We produce synthetic natural gas from lignite coal. We take pieces of coal, and we produce synthetic gas from it. It works very well. In fact, it is one of the world's largest demonstrations for capturing and storing carbon. We capture 50 percent of the carbon from this plant; put it in a pipeline; move it to Saskatchewan, Canada; and invest it underground into Canadian oil wells to pump up and produce more oil.

Most oil that is drilled from underground pools only provides about 30 percent of its potential. The rest remains in the ground. If you can use CO₂ from fossil fuels at electric power plants and other facilities, that CO₂ would not be released into the atmosphere to impact the climate. At the same time, you can use that CO₂ instead for beneficial purposes and invest into an oil well. Thus, you not only put the CO₂ underground and sequester it, you also enhance domestic oil development and production.

There are a lot of things going on. But the underlying bill didn't have nearly enough funding at the front end, in my judgment, for the research and development component. My filed amendment would shift \$20 billion in funding in the bill to say we are going to get serious. This is going to be a Manhattan-type project to find ways to continue to use our most abundant resource and do so without spoiling our environment.

There is research going on but not nearly enough. I can give you a couple of examples.

A Texas company came to see me. They are taking coal for electricity. They have a couple of small demonstration projects which burn coal to produce electricity. They are treating the effluent that comes from the plant chemically, and as it comes out of the plant, they are capturing the CO₂ and producing byproducts, including hydrogen, chloride, and baking soda. The baking soda contains CO₂. In fact, this company brought me some cookies and said these come from coal. They are making the point that, by capturing the CO₂ from a coal plant, you can end up with baking soda used for baking cookies. It is a clever way to describe that there are innovative ways to capture CO₂ and protect our environment, even as we use our most abundant domestic resource.

This photo is of single-cell pond scum, called algae. I was in Arizona recently and saw a demonstration plant that is producing algae by taking CO₂ off of a plant and putting it in greenhouses that produce algae. Algae is produced in water which need sunlight and CO₂ to grow. So it consumes CO₂ by producing algae, single celled pond