

Mr. BURNS. I ask unanimous consent that I be able to make some remarks about our departing colleagues at this time.

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

TRIBUTE TO FIVE SENATORS LEAVING THE SENATE: SENATORS DIRK KEMPTHORNE, JOHN GLENN, DAN COATS, WENDELL FORD, AND DALE BUMPERS

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, five Senators will move on at the closing of this session of the 105th Congress. And they are Senators that have, with the exception of one, been here ever since I joined this body back in 1989.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE from Idaho was elected after I was. And now after one term he has elected to go back to his home State of Idaho.

It seems like it becomes more and more difficult, as time goes by, to attract men and women to public service, and especially to public service when there are elections.

He brought a certain quality to this Senate. On his work on the Environment and Public Works Committee, he was sensitive to the environment and all the public infrastructure that we enjoy across this country. It just seemed to fit, because he had come here after being the mayor of Boise, ID. And his very first objective was to tackle this business of unfunded mandates. He took that issue on and provided the leadership, and finally we passed a law that unfunded mandates must be adhered to whenever we tell local government, State government that it is going to take some of your money to comply with the laws as passed by the Federal Government.

He, like me, had come out of local government. He knew the stresses and the pains of city councilmen and mayors and county commissioners every time they struggle with their budget in order to provide the services for their people, when it comes to schools and roads and public safety—all the demands that we enjoy down to our neighborhoods.

We shall miss him in this body.

To my friend, JOHN GLENN of Ohio, who has already made his mark in history that shall live forever, he has left his tracks in this body. And not many know—and maybe not even him—but I was a lowly corporal in the U.S. Marine Corps when he was flying in the Marine Corps. So my memory of JOHN GLENN goes back more than 40 years to El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Santa Anna, CA.

As he goes into space again at the end of this month, we wish him Godspeed. He gave this country pride as he lifted off and became the first American to orbit the Earth. And he carried with him all of the wishes of the American people.

To DAN COATS of Indiana, a classmate, we came to this body together in

1989. Our routes were a little different, but yet almost the same—he coming from the House of Representatives and me coming from local government.

He is a living example of a person dedicated to public service. But it never affected his solid core values. He has not changed one iota since I first met him back in 1989.

The other principal is on the floor today. It is WENDELL FORD of Kentucky. I was fortunate to serve on two of the most fascinating and hard-working committees in the U.S. Senate with Senator FORD: The Commerce Committee and the Energy Committee. Those committees, folks, touch every life in America every day.

We flip on our lights at home or in our businesses. We pick up the telephone, listen to our radio, watch our televisions, move ourselves from point A to point B, no matter what the mode—whether it is auto, train or plane. Yes, all of the great scientific advances this country has made, and research and the improvement of everyday life and, yes, even our venture into space comes under the auspices of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee and the Energy Committee. Those two committees play such a major role in the everyday workings of America.

WENDELL FORD was one great champion and one of the true principals in formulating policies that we enjoy today. He played a major role in each and every one of them.

Again, it was my good fortune to work with Senator BUMPERS on two committees: The Small Business Committee and the Energy Committee. There is no one in this body that has been more true to his deeply held beliefs than Senator BUMPERS. Our views did not always mesh—and that is true with Senator FORD. It was their wisdom and the way they dealt with their fellow Senators that we worked our way through difficult issues and hard times with a sense of humor. I always say if you come from Arkansas you have to have a pretty good sense of humor. My roots go back to Missouri; I know we had to develop humor very early. Nonetheless, it was the integrity and the honesty that allowed us to settle our differences, even though we were 180 degrees off plumb.

I think I have taken from them much more than I have given back to them. This body has gained more than it can repay. This Nation is a better Nation for all of them serving in the U.S. Senate.

In our country we don't say goodbye, we just say so long. But we say so long to these Senators from our everyday activities on the floor of the U.S. Senate. I am sure our trails will cross many times in the future. Should they not, I will be the most disappointed of all.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, let me thank my distinguished friend from

Montana for his kind remarks. I understand Montana a little bit. My mother's brother married a lady from Montana and she persuaded him to move there. So I have been to Montana on many occasions and have enjoyed the friendship, the rugged mountains, the pristine areas and the big blue sky. I have enjoyed it very much—and the trout are not bad when you catch them and have a shore dinner. I understand Montana and I can understand why you love it. I can understand why anything we might copy from you would make our State a little bit better.

I say to my friend from Montana, I thank him for his kind remarks. I thank him for his friendship. I thank him for his ability to sit down and talk things through where we might move forward and help the country and talk about those things we couldn't agree upon at a later date. I thank him for his friendship.

SENATE BUSINESS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, a few moments ago the distinguished assistant Republican leader was on the floor chastising the President, chastising Democrats, chastising people that were trying to be helpful or influential, and I heard him say more than once, "Get on with our business."

Mr. President, this is October 10th and the budget for next year should have been completed April 15 of this year. April, May, June, July, August, September, October—we still don't have a budget. We are running on last year's budget. Somehow or another, this train hasn't been running as efficiently and as effectively as some think it should.

If you haven't had a budget, it makes it difficult to set the levels for next year's spending. We are already into the next fiscal year by 10 days and we only had one appropriations bill on the President's desk.

The distinguished Senator from Oklahoma says let's get on with our business; then he says that the President should not be involved in negotiations. Mr. President, I have been around here 24 years. I have never gone through any negotiations involved with the White House that they didn't call me. I have gone to the White House to talk with President Reagan; I have gone to the White House to talk with President Bush in order to try to find a way to be helpful, and they were trying to find a way to persuade me to be helpful. I don't see anything wrong with that. And I don't believe the President wants to veto bills. That is one reason that everybody agreed to the group—if that is a good term, or the Members of the group—so they might be able to work out bills that can be signed. I don't see anything wrong with the administration playing a part in what they believe is the proper course.

We talk about a budget. Going back to 1993, there wasn't a Republican that

voted for President Clinton's budget at that time. I wonder how those now who are saying we have a great surplus can be breaking their arm patting themselves on the back for that great vote that they didn't cast in 1993.

The President has every right to be part of the negotiations. I wanted to say to my colleague who had to leave, what is wrong with wanting more for education? What is wrong with wanting to improve our school system? What is wrong with having smaller classes? What is wrong with having more teachers? I don't see anything wrong.

What is wrong with seeing that every child that leaves the third grade can read? What is wrong with that? The 21st century will be full of technology and we have to have educated children. So what is wrong with trying to improve education in this country? Public education teaches 90 percent of all of our children. It has to be the best educational system we can give them. We need to be able to improve education all across this country.

How in the world can the Senator from Oklahoma say that the Federal Government will appoint their teachers? We give money to the States. The States, then, make the selection. The States, then, set the criteria. The States, then, have the vacancy. The States do that. I have never known a Federal Government to hire a teacher in my State. I have been Governor. I understand writing a budget. I understand what we do. I still understand it. But I don't believe the Federal Education Department hires teachers in my State or any State. So we are not telling them who to hire and who not to hire.

That is just a straw man, or whatever, to try to say we don't want Big Brother involved. We sure want Big Brother's money, we sure want Big Brother to pay it, but we don't want them to have anything to do with any kind of guidelines.

So, when we come out on the floor and chastise the President and the administration for wanting to work out pieces of legislation, you talk to the farmers in the Midwest, talk to farmers in my State; they have had a tough several years. Sure, it may have been less a year ago than it is now and times have changed. We have had a bad summer. We have had real problems. So why not help our farmers?

So, Mr. President, I suggest to those who want to come to the floor and have press conferences saying that the administration ought to stay out of our business and we will pass the legislation, well, where is it? Where is the legislation? What have we passed? The Patients' Bill of Rights? No; that was killed yesterday. Education? No. Where are the bills they were supposed to pass? "Let us get on with our business," the Senator from Oklahoma said. Well, let's get on with our business.

Here we are on Saturday, and we are lucky we are not in on Sunday after-

noon. We will be here Monday. That is a holiday. They set a sine die date of October 9, and we don't even have the appropriations bills done. So let's not be too harsh on the administration for wanting to try to get it done.

I regret that I am here. I wish all 13 appropriations bills had been on the President's desk and signed before October 1, which begins the fiscal year. I remember how hard Senator ROBERT BYRD, when he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, worked to be sure that all 13 of the appropriations bills were on the President's desk by September 30. And they were. That is what we are supposed to do. Those are the rules.

So, Mr. President, I hope that over the weekend we can find some way that those who are responsible for the appropriations bills can bring them together, that they will find a way that we can say we have worked together, that we have used Henry Clay's advice and we have compromised. Henry Clay said, "Compromise is negotiated hurt." Negotiated hurt. Clay said, "You have to give up something and it hurts, and I have to give up something and it hurts. Once we agree, then I am willing to sign a social contract."

Clay was saying he was willing to support legislation to move the country forward and on another day we will argue the things we had to give up. So that is what we are all about here—the Henry Clay era of compromise, and the ability to sign a social contract and move forward in the best interest of this country. I hope that we can see the light at the end of the tunnel by the end of the week. I hope to be here to cast a vote in favor of a compromise and agreement that will make this country a better country. It is my last one, Mr. President. I would like to see as good a piece of legislation in all areas passed, so that when we look back on this session, we will have said we did a good job.

I yield the floor.

A GOOD SENATOR RETURNS TO THE HILLS OF HOME

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, over the next few days, as the Senate concludes its legislative business, one of the finest individuals it has been my privilege to know will bring to a close yet another chapter in what has been, by any measure, an extraordinary public service career. When that time comes—when the senior Senator from the Commonwealth of Kentucky walks out of this chamber for the last time as a United States Senator—this institution, and all who serve in it, will feel a great and lasting loss.

When WENDELL FORD came to this body on December 28, 1974, thus becoming the 1,685th individual to have served in the Senate, he did so not as a political neophyte but as an accomplished entrepreneur and a dedicated and seasoned public servant. Following service in World War II, our friend from

Kentucky returned to his home state and launched a successful insurance business. But it was the call of public service, the chance to reach out and help all of his fellow Kentuckians, that meant the most to this young executive.

And, so, in 1964, WENDELL FORD began what was to become a successful political career by winning election to the Kentucky State Senate. Two years later, in 1966, he successfully ran for the position of Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1970, against all odds, he became Kentucky's Governor, a position from which he served with distinction as the chairman of the National Democratic Governors Caucus.

Mr. President, despite his selfless service within his state, it is, of course, the near quarter-century he has spent here in the United States Senate that has earned WENDELL FORD the admiration, the respect, and the undying affection of his colleagues. And, having been elected to four terms in the Senate, it is obvious that the good people of Kentucky also understand and appreciate the skill, the dedication, and the flawless integrity that WENDELL FORD brings to his work. He serves Kentucky and the Nation with a wit and candor that are as timely and as refreshing as a cool Kentucky breeze on a hot summer day.

In fact, in 1992, he began a string of historical achievements when he received the largest number of votes ever recorded by a candidate for elected office in the state of Kentucky. On November 14, 1996, WENDELL FORD broke Alben Barkley's record for the longest consecutive service in the United States Senate as a Senator from the Commonwealth, while becoming the overall longest serving Senator from Kentucky in March of this year.

Mr. President, such milestones are not just proud, personal moments, although they are that. Rather, they speak to the immense respect, and the tremendous trust that the citizens of Kentucky have for their distinguished senior Senator. Of course, to those of us who know WENDELL FORD, such respect and trust are not unfounded.

As a Member of this body, Senator FORD has become a recognized leader in such diverse areas as aviation, federal campaign finance reform, and energy. He has, through dedication and hard work, shaped such important legislation as the National Voter Registration Act, the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the National Energy Security Act of 1992, and the Energy Security Act of 1977.

The commitment shown by our colleague from Kentucky in working on these and other profound and troubling problems that face this Nation is emblematic of the devoted public servant that WENDELL FORD has shown himself to be. There will be few who will match the accomplishments of our friend; few who will bring to this body a deeper passion; and few who will legislate with greater skill.