

motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 561) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 561

Whereas Huntington's Disease is a progressive degenerative neurological disease that causes total physical and mental deterioration throughout a 15- to 20-year period;

Whereas each child of a parent with Huntington's Disease has a 50-percent chance of inheriting the Huntington's Disease gene;

Whereas the onset of Huntington's Disease typically begins in mid-life, between the ages of 30 and 45, though onset may occur as early as the age of 2;

Whereas children who develop the juvenile form of Huntington's Disease rarely live to adulthood;

Whereas, after the onset of Huntington's Disease, the average lifespan of an individual with Huntington's Disease is 15 to 20 years, and the younger the age of onset, the more rapid the progression of the disease;

Whereas Huntington's Disease affects approximately 30,000 individuals and 200,000 genetically "at risk" individuals in the United States;

Whereas, since the discovery of the gene that causes Huntington's Disease in 1993, the pace of Huntington's Disease research has accelerated;

Whereas, although no effective treatment or cure for Huntington's Disease exists as of the date of this resolution, scientists and researchers are hopeful that breakthroughs will be forthcoming;

Whereas researchers across the United States are conducting important research projects involving Huntington's Disease; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of Huntington's Disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 25, 2010, as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Day"; and

(2) recognizes that all people of the United States should become more informed about and aware of Huntington's Disease.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 2010

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 22; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first 30 minutes and Republicans controlling the next 30 minutes, and the majority controlling the final 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 12:30 until 2:15 tomorrow to allow for the weekly caucus luncheons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order following the remarks of the senior Senator from Oklahoma, Senator INHOFE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE ISSUES

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I came here to talk about a couple of issues on the Armed Services Committee that we are going to be facing.

I only say to my good friend from Ohio that, yes, it is true that 9/11 occurred, and that we have al-Qaida out there, and there are the Taliban and other terrorists who want to kill everyone in this room and all throughout America, and that we were not in a position, financially, to go and defend our country after 9/11.

I suggest that, after Pearl Harbor, the same situation took place. We didn't have time or the luxury of saying do we have the resources to go into this. But it was necessary and it did happen.

Unfortunately, back in the 1990s, during the Clinton administration, the amount of money funding our military reduced by about 40 percent—not just the money but resources too. It went down in terms of force structure, modernization, and operations and personnel, about 40 percent. There was kind of a euphoric attitude at that time, and people were saying that the Cold War was over and we no longer needed the military. I remember it so well. Then, of course, with the downgrading of the military and the peace dividend—we all remember the peace dividend—we would take the money that was going to go to the military and declare a peace dividend.

Unfortunately, peace is not there, and 9/11 happened. This President and this Congress inherited a war, an attack on America, the most vicious attack we have had on our homeland in the continental United States. We had to fight with a reduced army. We had to rebuild the army at the same time.

If I had known the statement was going to be made by my good friend from Ohio, I would have brought my charts to show clearly what happened to the military during the 1990s.

Yes, we do have that problem. It is an expensive war. It is an enduring war.

We have all been over there. We know we are going to win. Things look very good right now in Iraq. It is going to be a little more difficult. It is necessary to do because if we had not done it, we would have had the Taliban and al-Qaida—all of these groups—running rampant over there.

The big difference now in terms of how it affects the United States of America is that back in the days before they had the nuclear weapons and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, a terrorist could have a case bomb, something such as that. Now we are talking about weapons of mass destruction. We are talking about Iran which, according to our intelligence estimates, as early as 2015 could have an ICBM capable of hitting the United States of America on the east coast. That is why it is so much more difficult.

Also, my good friend from Ohio talks about the Republicans. It was not the Republicans who did the \$787 billion stimulus program that did not stimulate. Those were the Democrats. That is not why I am here.

NEW START TREATY

Mr. President, I noticed on this week's agenda—and I am reading now; I think this is right—we are going to have three more hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the New START treaty. That means we will have had, when that is over, 16 Senate Foreign Relations witnesses, over 7 hearings, all of them supporting the New START treaty.

I am reminded of what happened back when we were considering another treaty, the Law of the Sea Treaty. That passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee 16 to 0, as I recall. When it came to the floor, I recognized—and, frankly, not many others did—that this was a very serious issue. This is the treaty against which Ronald Reagan fought so hard. It was coming up. That was a Republican administration. That was the first President Bush. They were going to run this thing through.

We held hearings. At that time, the Republicans were in the majority. I made sure we had hearings in both of my committees—the Environment and Public Works Committee, as well as the Senate Armed Services Committee.

I see the same thing happening. I gave a lengthy talk last week—I am not going to repeat it now—about why we should oppose the New START treaty. We all remember START I. We all remember START II. Keep in mind, the treaty we are talking about is a treaty not with the countries where we are anticipating problems. It is between Russia and the United States and it has to do with weapons of mass destruction, with nuclear warheads, reducing them in conjunction with reductions that would be imposed upon Russia and, at the same time, delivery systems. We have three ways of delivering them. One is, of course, ICBMs, one is SLCMs, submarine-launched missiles,

and the other is through aircraft, such as the B-52 and B-2.

The problem with that is we have been talking about our nuclear warheads and how we have not been able to modernize them or even to test them for a matter of decades. So we do not know what we have.

In the way of force structure, we do know we have a declining force structure. This administration put down the new system that would have been the next generation bomber. We are stuck with the B-52. The first variety of that came out in 1964 before a lot of people around here were born, and, of course, the B-2. We are not going to modernize that.

The missile defense system—we saw what happened over in Poland. This President made a determination to stop the construction of a ground system in Poland that would have had the capability by 2012 of knocking down an ICBM from Iran to the eastern United States. That is gone.

There is no verification, very much the same as the verification we talked about with the Law of the Sea Treaty and others.

I hope when this treaty comes up, we can keep talking about it and not let it run through. I am going to make this very clear. I happen to serve on the Foreign Relations Committee, as well as the Armed Services Committee. We will be having hearings. We have three more this week. Not one of these hearings has a witness who is opposed to the New START treaty. They are all witnesses who are right there with the President and part of that program.

DON'T ASK, DON'T TELL

The other issue that is coming up—no one is talking about it now, but it is something that did come up in the Senate Armed Services Committee reauthorization hearing and we will be considering that before too long. They made strong statements to do away with don't ask, don't tell. I remind my colleagues, back in 1993, we had this problem of how to deal with gays in the military. The Clinton administration came up with the program don't ask, don't tell. Quite frankly, it has worked very well since 1994, since it went into effect.

For us to unilaterally say we are going to change that and have gays open in the service so that people are really not there to serve but to use the military to advance a personal agenda is wrong.

Here is the interesting thing about it because all the military agrees with what I am saying right now. At least they did until the White House got involved. I am not sure where they are now.

On April 28, both Secretary Gates and Admiral Mullen said in a joint statement:

We believe in the strongest possible terms the department must prior to any legislative action be allowed an opportunity to conduct a thorough, objective and systematic assessment of the impact of such a policy change.

So they did. They decided they would conduct this study and report back this December 1.

To let you know where the military is on this issue—all the chiefs of the military—General Casey of the Army said:

I remain convinced that it is critically important to get a better understanding of where our soldiers and families are on the issue and what the impacts on readiness and unit cohesion might be so that I can provide informed military advice to the President and to the Congress.

He said also:

I also believe that repealing the law—

We are talking about the don't ask, don't tell law—

before the completion of the review will be seen by the men and women of the Army as a reversal of our commitment to hear their views before moving forward.

What he is talking about is he made a commitment—we made a commitment—to all the military that before we repeal this law that has been working well since 1994, we want to get all the inputs. So we set up a mechanism where they—they, I am talking about all the troops that are out there—can evaluate this and make a determination as to how change in that law could impair our readiness situation.

Admiral Roughhead of the U.S. Navy said:

We need this review to fully assess our force and carefully examine potential impacts of a change in the law.

My concern is that legislative changes at this point, regardless of the precise language used, may cause confusion on the status of the law in the Fleet and disrupt the review process itself by leading sailors to question whether their input matters.

We asked for their input, then we declare what the results are, which they have done in the House and actually in the Senate committee with language.

General Conway of the Marines said:

I encourage the Congress to let the process the Secretary of Defense created to run its course.

That is the study that goes to December 1.

Collectively, we must make logical and pragmatic decisions about the long-term policies of our Armed Forces—which so effectively defend this great nation.

General Schwartz of the Air Force said:

I believe it is important, a matter of keeping faith with those currently serving in the Armed Forces, that the Secretary of Defense commissioned review be completed before there is any legislation to repeal the [don't ask, don't tell] law. Such action allows me to provide the best military advice to the President, and sends an important signal to our Airmen—

Of course, he is the Air Force Chief, so he is concerned about airmen—

and their families that their opinion matters. To do otherwise, in my view, would be presumptive and would reflect an intent to act before all relevant factors are assessed, digested and understood.

That is the military. That is what they all agree. I think it is very important that we keep in mind that we

made the request, a preliminary review of some 13,000 service members and families being interviewed. That is 13,000 interviews; 400,000 would undergo a survey. We would get their input through a survey. Our military is not asking for this change.

So that is what it is all about. That is what we are faced with. And I think the only way to stop this if we really believe the military is right and that we are right—and I would say this: I have a letter that is signed by myself and Senator McCain—from all of the Senate Armed Services Committee: Senators BROWN, INHOFE, THUNE, BURR, SESSIONS, WICKER, VITTER, CHAMBLISS, and LEMIEUX, all of us—saying that we need to wait until such time as the results are in before doing something.

I am very concerned about this. The 1993 law states—and I am reading from the 1993 law now—"There is no constitutional right to serve." The military is a "specialized society" that is "fundamentally different from civilian life." In living conditions offering little or no privacy, homosexuality presents an "unacceptable risk" to good order, discipline, morale, and unit cohesion—qualities essential for combat readiness. Making this retroactive is another serious problem with this change they are talking about.

So I think those of us who are on the relevant committees are going to be trying to appeal to this body to consider that those issues, those amendments that were passed right down party lines be reconsidered on the floor and that individuals are going to have to have an up-or-down vote on this very critical issue. It is very interesting that when we had a report that was due December 1, now all of a sudden it has to be done before the election. Obviously, it is all for political reasons.

So I guess I would just say to my colleagues, get ready because we are going to have an open debate on this floor. And I would think that myself and some others might want to make this a major issue for discussion and even require a cloture vote before it is over.

With that, I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:27 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 22, 2010, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL S. OWEN, OF VIRGINIA. A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR. TO BE AMBASSADOR, EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE.