

important it would be to Oregon. This began a series of dialog over the last 4 years. It was a tremendous honor to have a chance to share these last 4 years with Senator DAN INOUE. I think all who have spoken about him have recognized he did an extraordinary job of commanding folks.

He took on the difficult tasks in World War II and received the highest recognition for doing so. He did so in a context that was extraordinary. Japanese Americans had been relegated to a second-tier status during the war, and he chose a path that led to first-tier recognition for the leadership and bravery he exemplified.

He did no less of a spectacular job in the U.S. Senate, just days away from completing 50 years of being on the floor of the Senate, advocating for working people, advocating for his home State, and working for a vision of America where all families can prosper. His life was extraordinarily well lived.

It has been an honor to know him, and we will miss him. This Senate will not be the same without Senator DAN INOUE.

I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I wish to speak about our friend DANNY INOUE. It has been a week of emotion. When we look at that black-draped desk with the white flowers, it is hard to believe that such a big part of this institution is gone, not just a living, breathing part of the institution is gone but a part of its history, its memory, its institutions, and its values. DAN epitomized all that.

He was a gentleman first. Actually, we would have to say he was a patriot first. All we need do to see how much of a patriot he was is consider the fact that he had one arm missing because, as an Army lieutenant, he singlehandedly charged a German machine gun nest. He took them out, lost his arm, and ended up in the hospital for 20 months. Of course, we all know he was deservedly recognized with the Medal of Honor years later.

He was a patriot, not only because he served as a young lieutenant but also by being a public servant for well over a half century. He was elected as the first territorial legislator of Hawaii in 1954 and then elected as its first Congressmen when it became a State in 1959. Since 1962, he has been a public servant serving his State.

He was the first Japanese-American Senator. His name is synonymous with Hawaii, and so it is fitting, as told by

his staff, that his last word was "aloha." Patriot first but second he was a gentleman. That is a value which all of us in the Congress ought to remember.

This all emanates from some of the greatest moral teachings on planet Earth. It is what those of us refer to in the New Testament as the Golden Rule: Treat others as you want to be treated. To say it in Old English, do unto others as you would have them do unto you. That is a moral principle which runs throughout every major faith on the face of the planet.

DANNY INOUE exemplified that uniquely American value, and somewhere along the way we seem to have gone astray. We go astray from what we have learned in Newtown, CT, and we go astray when we see how some of us treat each other in this Chamber. The old adage is not just to go along but to get along. We would get along a lot better if we get along or to say it in the context of old country boy wisdom: We can attract a lot more flies with honey than we can with vinegar. That is the life our colleague led.

Some people call it a throwback to the gentlemanly days of the Senate, when there was courtliness and deference. I hope it is not a throwback. I hope we are not throwing back anything.

I hope we will remember the life of DANNY INOUE. He felt so strongly about this that when he was the chairman of a committee, he didn't refer to the ranking Republican as the ranking member, he called the ranking member the vice chairman. Of course, that was uniquely Senator INOUE, but it was also practical because he could get more done if he was sitting there as chairman and his vice chairman was sitting right next to him.

We have a lot to learn from these emotional times of losing a valued friend and colleague, but his life exemplified the best part of the Senate. We can sure get a lot more done if we start coming together just like DANNY INOUE taught us.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING DANIEL K. INOUE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the U.S. Senate has been conducting its business here in Washington for just over 200 years, and for more than a

fifth of that time, Senator DAN INOUE of Hawaii stood in its ranks. It was just one of the many astonishing feats for a man who so rarely called attention to himself but who had every reason in the world to do so. In a life of honors he was never drawn to fanfare, and that always made him a different kind of Senator. So today we mourn not only a friend and a colleague but also everything he represented to a nation that will always need courageous and principled men such as DAN INOUE if it is to flourish and succeed.

The people who worked with DAN INOUE might have known he served in World War II, but they could have gone years without knowing he was one of the most decorated soldiers of his time. To DAN, his achievements were simply part of the job—and they were many. They start with his military heroism, of course, and they continue throughout his long career of public service. He was the iconic political figure of the fiftieth State.

Until his death, he was the only original member of a congressional delegation still serving in Congress, and there is scarcely an acre of Hawaii or a person in the State that DAN hasn't affected or influenced.

Over many years of diligent committee work, he helped ensure an entire generation of uniformed military went into battle well prepared and that they were well cared for when they returned. Yet despite all this, DAN's quiet demeanor and strict adherence to an older code of honor and professionalism made him a stranger to controversy throughout his many decades in public office. He was the kind of man and the kind of public servant, in other words, that America has always been grateful to have, especially in her darkest hours—men who lead by example and expect nothing in return.

One of my favorite DAN INOUE stories took place right here in the Capitol back in 1959. The memory of a hard-fought war against the Japanese was fresh in many minds as the Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, prepared to administer the oath to a young war hero who was not only the first Member from Hawaii but the first American of Japanese descent ever elected to Congress.

"Raise your right hand and repeat after me . . ." Rayburn said.

And here is how another Congressman would later record what followed:

The hush deepened as the young Congressman raised not his right hand but his left and repeated the oath of office. There was no right hand. It had been lost in combat by that young American soldier in World War II. And who can deny that at that moment, a ton of prejudice slipped quietly to the floor of the House of Representatives.

It is a perfect image of how DAN led by example throughout his long career—with quiet dignity and unquestioned integrity.

It started early for DAN. As a young boy growing up in Hawaii, he and his

friends always thought of themselves as Americans. Yet after Pearl Harbor they suddenly found themselves lumped in with the enemy. It was one of the reasons so many of them felt such an intense desire to serve. Their loyalty and patriotism had been questioned, and they were determined to prove their allegiance beyond any doubt.

When the Army lifted its ban on Japanese Americans, DAN and his friends jumped at the chance to serve. An astonishing 80 percent of military-age men of Japanese descent who lived in Hawaii volunteered—80 percent. Mr. President, 2,686 of them were accepted, including DAN, who was an 18-year-old student at the University of Hawaii.

Together, they formed what would become the most decorated military unit in American history, the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team. As platoon leader, DAN spent 3 bloody months in the Rome Arno campaign and 2 brutal weeks rescuing a Texas battalion that was surrounded by German forces, an operation military historians often describe as one of the most significant battles of the 20th century.

After the rescue, DAN was sent back to Italy, where on April 21, 1945, in a ridge near San Terenzo, he displayed the extraordinary bravery for which he would later receive the Medal of Honor. DAN then spent nearly 2 years in a Michigan Army hospital where he also met Bob Dole and Philip Hart.

DAN had always wanted to be a surgeon, but that dream faded away on that ridge in Italy. Instead, he became a very fine Senator and one of the most impressive and effective public servants of our time.

DAN never let narrow party interests stand in the way of friendship or cooperation on matters of real national importance. His friendship with former Republican Senator Ted Stevens was one of the most storied in all of Senate history. I know I never hesitated to call on DAN when I thought something truly important was at stake. As DAN always said: "To have friends, you've got to be a friend."

It is a good principle. It is one he always lived up to. And it is one that is needed now more than ever.

Elaine and I extend to Irene and the entire Inouye family our deepest sympathy on their loss, which is also the Nation's loss. It was a privilege to have worked alongside this good man and to call him a friend. We will miss him. Yet we are consoled by the thought that he has now finally heard those words he longed to hear: "Well done, good and faithful servant . . . enter into your master's joy."

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SHAHEEN). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I would like to speak, as many of my colleagues have, about Senator INOUE.

When I was a new Senator, the first encounter I had with Senator INOUE was when he invited me to go with him to the University of Hawaii to debate some issue—and I don't remember exactly what the issue was. Obviously, I didn't know what I was getting into because he had been in the Senate by then a quarter of a century, I believe, and I was new. But I was glad to be invited and felt honored to be invited. So I suppose every Senator here is going to be able to have a lot of memories of Senator INOUE.

I come to the floor to pay tribute, as we ought to, to our friend. I have heard the tributes paid to Senator INOUE by his fellow Senators, and that has gone on over the past several hours since his passing. It is a strong testament to the character of Senator INOUE that his loss as a friend and colleague is so deeply felt. Senator INOUE impressed many of us with his quiet determination, his dedication to right and wrong, and his sheer decency.

He was a gentle force in the Senate, with emphasis upon "force," but that adjective "gentle" is very legitimate. He had a strong work ethic and was very productive on behalf of the entire United States. Also, of course, as all of us do, we have to look out for the people in our States, so he looked out for his beloved State of Hawaii as well.

Because he was restrained in his demeanor, when he spoke he commanded real attention. He was well respected in the Senate for his life-long statesmanship and for his early displays of courage and sacrifice for our country.

Barely out of his teens, Senator INOUE confronted more tests of his bravery than the vast majority of us will face in a lifetime. He passed those tests with flying colors, and his representation of American interests in the heavy combat theaters of World War II was something he had to pursue. For him, it was not a perfunctory act. Even though he was an eyewitness to the Japanese warplanes flying overhead in their assault on Hawaii, he could not enlist in the U.S. military at the time because he was Japanese American. He and others petitioned our government, and when they were allowed to enlist, he certainly did.

He and his fellow Americans of Japanese descent went on to serve with tremendous skill and heroism. I encourage everyone to read about Senator INOUE's wartime experience, the medals he won and the bravery he established to win the Medal of Honor.

He teaches all of us about answering the call to duty with determination and without hesitation, just as he did.

His example of selflessness and his elevation of common cause over individual interest are especially relevant in these trying times.

In Congress, if we all sacrifice more and worry about self-preservation less, we can accomplish a lot for the country. Senator INOUE fought to save and to serve his people afterwards in the Senate. I am glad to have served with and learned from Senator INOUE.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in a period of morning business.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the distinguished Presiding Officer. I assume that we are going back and forth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I would be happy to accommodate other Senators, but I came to the floor to speak for about 10 minutes on the supplemental. I see Senator MCCAIN. I don't know if he came to speak on Senator INOUE or on the supplemental.

Senator MERKLEY and Senator STABENOW now want to introduce an amendment. Is that appropriate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. That is appropriate.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, I would request we do as usual in morning business, back and forth, if that is all right, and I could follow the Senator from Louisiana.

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. If the Senator would yield, the Senators here, the Senators from Oregon and Michigan, just wanted 1 minute to get in their amendment, and then I would speak for a few minutes and then Senator MCCAIN. Would that be all right?

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I am seeing the distinguished Senators from Arizona and others who may wish to speak in morning business.

May I suggest that we close morning business, go back on the bill, and then if somebody wishes to speak, as many do, for our departed colleague, they can always ask consent to go back as in morning business.

I would request that morning business be closed and we go back to H.R. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.