

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 621) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 621

Whereas, on December 14, 2012, a mass shooting took place at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut;

Whereas the people of the United States mourn the 26 innocent lives, including those of 20 children, that have been lost at Sandy Hook Elementary School in this unimaginable tragedy;

Whereas the people of the United States will always remember the victims of the previous mass shootings that have occurred in the United States and stand in solidarity with the survivors; and

Whereas the quick action of law enforcement officials and other first responders prevented additional losses of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the senseless attack at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut, on Friday, December 14, 2012;

(2) offers condolences to all of the students, teachers, administrators, and faculty of Sandy Hook Elementary School, as well as their families, and recognizes that the healing process will be long and difficult for the entire Newtown community;

(3) honors the selfless, dedicated service of—

(A) the teachers, school administrators, school support staff, medical professionals, and others in the greater Newtown community;

(B) the emergency response teams and law enforcement officials who responded to the attack; and

(C) the law enforcement officials who continue to investigate the attack; and

(4) remains committed to working together to help prevent tragedies like this from ever happening again.

Mr. REID. Madam President, understandably, Senator AKAKA wants to make a statement regarding our friend, Senator INOUE. But Senator McCAIN has been waiting here for hours. I ask unanimous consent that Senator McCAIN be recognized for a statement; that when we completes that statement, Senator AKAKA be recognized.

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

REMEMBERING DANIEL K. INOUE

Mr. McCAIN. I thank the majority leader. Today, the Senate lost, America, and especially his beloved citizens of Hawaii lost a unique, brave, wonderful legislator, a man who brought to this institution the most unique credentials I would argue probably of anyone who has ever served in this pretty diverse body.

DAN INOUE was born of Japanese parents who came to Hawaii, as many

Japanese did in that period of time at the turn of the century, to work in the pineapple fields and agriculture, which was a fundamental of the economy for the State of Hawaii. Their conditions were not good. They worked hard. But they raised their families with pride, with dignity and honor, and were proud to call themselves Americans.

DAN INOUE was as proud as any. As we know, one of the most shameful chapters of American history took place during World War II when an incredible act of injustice took place. The United States of America decided to intern Japanese Americans who lived in California. They were put into internment camps because they happened to be Japanese Americans, not because they had done anything wrong, not that they did not love America, but because they happened to be Japanese Americans. By the way, some of those internment camps were in my home State of Arizona. Conditions were not terrible, but they were not good. People were incarcerated because they happened to be ethnic Japanese.

In Hawaii, there was a group of young Japanese Americans who decided that they wanted to serve their country and they wanted to serve in uniform. One of the most well-known and famous and most highly decorated units of the entire World War II was the battalion in which DAN INOUE served. They were in many of the most gruesome and difficult blood lettings of the entire conflict as the American forces fought their way up through Italy against a very well trained, very well equipped, professional German opposition. DAN INOUE was a proud member of this battalion. In fierce combat, DAN INOUE was gravely wounded on the battlefield. He was brought home. He, as we all know, lost his arm as a result of one of the wounds he sustained.

Interestingly and coincidentally, he went to a veterans hospital in Chicago where a person in the same ward, was a American Army second lieutenant who had also been wounded seriously in Italy, one Bob Dole—2LT Bob Dole of Kansas. And there began a friendship that lasted to this day, both gravely wounded, both dedicated more than ever to serve their country. Both served with distinction. The friendship, the bonds of friendship that were forged in that hospital between Bob Dole and DAN INOUE were unique and enduring.

So DAN INOUE returned to his beloved Hawaii. The story goes—and I do not know if it is true or not—the story goes that a DAN INOUE went down to join the veterans organization, and when he applied for membership, he was told that the only members they took in that organization were Caucasian.

DAN INOUE decided that he wanted to continue to serve his country and the State of Hawaii. He was the first Senator from the State of Hawaii and has served longer than any Senator in

this institution. He was loved by all of us. I did not always agree with Dan. Occasionally, we had differences about how we use appropriations bills. No one—no one ever, ever accused DAN INOUE of partnership or unfairness.

He loved Native Americans, and he loved his Hawaiians. One of the more rewarding periods of my time here in the Senate was being on the Indian Affairs Committee under his chairmanship. Very important pieces of legislation came out of that committee. It was a great honor for me to have the privilege to serve with DAN INOUE. He loved Native Americans. He knew that Native Americans had been wronged in our history. He knew that solemn treaties must be honored by our government even if those treaties sometimes meant that there would be significant expenditures of America's tax dollars.

Have no doubt that our treatment of Native Americans and the treatment of Native Hawaiians is not the most glorious chapter in American history when we look back at what happened to the proud Native Americans, the Native Hawaiians as their civilization collided with the civilization that came to the United States of America from around the world.

DAN INOUE fought for the things he believed in and the principles that he held dear. He held nothing more dear than the glory of being able to serve people who needed to be served.

DAN INOUE will be missed. There will not be another like him. There will not be another Senator literally deprived of his rights. There will not be another Senator who will serve in length and with the dedication that DAN INOUE served this Senate and his beloved Hawaii. So we will all miss DAN INOUE. I hope from time to time, with the bitter partisanship that exists here sometimes in the Senate, maybe we could use DAN INOUE's record as an example of bipartisan, of friendship, of a willingness to reach across the aisle and work with the other side; it characterized DAN INOUE's record here in the Senate.

For some reason, when I heard and thought about Dan's passing today, I was reminded of another person who died and is buried on the island of Samoa, and his poem is inscribed on his gravestone as an epitaph. I think it applies to our dear and beloved friend who passed today. It was by Robert Lewis Stevenson. I quote:

Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you 'grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

I see my dear and beloved friend, the other Senator from Hawaii, DAN AKAKA, on the floor.

I thank you, DANNY, and God bless.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. AKAKA. Madam President, it is very difficult for me to rise today—

with a heavy heart—to bid aloha to my good friend, colleague, and brother DAN INOUE. It is hard for me to believe that the terrible news I just received is true. Senator INOUE was a true patriot and an American hero in every sense, and he is at this time in Hawaii the greatest leader.

He served his country as a soldier, receiving the highest honor our Nation can bestow. When we think of how he began to serve his Nation, it is difficult to believe the difficulty we had in Hawaii as Japanese Americans. To be a part of our Nation's military—we were denied. We were considered aliens of this country. But he was one of those who wanted to serve their country, and they went to the highest level to receive that dignity, and eventually they were given the honor to serve our country. As we now know, it became the greatest unit in military history, with the most decorations of any unit and also with the highest levels of decoration, of the Medal of Honor.

He served as a leader, the third longest serving Member of the U.S. Senate in our Nation's history. He served as a defender of the people of this country, championing historic charges for civil rights, including the equal rights of women, Asian Americans, African Americans, and Native Hawaiians. It is an incredible understatement to call him an institution. This Chamber will never be the same without him.

I remember, in our childhood in Hawaii, that Hawaii was a diversified place. Where I lived in Pauoa Valley, there were many Japanese families who lived around us. There were many nights that I spent sleeping in the homes of our Japanese families, ate their food, slept on the tatami on the floor, and I really was brought up with the Japanese families. So when the war broke out, I couldn't understand what was happening because there were families who were removed from the community, and, of course, at that time the Japanese American boys weren't allowed to be in the military, but they pursued it because they wanted to serve this country as well. This is why, in my time in Congress, I did focus on trying to help the Japanese Americans in this country and the Asians in this country as well and to help them achieve what they really earned.

I remember seeking the Medal of Honor for the unit and for those who fought in World War II, and I provided the Pentagon with 100 names from these units. I was really surprised that there were finally 21 of them who were selected for the Medal of Honor, and Senator INOUE was one of them. But that showed that they were willing to give their lives for this country, and they did. Since then, he has continued to serve his country.

We all used the G.I. bill to be educated in Hawaii. We went to the University of Hawaii, graduated from there, and went on to further degrees. They came back, in a sense, those who could help the communities, and became leaders.

In the case of DANNY INOUE, he was one of the ones who turned the tide in Hawaii politically since 1954, and by 1959 we became a State. Senator INOUE ran for office and was our first Member of the House. After one term, he moved to the Senate because Senator Long decided to retire. As a result, Senator Matsunaga was elected to the House and served the House and also the Senate as well, and he also was a member of the 100th infantry during World War II. But the Japanese Americans really served our country, and DANNY INOUE is one of those great leaders in the history of this country.

Through my career in Congress, I have been proud to be on Dan's team. We have worked on everything from appropriations to Native Hawaiian rights, to veterans and to defense. All of us in Hawaii looked up to him, and we are so sad to see him go.

DANNY INOUE leaves behind him a list of accomplishments unlikely to ever be paralleled. His lifelong dedication and hard work in the name of his beloved country, the United States of America, influenced every part of his life and set him apart, even in the Senate. He was a fierce advocate as a senior member of several committees, and the way he conducted himself commanded respect from all with whom he worked.

His legacy is not only the loving family he leaves behind, it can be seen in every mile of every road in Hawaii, in every nature preserve and every facility that makes Hawaii a safer place. He fulfilled his dream of creating a better Hawaii. He gave us access to resources and facilities that the mainland States, I would say, took for granted.

Tomorrow will be the first day since Hawaii became a State in 1959 that DANNY INOUE will not be representing us in Congress. Every child born in Hawaii will learn of DANNY INOUE, a man who changed the islands forever.

I join all of the people of Hawaii tonight in praying for his wife Irene, his son Ken, and his daughter-in-law Jessica; his stepdaughter Jennifer, and his grand-daughter Maggie, who really tickle his life. Whenever I had a chance to chat with him, we talked about Maggie. They brought him so much joy in his life and will carry his legacy forward.

I am going to miss DAN, and so will all of us here in the Senate, and this great country will also. He represented a true American, and for us in Hawaii, he represented a true Hawaiian in Hawaii. He served Hawaii and this country well.

DAN and I have worked so well together all these years. When I was in the House and on the Appropriations Committee there, we worked very well between the House and the Senate. Many of the renovations that have come about in Hawaii were because of Danny, and he really helped to shape Hawaii and this great country. He brought here on Earth a kind of life that people of our country and this

world can follow to be great citizens of the world.

DAN, my dear friend and colleague, you will be missed in Washington as much as you will be missed in Hawaii. Rest in peace. God bless you and your spirit.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

UNINTERRUPTED SCHOLARS ACT

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 3472 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3472) to amend the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to provide improvements to such Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mrs. HAGAN. I further ask unanimous consent that the Landrieu substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 3345) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Uninterrupted Scholars Act (USA)".

SEC. 2. FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.

Section 444(b) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)) (commonly known as the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974") is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (J)(ii), by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (K)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (K), the following:

"(L) an agency caseworker or other representative of a State or local child welfare agency, or tribal organization (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)), who has the right to access a student's case plan, as defined and determined by the State or tribal organization, when such agency or organization is legally responsible, in accordance with State or tribal law, for the care and protection of the student, provided that the education records, or the personally identifiable information contained in such records, of the student will not be disclosed by such agency or organization, except to an individual or entity engaged in addressing the student's education needs and authorized by such agency or organization to receive such disclosure and such