

think about retirement at some point in their lives but now figure they will be working much longer now than they had once thought.

Their decisions to not spend money really hurt on the local level in Wyoming. I suspect the same is true in many other states because we (local governments) do not have the means to reach directly into their pockets to get the necessary funds for our services like the federal and state governments do.

People and businesses are hunkered down and holding tight while they wait to see when the Congress is going to quit proposing massive and expensive changes to the entire landscape of the country. If this were a battlefield I would say that the current strategies being employed are a well thought out and all encompassing assault. We are effectively being surrounded. We have no open flanks to escape through. Almost every aspect of our lives appears to be exposed and we have no way to cover it up.

I ask the question then: are we creating more panic and fear with all that is going on? If we just settled down and got out of crisis mode would businesses begin to expand on their own? Would people once again shop without fear this could be their last shopping trip for awhile? If everyone just stopped and took in a very deep breath and exhaled slowly would the increased flow of oxygen into the body bring clearer thoughts and a more relaxing mood?

It is almost the first of October. It just doesn't seem to me that we need to disarm and dismantle all of the world's nuclear arms; create a massive overhaul of the world's best healthcare system; return the atmosphere to a pre 1950's condition; balance a federal budget; save every endangered species; find a cure for H1N1 virus; create a vaccine for HIV/AIDS; declare what is left of the public lands in the west as wilderness; save the polar ice cap; become energy self sufficient; tear down all of the coal fired generation facilities; replace every incandescent light bulb with a fluorescent one; paint every roof top in the United States white; and do everything else that is being talked about and have it all done by the end of this year. It makes no sense to me and I don't think it makes much sense to anyone else.

I realize that none of you belong to the party currently "in power" (such an awful term), but there may be something that you can do to just slow things down some. The people of this country need time to catch their breath.

Thank you for letting me share my thoughts with you. We will continue to do the best we can at picking up the pieces that are left to us. We will also continue to hope for bigger pieces to come our way.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAVIS,
Mayor.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. FORREST M. BIRD

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, today I am proud to honor and congratulate Idaho resident Dr. Forrest M. Bird for a lifetime of service and achievement. I had the pleasure today of meeting with Dr. Bird and his wife Pam, and very much enjoyed that short visit. Dr. Bird is well and widely known around the world for his lifesaving inventions: the Bird Mark 7 respirator, which was the first reliable and low-cost respirator in

the world; and the Baby Bird respirator, which has greatly decreased infant mortality rates. In addition to being a brilliant inventor and scientist, Dr. Bird is a former pilot and founder of the Bird Aviation Museum and Invention Center, which is located in Sagle, ID, where his company, Percussionaire Corporation, produces his lifesaving medical devices. He has been the recipient of numerous awards, including two Lifetime Scientific Achievement awards, and has been inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. In 2008, he was awarded the Presidential Citizens Medal by President Bush and received the National Medal of Technology and Innovation by President Obama just this week.

Dr. Bird's interest in aviation and his invention of the world-renowned Bird respirators are remarkably intertwined. His father served as a pilot in World War I, and, after earning a degree in aeronautics, Dr. Bird served as an Army Air Corps pilot in WWII. At the time, airplanes were designed to reach higher altitudes, but pilots were increasingly unable to breathe as the altitude increased. Dr. Bird's consideration of this problem, and his attendance at medical school after the war, eventually led him to the invention of the famous Bird respirator. In 2007, his twin interests of aviation and invention led him to open the Bird Aviation Museum and Invention Center.

Clearly there is good reason for the impressive list of honors that Dr. Bird has received throughout his life. It has been a life of service that has made an incredible mark upon the world. His inventions have touched, transformed, enhanced and saved the lives of millions around the world. His museum provides a great service to his community by educating and inspiring young visitors and by bringing long-lost memories alive for older visitors. For his groundbreaking contributions to America and the world, Idaho is proud to have produced such an impressive citizen. We appreciate and honor his remarkable achievements.●

REMEMBERING BRIGADIER GENERAL MILDRED INEZ CAROON BAILEY

• Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, today I honor a woman of great character; a woman who provided unquestionable leadership to our Nation and a woman who proudly hailed from North Carolina. Our State motto, "Esse Quam Videri," "To be, rather than to seem," richly describes BG Mildred Inez Caroan Bailey; a trailblazer who thrived on challenges, especially when she was told, "it can't be done." As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I am proud to recognize General Bailey's contributions to the U.S. Army in this Chamber today.

Brigadier General Bailey was born in 1919 in Fort Barnwell, NC, and raised in nearby Kinston. Inez, as she was known

to her friends, directed the Women's Army Corps, WAC, from 1971 to 1975. Enlisting at a time when a woman's role in uniform was unclear, she experienced unquestionable changes for women in the military throughout her 33-year career. General Bailey was the third female to be promoted to brigadier general, a rank she never sought, but would never have thought to turn down.

When she wasn't studying her favorite subject, French, Inez worked in her parents' grocery store. Upon graduation, she enrolled in Flora McDonald College in Red Springs, NC, and later transferred to the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina—now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. She graduated in 1940 with a degree in education and one professional goal—to be a French teacher. She eventually accepted a job teaching French in Taylorsville, NC.

When World War II broke out, this North Carolina French teacher thought a job in the Army Air Corps might be interesting, but it wasn't until a friend dragged her along to Fort Bragg that she really gave the military a second thought. The Army needed women to take the place of male soldiers who worked nonbattlefield jobs in order to free them for service on the front lines. Six months after Pearl Harbor, Inez joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, WAAC, the predecessor to WAC, at Fort Bragg. Although her parents were unhappy about her decision, they supported her nonetheless. Although women held primarily administrative, clerical and supply-type positions, she was encouraged to discover that women were also packing parachutes and were even mechanics. Due to her college degree, General Bailey was eligible for officer candidate school.

Her first unit command was at George Field Army Air Base in Illinois. There, she became very good at marching. She said, "I didn't know any women who didn't like marching. We thought it was fun and we were proud of our marching, we could keep a good beat with the Colonel Bogey March!" They even added words to the march, "Duty is calling you and me. We have a date with destiny. Ready, the WACs are ready. Our hearts are steady, the world to set free. Service, we're in it heart and soul. Victory is our only goal. We love our country's honor, and we'll defend it against any foe."

Eventually the Army made use of her background as a French teacher, assigning her to teach English to freed French prisoners of war who had been held in Morocco. She was thrilled to teach the soldiers because they were excited to learn, unlike the high school students she taught before joining the Army. At the end of the war, the debate about women serving in the military continued. Brigadier General Bailey could have left, but by then she was married and making, as she recalled, "a magnificent sum of \$166.60 and 2/3 cents a month—much more than a

teacher's salary." She commanded a WAC attachment in the 98th General Hospital in Munich, where she was the highest ranking first lieutenant, male or female, in the European Command. She made first lieutenant within 6 months after she joined the service and had many great assignments that she described as "wonderful assignments—but there were no promotions involved, because women weren't promoted."

Eventually General Bailey returned to the States where she was initially assigned to intelligence work in the Military District of Washington before reporting for duty as a recruiter in charge of recruiting women in the seven Southeastern States; including North Carolina. Recruiting was a turning point for Inez Bailey. She discovered she was a "ham and loved being interviewed on television and making speeches." She led a team of recruiters who exhibited around the country with a program that highlighted the historic contributions of women in every branch of the military. The exhibit included Belle Boyd, a Confederate spy who was a captain and honorary aide de camp to GEN Stonewall Jackson. After recruiting, Brigadier General Bailey became the Army's Senate liaison. She said for the first few weeks, all she saw were the backs of the Senators' heads from the Senate galleries.

After 29 years of service, she was assigned to Fort McClellan, AL, as the deputy commander of the training center. When General Westmoreland summoned her to Washington, she asked if the meeting could be postponed because she was involved in a theater production she didn't want to miss. All the while she thought, "If General Westmoreland suggests I might be the new director of the Women's Army Corps, I'm just going to say no thank you. If I'm your first choice, then take the second choice." She didn't get a chance to argue when he told her she would be the new WAC director. She was needed because the Army needed to recruit more women. Under her tenure the number of women in the Army tripled; from 13,000 to 39,000. And for the first time, women were allowed to command men.

She retired from the Army with the rank of brigadier general. Her military decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit. General Bailey will be interred at Arlington National Cemetery on October 14. Her husband, Marine Sergeant Major Roy C. Bailey, died in a traffic accident in 1966.●

RECOGNIZING THE INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I wish to honor the International Fertilizer Development Center, IFDC, as it celebrates the 35th anniversary of its founding today, October 8.

In the wake of the worldwide food and energy shortages of the 1970s, the

IFDC was established in Muscle Shoals, AL, to be a national center of excellence with expertise in fertilizers to service the needs of developing countries. Since its inception, the IFDC has worked to address issues such as international food security, the alleviation of global hunger and poverty, environmental protection, and the promotion of economic development and self-sufficiency.

Today, with staff members working in 30 nations throughout Africa, the Near and Far East, and Latin America, the IFDC is critical to ensuring underdeveloped countries have more efficient fertilizer and, therefore, food for their people. The IFDC has helped increase sustainable food production in more than 130 nations and has also contributed to the development of institutional capacity-building through training.

I sincerely congratulate the IFDC on its anniversary and wish it continued success in Muscle Shoals and abroad.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE RELATIVE TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION WAIVER REQUIRED BY THE CLEAN DIAMOND TRADE ACT—PM 32

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

The Clean Diamond Trade Act (Public Law 108-19) (the "Act") authorizes the President to "prohibit the importation into, or exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, from whatever source, that has not been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme." The Act takes effect on the date that the President certifies to the Congress that (1) an applicable waiver that has been granted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) is in effect, or (2) an applicable decision in a resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations is in effect. The Act remains in effect during those periods in which, as certified by the Presi-

dent to the Congress, such an applicable waiver or decision is in effect.

On July 29, 2003, the President certified that the WTO General Council had adopted a decision granting a waiver pursuant to Article IX of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization concerning the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds. The waiver applies to the United States and other WTO members that requested the waiver and to any WTO member that notifies the WTO of its desire to be covered by the waiver. The waiver was scheduled to have effect from January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2006. On December 19, 2006, the WTO General Council adopted a decision to extend the waiver through December 31, 2012.

I hereby certify that an applicable waiver, within the meaning of the Act, granted by the World Trade Organization has been in effect since January 1, 2003, and will remain in effect through December 31, 2012.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 8, 2009.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:38 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1717. An act to authorize major medical facility leases for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2010, and for other purposes.

At 12:42 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2092. An act to amend the National Children's Island Act of 1995 to expand allowable uses for Kingman and Heritage Islands by the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2174. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 18 Main Street in Howland, Maine, as the "Clyde Hichborn Post Office".

H.R. 3547. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 936 South 250 East in Provo, Utah, as the "Rex E. Lee Post Office Building".

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1035) to amend the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 to honor the legacy of Stewart L. Udall, and for other purposes; with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

At 3:44 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2647) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010