

that was like ours. It took them 40 minutes.

Think what that is going to do to change Americans' springtime when everybody is filing their returns in April. Talk about family values. We could actually get people a little more time with their families rather than filling out all of these forms and Turbo Tax and everything else.

This is going to be an important session that begins today, and nobody is sure exactly how long it is going to last. But what we know is that there is going to be an extensive discussion about taxes, and I just hope our colleagues will zero in on the fact that under either of these approaches that are being discussed, that of George W. Bush or that of Barack Obama, either of them will anchor this country to a grotesquely complicated, job-killing, discredited tax system.

We can do better. We know we can do better because in the 1980s, with leadership from a Republican President and Democrats in Congress, we did better. It created millions of new jobs. We can do it again.

I yield the floor.

REMEMBERING SENATOR TED STEVENS

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on the late Senator Stevens as we prepare to travel to Arlington Cemetery to lay Senator Stevens to rest. Today, Janet's and my thoughts and prayers are with the Stevens family and the others who died, were injured, or had loved ones on that tragic plane trip.

Senator Stevens was the first senator Alaska knew. His tenure lasted 40 years in this Chamber. I am proud to have served with him for 10 of those years, most closely on the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee. During his time in the Senate, he was chairman of the Commerce Committee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, chairman of the Ethics, Rules and Governmental Affairs Committee, and chairman of a number of subcommittees and President pro tempore of the Senate. He was the embodiment of an effective Senator and leader as he fought every day for Alaska.

It was an honor to serve with Ted and amazing to think that his service in the Senate was only part of a life of service. He was instrumental in Alaska achieving statehood. He was a Harvard Law School graduate. He was an U.S. attorney in Fairbanks. He flew cargo over the Hump and into China during the Second World War. He was a decorated war veteran, part of America's Greatest Generation. He was a prostate cancer survivor and an advocate for research and funding to find a cure. He was an inspiration to all and an example of what one individual can do if he puts his nose to the grindstone and gets to work.

I was able to get to know Senator Stevens on the Homeland Security and

Governmental Affairs Committee where I got to see his great love of Alaska and the Senate, which you saw everytime he would speak about his fellow Alaskans, as he worked to assist all Americans, whether Alaskans, Louisianans, Ohioans, or others, respond to natural disasters. I will never forget Ted standing up at our Police and Steering Committing lunches and telling it like it is and showing his knowledge, experience, and common sense. When he talked, everyone listened. I regret that his voice is absent from the Senate at this critical time in our Nation's history. I also saw his strength as he worked to prepare all of us against the threat of terrorism.

Senator Stevens always strove to do what was best for his home State of Alaska and the United States. You could be sure that if legislation was good for Alaska, Ted Stevens would support it regardless of the politics. We need more politicians today who are willing to do what is right regardless of party. His friendship and work with Senator INOUE should be a model for us all.

He was a lion of the Senate. While Ted is gone, his legacy will live on. You see it here with his former colleagues and his former staffers. You see it in the legislation he championed, such as title 9, legislation on the Olympics, aid to rural Alaska, telecommunications, and, of course, his unwavering support for our military.

May God bless Senator Stevens, his family and all who held, and still hold, him dear.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, as we remember the life of our friend, Ted Stevens, and celebrate his remarkable service to our country, each of us must surely remember a number of personal experiences which have helped us appreciate how much his friendship meant to us.

I first met Senator Stevens during the Senate election campaign of 1976. He was serving as chairman of the National Republican senatorial committee, and I had just won the Republican nomination to be a candidate for the U.S. Senate in Indiana. The senatorial committee was not as affluent in 1976 as presently, but Ted Stevens was able to steer a contribution into my campaign and to offer words of encouragement which included my first knowledge that he had been born in my hometown of Indianapolis, IN, on November 18, 1923.

In the days to come, I discovered, additionally, that he had attended School No. 84 and Shortridge High School. I began my elementary school education at School No. 84 and graduated from Shortridge High School in 1950. Later, I learned of the early struggles that Ted Stevens had in supporting relatives in Indianapolis and the challenging family circumstances that caused him to leave Indiana prior to graduation from Shortridge, but I always pointed out to Hoosiers that Ted Stevens was truly one of us.

The 1976 Senatorial Republican Campaign brought eight new Republican Senators to the U.S. Senate. Although we were only a total of 38 in that session, Ted Stevens became the Republican whip in January of 1977 and continued to serve in that capacity through 4 years of a distinct Republican minority and 4 more years of a glorious Republican majority during the first term of President Ronald Reagan.

Following the Presidential and congressional elections of 1984, a successor to Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee was elected by the Republican caucus. Senator Baker had elected to retire after a most successful tenure as majority leader of the Senate, and five candidates appeared to seek the Republican majority leader position.

The Republican caucus rules did not encompass such a large field, and I remember a meeting of the five candidates—Senator Robert Dole, Senator Ted Stevens, Senator James McClure, Senator Pete Domenici, and myself—to agree upon how the balloting would progress. At an informal afternoon session, we agreed that after the first ballot the candidate with the lowest vote would drop out and such a procedure would follow after each of the ballots until a majority occurred with the deciding ballot between the final two candidates. The voting was held in the Old Senate Chamber, and after the first two ballots, Senator McClure and Senator Domenici had left the field. I lost out on the third ballot, and Bob Dole defeated Ted Stevens in a close vote for majority leader.

Ted was undaunted and preceded to chair the Appropriations Committee with essential vigor and comprehensive activity. His chairmanship lasted from 1997 to 2005 with a short break of 18 months during which Democrats controlled the U.S. Senate. His efforts on behalf of Alaska are legendary, and it was not surprising that Alaskans named Ted Stevens the Alaskan of the Century in the year 2000.

At Republican Tuesday luncheons, Ted Stevens often gave comprehensive reports about legislation before the Appropriations Committee, which he felt vital to Alaska and the United States, and we all became much better acquainted with Alaska through his comprehensive tutorials. I admired the vision which he had for Alaska and for the position of Alaska as a part of vital foreign policy consideration with Russia, China, Japan, and the entirety of the Pacific Ocean Basin. He understood the important role which the Arctic Circle area would play in world history and the importance of giving proper and timely attention to a part of the world that was not normally the subject of our Senate debate.

As President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate from January 2003 to January 2007, Ted Stevens was extraordinarily conscientious not only in the opening ceremonies of the Senate each day but

in managing the appearance of that office with attention to detail and commendable diplomacy.

Although he sometimes displayed a choice of sharp words and even some short public displays of temper, I appreciated that each conversation I enjoyed with him was businesslike, friendly, and educational.

I did not have the privilege of serving on the major committees which Ted chaired, but I did enjoy, especially, our work on the Arms Control Observer Group. In 1986, President Ronald Reagan, anticipating intensive negotiations with the Soviet Union over potential reductions of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, appointed a bipartisan Arms Control Observer Group to proceed to Geneva, Switzerland, and monitor what were anticipated to be spirited and productive negotiations. The Arms Control Observer Group would then be in a position to lead the debate on the Senate floor to obtain the two-thirds majority needed for a historical arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Senator Robert Byrd and Senator Robert Dole were appointed to the group along with other Senators such as Ted Kennedy, Al Gore, and Sam Nunn, who made substantial contributions to consideration of the negotiations with the Soviets over many years.

Ted and his wife Catherine took the assignment so seriously that they rented an apartment in Geneva anticipating that they would stay and continue to monitor the negotiations even after the Senators had returned to their normal debates on the Senate floor.

Unfortunately, negotiations did not proceed rapidly and, as a matter of fact, took several years to reach maturity. But Ted Stevens remained a thoughtful and vigilant observer in Geneva, in Washington, and in other places on Earth where his acute observations and comments were especially important.

As former Senator Sam Nunn and I formulated the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program which was adopted by the Congress in 1991, Ted Stevens was a strong supporter of our efforts, and many of my conversations with him centered upon the methods of verifying all aspects of the treaty and further steps we could take with the Soviet Union, and then later, Russia, to provide increasing safety for all American cities and military installations.

I was visiting South Bend, IN, on the day that news of the tragic death of Ted Stevens flashed around the world. That night, I told all of the local correspondents that were following my activities that Ted Stevens was a son of Indiana, a student in two of the public schools in Indianapolis that had meant so much to both of us, and a remarkable champion both for his adopted state of Alaska and for our country. I will always be grateful for the friend-

ship we enjoyed and the wonderful memories of that friendship that remain so vivid at this moment.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

STAFF SERGEANT KENNETH K. MC ANINCH

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of SSG Kenneth K. McAninch of the U.S. Army and Logansport, IN.

Staff Sergeant McAninch was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, KY. He was 28 years old when he lost his life on October 21, 2010, while serving bravely in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Paktika Province, Afghanistan. He was serving his third tour of duty.

A native Hoosier, Kenny attended Lewis Cass Junior-Senior High School in Walton, IN. His principal described Kenny as "one of those kids who always worked hard to get things done."

Staff Sergeant McAninch enlisted in the U.S. Army in 2005. A decorated soldier, his awards include the Joint Service Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Army Good Conduct Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal.

Staff Sergeant McAninch was a devoted husband, father, and son. I join his family and friends in mourning his death. He is survived by his wife, Shawna McAninch; his children, Jeremiah, Braxton, Brayden, Colby, and Shyanne; his father, Marvin McAninch of Logansport, IN; and his mother, Cheryl Nance of Peru, IN.

We take pride in the example of this American hero, even as we struggle to express our sorrow over this loss. We cherish the legacy of his service and his life.

As I search for words to honor this fallen soldier, I recall President Lincoln's words to the families of the fallen at Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

It is my sad duty to enter the name of SSG Kenneth K. McAninch in the official RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to our country and for his commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in the coming months, the Supreme Court of the United States will consider Federal Communications Commission v. AT&T—a monumental Freedom of Information Act, FOIA, case that could vastly expand the rights of corporations to shield their activities from public view. Like many Americans who

deeply value openness, transparency and accountability in our government, I urge the Court to reject efforts to broaden the personal privacy exemption to FOIA to include corporate information.

A decade after Congress first enacted the Freedom of Information Act, Congress created an exemption to this law for law enforcement records that contain sensitive personal information. The so-called "personal privacy exemption" for law enforcement records—FOIA exemption 7(C)—allows the government to withhold information contained in its investigatory files that "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."

By creating this exemption, Congress intended to shield from public disclosure sensitive personal information about individuals who may be mentioned in government files. However, Congress never intended for this exemption to apply to corporations.

The legislative history for the personal privacy exemption makes clear that Congress intended for this exemption to protect an individual's right to privacy. Indeed, when the Senate debated this exemption in May of 1974, Senator Philip Hart, who drafted the personal privacy exemption, remarked that "the protection for personal privacy included in [the exemption] . . . is part of the sixth exemption [to FOIA] in the present law. By adding the protective language here, we simply make clear that the protections in the sixth exemption for personal privacy also apply to disclosure under the seventh exemption. I wish to also make it clear, in case there is any doubt, that this clause is intended to protect the privacy of any person mentioned in the requested files, and not only the person who is the object of the investigation."

Former Senator Roman Hruska also confirmed that Congress intended for the exemption to address individual privacy rights. Regarding the personal privacy exemption, he said "we are dealing in this matter with what I believe to be the most important rights, and in some respect the most important rights, an individual may possess, his right to privacy, and his right to personal safety." The universal understanding that the personal privacy exemption pertains only to the privacy rights of individuals is further confirmed by the remarks of former Senator Strom Thurmond, who noted during the Senate debate that "[a]ll of us are aware of the general feeling permeating the country, that our citizens want to know what their Government is doing . . . However, by the same token, we are also concerned about a mutual problem of invasion of an individual's privacy."

During the more than four decades since the Congress enacted the personal privacy exemption to FOIA, our Federal courts and Federal agencies have consistently interpreted this exemption to apply only to individuals.