

health needs. Indeed, each addressed the problem with diverse solutions—New York focused on in-prison treatment alternatives, while Oklahoma chose to provide post-incarceration support services. Thus, the one-size-fits-all approach to treating mentally ill state and local inmates outlined in this legislation also fails to address the variety of state needs.

Second, Congress should focus instead on its duty to federal inmates within the DOJ Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Over the last several years, BOP costs have significantly increased such that its budget is poised to surpass the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the largest percentage of the entire DOJ budget. In its FY 2014 budget submission, the DOJ requested approximately \$6.9 billion for the federal BOP, an increase of \$295.1 million over FY 2012. As a result, the BOP represents 25 percent of the entire DOJ budget (\$27.6 billion), with the FBI barely ahead at \$8.44 billion, representing 30.5 percent of the DOJ budget. Congress must live up to its responsibility to conduct oversight and set an example to the states by ensuring the BOP's massive budget appropriately allocates taxpayer dollars for all of its programs, including services for mentally ill offenders who are truly in need of treatment.

However, S. 162 ignores the problems within the federal BOP. The bill funds the Adult and Juvenile Collaboration Program grant for state and local governments to use federal dollars to support treatment and services for state and local inmates who are mentally ill. It also expands this grant program to allow funds to be used for services for veterans treatment courts, training for employees of state and local correctional facilities to respond to incidents involving mentally ill inmates, and support for state and local law enforcement orientation programs, continuing education and academy curricula. By failing to address the challenges faced by mentally ill inmates within the federal BOP, Congress exacerbates its misplaced spending priorities.

Finally, I do not believe the federal government has the authority under the Constitution to provide federal funds to state and local governments to provide services to state and local inmates with mental health problems or provide training to state and local law enforcement officers. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution enumerates the limited powers of Congress, and nowhere are we tasked with funding or becoming involved with state and local corrections issues.

There is no question those who suffer from mental illness should be treated appropriately while incarcerated. However, I believe this issue, as it pertains to state and local inmates, is the responsibility of the states and not the federal government. Despite these Constitutional limitations, if Congress does act in this area, like most American individuals and companies must do with their own resources, we should evaluate current programs, determine any needs that may exist, and prioritize those needs for funding by cutting from the federal budget programs fraught with waste, fraud, abuse, and duplication.

Sincerely,

TOM A. COBURN, M.D.,  
U.S. Senator.

#### TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR JOSEPH V. REED

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I rise today to recognize a distinguished and outstanding citizen of the State of Connecticut, Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed.

Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed has served as a senior diplomat at the United Na-

tions for 30 years. A diplomat's diplomat, he was appointed by President Ronald Reagan as Ambassador of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Morocco in 1981 and in 1985 as the Representative of the United States to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as Deputy Permanent Representative at the United States Mission. In 1987, he was appointed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political and General Assembly Affairs. In early 1989, President George H. W. Bush appointed Ambassador Reed the Chief of Protocol of the White House, where he served until late 1991.

In 1992, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, appointed Ambassador Reed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Special Representative for Public Affairs, concluding his assignment in February 1997. In June 1997, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi A. Annan, re-appointed Ambassador Reed as President of the Staff-Management Coordination Committee, SMCC, the highest internal body of the World Organization. Ambassador Reed served SMCC for 12 years, concluding his assignment in December 2004.

In January 2005, Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan appointed Ambassador Reed as Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser. In February 2009, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon reappointed Ambassador Reed as Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser. Ambassador Reed continues to serve the organization.

Recently, Ambassador Reed was honored with the presentation of the distinguished achievement award by the American Society of the French Legion of Honor. I ask unanimous consent that the remarks made at that event by the President of the Society, Guy Wildenstein, as well as Ambassador Reed's response, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY  
OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR  
PRESENTATION OF THE DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT  
AWARD TO AMBASSADOR JOSEPH  
VERNER REED  
INTRODUCTION BY MR. GUY WILDENSTEIN,  
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER  
14, 2012, THE LINKS CLUB, NEW YORK  
CITY

Fellow Legionnaires, Dear Friends, It is always a privilege and an Honor to be able to present our Society's most prestigious medal.

On December 6, 1966, at our Society's Annual Meeting, almost 46 years ago, a new resolution was adopted.

It was decided that a medal of the American Society of the French Legion of Honor be struck and that such medal would be awarded yearly for distinguished achievement to individuals whom the Society may wish to especially honor.

According to the minutes of the December 1966 meeting, the medal would be presented to persons esteemed by the Society to honor their humanitarian acts for cultural, educational, artistic, scientific or business objectives.

Today, we are gathered to present this prestigious medal to such an outstanding individual, Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed.

In some cases, such as this one, there is an added emotion for me; the one I feel when presenting it not only to someone I profoundly admire, but also to a friend.

Mr. Ambassador, dear Joseph, I have learned that your ancestors arrived by means of a very small boat called the Mayflower.

Little did they know that the land they were setting foot on would become the most

powerful country in the world, and that their descendant would be traveling the globe on board Air Force One.

To get back to you, you were born in New York City and after graduating from Deerfield Academy and Yale University, in 1961, you joined the World Bank as Private Secretary to the President.

From 1963 to 1981 you were Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Mr. David Rockefeller.

Your brilliant diplomatic career started, when President Ronald Reagan appointed you Ambassador of the United States to the Kingdom of Morocco in 1981.

Upon leaving this post in 1985, you were conferred the prestigious Order of Commander of the Throne, the only time a foreigner had received this honor. President Reagan then appointed you as the Representative of the United States to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and as Deputy Permanent Representative at the United States Mission.

In 1987, you were appointed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political and General Assembly Affairs, and later President George H. W. Bush appointed you the Chief of Protocol of the White House, where you served until late 1991.

In 1992, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, appointed you Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Special Representative for Public Affairs.

In 1997, his successor, Secretary-General Kofi Annan, re-appointed you as Under-Secretary-General and as President of the Staff-Management Coordination Committee, the highest internal body of the World Organization, on which you served for twelve years.

In 2005, you were appointed Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and re-appointed in 2009 by the current Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon.

This past April you became the Dean of UN Under-Secretaries General, having served at that level with various capacities for almost three decades.

Today, you continue to serve the organization with the same fervor and polished savoir-faire than when you started.

Along your prosperous career, you have also received numerous honors and decorations.

You have been described as courteous, elegant and knowledgeable: in my humble opinion an understatement, when describing the consummate diplomat that you are.

When decorated Officer of the French Legion of Honor in 1991, you were cited for your special talents for the profession of diplomacy.

"Who can say how much diplomacy—and I am thinking, of course, not only of United States diplomacy, but of diplomacy at large—would have been lost if Joseph had not entered its ranks?" asked the Ambassador of France to the US Jacques Andreani.

Additionally, you have received many decorations from Italy, Spain, Egypt, Jordan, Central and South America and Africa.

You also received several honorary doctorates, and Yale University awarded you their highest honor: The Yale Medal.

You have served on this Society's Board as a Director and Vice President for many years, and in addition currently serve on our Executive Committee.

We could not imagine running this Board without your distinctive expertise and knowledgeable guidance, and the Society is extremely honored to count you among its Life Members.

And today, Mr. Ambassador, dear Joseph, I am very proud to present you with our Society's 2012 Medal for Distinguished Achievement.

RESPONSE BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER  
 REED UPON RECEIPT OF THE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2012 THE LINKS CLUB  
 NEW YORK CITY

I am greatly honored to receive this "Award for Distinguished Achievement" from the Society.

I love France. I have great admiration and affection for the People of France.

My spouse of more than fifty years is the daughter of a lady of France.

We have lived in Grasse and enjoyed numerous visits to every part of this noble nation.

My Father was born in Nice at the Hotel Negresco. He lived with his parents in the Loire until a teenager. He later lived in Paris and Senlis.

I was honored to receive the Legion of Honor from President Mitterrand when I served as Chief of Protocol of the White House under President Bush Senior. As Chief of Protocol I organized more visits between President Bush and President Mitterrand than Mr. Bush had with any other Head of State.

In my youth I had the privilege of having a Governors from France.

Soon after the close of World War Two I had the pleasure of being with a French Family for a Summer near the City of Tours. That started my love affair with "La Belle France".

It was France that turned the American quest for Independence into a reality.

France's legendary culture has spread her elegant language (the language of Diplomacy) across the globe with 73 French speaking nations forming the Francophonie.

France shapes global tastes.

Everyone's second country is France.

I have worked at the United Nations for thirty years. France is a powerhouse at the Parliament of Man being a Permanent Member of the Security Council.

France is at the peak of success with her Couture, Painting, Music, Film, Drama, Cuisine, Wines from Bordeaux and Burgundy, Champagne (who wouldn't love a country with 640 types of cheese?).

My mind turns to -

The City of Lights, the Statue of Liberty, La Cote D'Azur, Versailles, the Tricolor, Normandy and the bluffs of the beaches of Utah and Omaha, Talleyrand, Le Musee D'Orsay, Napoleon, La Marseilles, Chartres, The Chateaux of the Valley of the Loire, President Wilson, General De Gaulle, General Eisenhower, Françoise Mitterrand.

President Wildenstein and friends, thank you, thank you, thank you for bestowing on me this great honor. I am touched, humbled and proud.

Encore, Bon Soir

Bon Thanksgiving and Dieu Vous Benisse.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### CONGRATULATING RENO TUUFULI AND ASHLIE BLAKE

• Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize two exceptionally talented young people from my home State of Nevada, Ashlie Blake and Reno Tuufuli. These two young athletes were selected to represent the United States as members of the U.S.A. Track and Field World Youth Team, and competed in the International Association of Athletics Federations—

IAAF, World Youth Championships in Donetsk, Ukraine. These dedicated and hardworking young Nevadans competed with great skill against the best young athletes in the world, and they represented their State and their Nation admirably at the competition.

Ashlie Blake and Reno Tuufuli helped lead Team USA to its best showing at the World Youth Championships. The team took home 17 medals over the course of the competition, more than any other country. Ashlie placed third out of 55 athletes from around the world, winning the U.S.A.'s first medal of the competition for her performance in the women's shot put event. Reno surpassed his personal best record in the men's discus throw and placed seventh out of 30 international athletes in the men's discus competition.

There is no doubt that both of these outstanding performances were the result of many hours of hard work and dedicated training, and Ashlie and Reno should be proud of their efforts and achievements. I congratulate Ashlie Blake and Reno Tuufuli on their success, and I wish them all the best as they continue their athletic endeavors.●

#### REMEMBERING GORDON BELCOURT

• Mr. TESTER. Madam President, today I wish to honor the life and legacy of Gordon Belcourt, the executive director of the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council. Gordon passed away on July 15 in Billings, MT.

Gordon was a tremendous leader and advocate for Indian Country. A trusted and experienced voice, Gordon could always be counted on to use common sense to get to the heart of the issue and find a solution. He leaves big shoes to fill, and he will be missed by all Montanans. Sharla's and my heart goes out to all of Gordon's friends and family who are mourning his loss.

Gordon grew up on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and graduated from Browning High School. He attended the University of Santa Clara in California, where he participated in the ROTC Program, before becoming a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He earned a master's degree in public health from the University of California at Berkeley and returned to the Big Sky State to attend law school at the University of Montana. He also served as president of the Blackfeet Community College. Gordon, who was honored by the State of California and the University of California Berkeley as a Public Health Hero, received an honorary doctorate from the University of Montana for his work to improve Native American health.

Gordon built the Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council from the ground up, serving as executive director beginning in 1998. He gave the council a powerful voice—both throughout the region and across the Nation. He

worked tirelessly to improve life in Indian Country through infrastructure projects, the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Healthcare Improvement Act, and the creation of the Tribal Law and Order Act. He also created the regional Tribal Institutional Review Board for the protection of the rights of Native Americans.

Gordon was a courageous leader on issues of alcoholism and suicide in Indian Country. Due to Gordon's leadership, the Tribal Leaders Council received \$5 million in 2009 to combat alcohol abuse among American Indians. His extensive knowledge of the issues facing the community and his commitment to doing what was right made him an outstanding advocate for Native Americans.

As we bid farewell to Gordon, we recognize that he was a true warrior for Indian Country. His given Blackfeet name, Mixed Iron Boy, was in remembrance of the combat his uncle endured in World War II, and it will serve as a reminder to all of us of Gordon's remarkable strength, unwavering courage, enduring compassion, boundless vitality, and lasting legacy.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Gordon's widow, Cheryl, and all of his family and many friends.●

#### ROSHOLT, SOUTH DAKOTA

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Rosholt, SD. Founded in 1913, Rosholt will celebrate its 100th anniversary this year.

Located in Roberts County, Rosholt possesses a strong sense of community that makes South Dakota an outstanding place to live and work. Julius Rosholt presented the plan of the town site next to the proposed railroad. The town of Rosholt was built and born on the economy of agriculture beginning with the first lots sold on August 11, 1913. Rosholt has continued to be a strong reflection of South Dakota's greatest values and traditions. The community of Rosholt has much to be proud of and I am confident that Rosholt's success will continue well into the future.

Rosholt will commemorate the centennial anniversary of its founding with celebrations held from August 13-18 featuring a centennial play, fireworks, 3K run, alumni reunion, and a kiddie parade. I would like to offer my congratulations to the citizens of Rosholt on this milestone anniversary and wish them continued prosperity in the years to come.●

#### NEW EFFINGTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize New Effington, SD. Founded in 1913, New Effington will celebrate its 100th anniversary this year.

Located in Roberts County, New Effington possesses a strong sense of community that makes South Dakota an outstanding place to live and work. New Effington was named after Effie