

In the Judiciary Committee, we heard testimony from a young woman by the name of Chris Golden. She was an Arlington, VA, police officer and a marathon runner. She was out running and she was hit by a car and her spine was severed. All of her dreams and hopes of continuing in the Arlington Police Department and of running once again were severed. She says she now hopes and dreams that one day she will wake up and they will have found a treatment that can regenerate her spinal system. Instead, today she wakes up to a wheelchair, and she even has a problem being able to brush her teeth.

There is story after story of people who have lost hope and, because of this new scientific frontier, they can have hope again.

Life is for the living. It is important to improve that life. I cannot understand how people want to resist this. I cannot understand how they would prevent stem cell research. I cannot understand how they would say an unfertilized egg is something we have to protect, when women lose hundreds of these every month. It makes no sense. It is arbitrary; it is capricious; it is unscientific; it is wrong. And, yes, if we know of hundreds of thousands of suffering Americans who might be helped, it is also immoral.

So those of us who have put together this legislation believe it will stand the test of time. We are very close today to that 60-vote necessity to move ahead with it. So I am hopeful that sometime during next week we will be able to say, yes, in fact we have the 60 votes and, yes, in fact the Senate of the United States of America is going to stand tall to cross this frontier of stem cell research and be able to offer the hope and the dream of a good life to literally hundreds of thousands of people.

I thank the Chair and I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FEINSTEIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for a period not to exceed 10 minutes each.

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

NATIONAL SMALL CITIES DAY

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, today is National Flag Day, and it is appropriate that we all pause to honor this important symbol of American

Freedom. The National League of Cities has designated this day, June 14, 2002 as second annual National Small Cities Day to call attention to the role of small cities and towns in American life.

The vast majority of cities throughout our Nation have populations of fewer than 50,000 people. These communities play an essential role in nurturing families, cultivating values, and building a strong sense of commitment and connection. In fact, the theme for National Small Cities Day is building quality communities by making decisions by choice and not by chance.

Millions of Americans live better lives because small cities provide services and programs that meet the needs of their citizens. In the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks, millions of Americans have looked to the leaders of their small communities to help ensure their safety and security by working in partnership with other levels of government.

Businesses, civic organizations, and citizens across the nation are partners in building quality communities and must be encouraged to continue to support efforts that make these cities and towns better places in which to live. The Federal government, too, must continue to be a good partner by supporting important efforts that help strengthen communities, such as the Community Oriented Policing Program, the Community Development Block Grant program, and funds for local terrorism preparedness programs.

We must continue to work together and look for ways to further strengthen our small cities and towns through creativity, innovation, and collaboration.

I join the National League of Cities and the Small Cities Council in encouraging President Bush, my Congressional colleagues, state governments, community organizations, businesses, and citizens to honor the efforts of "small town America" today and renew our commitment to work together on this day and in the future to build quality communities that improve the lives of citizens throughout the nation.

COMMEMORATION OF FLAG DAY

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, two hundred and twenty-five years ago today, the United States was engaged in its War for Independence. I note that the American Continental Army, now the United States Army, was established by the Continental Congress, just 2 years earlier on June 14, 1775. I express my congratulations to the United States Army on its 227th birthday.

At the start of that War, American colonists fought under a variety of local flags. The Continental Colors, or Grand Union Flag, was the unofficial national flag from 1775-1777. This flag had thirteen alternating red and white stripes, with the English flag in the upper left corner.

Following the publication of the Declaration of Independence, it was no longer appropriate to fly a banner containing the British flag. Accordingly, on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a resolution that "the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, and the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

No record exists as to why the Continental Congress adopted the now-familiar red, white and blue. A later action by the Congress, convened under the Articles of Confederation, may provide an appropriate interpretation on the use of these colors. Five years after adopting the flag resolution, in 1782, a resolution regarding the Great Seal of the United States contained a statement on the meanings of the colors: Red: For hardiness and courage; White: For purity and innocence; and Blue: For vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

The stripes, symbolic of the 13 original colonies, were similar to the five red and four white stripes on the flag of the Sons of Liberty, an early colonial flag. The stars of the first national flag after 1777 were arranged in a variety of patterns. The most popular design placed the stars in alternating rows of three or two stars. Another flag placed twelve stars in a circle with the thirteenth star in the center. A now popular image of a flag of that day, although it was rarely used at the time, placed the thirteen stars in a circle.

As our country has grown, the Stars and Stripes have undergone necessary modifications. Alterations include the addition, then deletion, of stripes; and the addition and rearrangement of the field of stars.

While our Star-Spangled Banner has seen changes, the message it represents is constant. That message is one of patriotism and respect, wherever the flag is found flying. Henry Ward Beecher, a prominent 19th century clergyman and lecturer stated:

A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but the nation itself; and whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag the Government, the principles, the truths, and the history which belong to the nation that sets it forth.

Old Glory represents the land, the people, the government and the ideals of the United States, no matter when or where it is displayed throughout the world. The flag has proudly represented our Republic beyond the Earth and into the heavens. The stirring images of Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin saluting the flag on the moon, on July 20, 1969 moved the Nation to new heights of patriotism and national pride.

Today we pause to commemorate our Nation's most clear symbol, our flag. President Woodrow Wilson signed a Presidential Proclamation designating June 14, 1916 as Flag Day. On a prior occasion President Wilson noted:

Things that the flag stands for were created by the experiences of a great people. Everything that it stands for was written by their lives. The flag is the embodiment, not of sentiment, but of history. It represents the experiences made by men and women, the experiences of those who do and live under the flag.

Flag day was officially designated a National observance by a Joint Resolution approved by Congress and the President in 1949, and first celebrated the following year. This year, then, marks the 52nd anniversary of a Congressionally designated Flag Day.

It is appropriate that we pause today, on this Flag Day, to render our respect and honor to the symbol of our Nation, and to review our commitment to the underlying principles it represents. Today, let us reflect on the deeds and sacrifices of those who have gone before and the legacy they left to us. Let us ponder our own endeavors and the inheritance we will leave to future generations. Since the tragic events of last September 11, the display of the flag has taken on a renewed emphasis. It is a visual representation of our commitment to freedom, peace and liberty. Today, the flag is a banner which proudly proclaims, "United We Stand."

Finally, as we commemorate the heritage our flag represents, may we as a nation pledge not only our allegiance, but also our efforts to furthering the standards represented by its colors, courage, virtue, perseverance, and justice. Through these universal concepts, We the People can ensure better lives for ourselves and our children, for these are the characteristics of greatness. In doing so, we can move closer to the goal so well stated by Daniel Webster at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument on June 17, 1825. On that occasion he said:

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of Wisdom, of Peace, and of Liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.

I have long supported legislation which imposes penalties on anyone who knowingly mutilates, defaces, burns, tramples upon, or physically defiles any U.S. flag. I have also supported a constitutional amendment to grant Congress and the States the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the U.S. flag. I regret that the Senate has yet to adopt a Resolution for a flag protection Constitutional amendment.

I am pleased that each day the Senate is in session, a designated Senator leads the Senate in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. This has added greatly to the opening of the Senate each day.

Today I encourage my colleagues and all Americans to take note of the history and meaning of this 14th day of June. We celebrate our Flag, observing

its 225th birthday, and the 227-year-old Army which has so proudly and valiantly defended it and our great Nation.

COMMEMORATING THE 227TH BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I rise today to commemorate the 227th Birthday of the United States Army. On June 14, 1775, as our Republic was struggling to emerge, the Second Continental Congress enacted legislation creating the American Continental Army. The founding fathers knew if the citizens of this Nation were to be secure in their liberty, the Nation would require the ability to defend and protect itself. Fortunately, this Congress also selected George Washington to command this new force. His sense of purpose, integrity, and leadership were an inspiration to the troops he led to secure the independence of the Nation. His vision of the citizen soldier defending his home, family, and country were critical to founding of the Republic.

From humble beginnings, at Lexington and in the forge of battles such as Charleston, Cowpens, and Kings Mountain and from the winter encampment at Valley Forge, the Army secured victory at Yorktown. From Chipewawa, New Orleans, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, to the numerous skirmishes on the frontier known as the Indian Wars, the Army proudly defended this Nation. The entry of the United States into World War I with the Army leading the way, sealed the allied victory. During World War II, the Army fought worldwide with troops in the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. The defense of our freedoms continued with the Korean War, the Viet Nam War, and Desert Storm. Today our soldiers are found throughout the world, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and elsewhere, courageously defending our Nation and the ideals it represents.

Our Army reflects the values of our Nation's citizens. Our citizen soldiers serve to protect our freedoms today just as they did to gain our freedoms over 200 years ago. I am proud of our soldiers and appreciate their selfless service. I was proud to wear the uniform of the United States Army. Happy Birthday to the United States Army.

Mr. HAGEL. Madam President, I rise today to wish the United States Army happy birthday. It was 227 years ago today, in 1775, that the Continental Army of the United States was formed. The United States Army has had a monumental impact on our country.

Millions of men and women over the past 227 years have served in the senior branch of our military forces. The Army is interwoven into the culture of America. Those who have had the great privilege of serving our country in the U.S. Army understand that.

This year is an especially important anniversary. The United States Mili-

tary Academy at West Point this year celebrated their bicentennial anniversary. The newly commissioned class of Lieutenants from the West Point Class of 2002 will face a future much like those faced by their predecessors in the Class of 1942, a world where the United States finds itself in a struggle to protect our precious values of liberty, freedom, and democracy.

This struggle will not be easy. As of today, we have soldiers stationed or deployed in 125 nations. Today we are at war with the scourge of our time, terrorism. We must go at the root and strike at the heart of terrorist organizations and those nations granting them safe harbor. And to do so we depend on our United States Army.

This mission is not easy. Our soldiers will spend holidays in far away countries, miss anniversaries with their spouses and birthdays with their children. They do this out of love for our nation and a sense of the greater good. But we must remember that these are the lucky ones. Since military operations started in Afghanistan, the following Army soldiers have given their lives in service to our great nation during Operation Enduring Freedom: Pfc. Kristofer Stonesifer; Spc. John J. Edmunds; Pvt. Giovany Maria; Staff Sgt. Brian "Cody" Prosser; Master Sgt. Jefferson Donald Davis; Sgt. 1st Class Daniel Petithory; Sgt. 1st Class Nathan R. Chapman; Spc. Jason A. Disney; Spc. Thomas F. Allison; Staff Sgt. James P. Dorrity; Chief Warrant Officer Jody L. Egnor; Sgt. Jeremy D. Forshee; Staff Sgt. Kerry W. Frith; Major Curtis D. Feisner; Captain Bartt D. Owens; Staff Sgt. Bruce A. Rushforth, Jr.; Sgt. Bradley S. Crose; Spc. Marc A. Anderson; Pfc. Matthew A. Commons; Sgt. Philip J. Svitak; Chief Warrant Officer Stanley L. Hariman; Staff Sgt. Brian T. Craig; Staff Sgt. Justin J. Galewski; Sgt. Jamie O. Maugans; Sgt. 1st Class Daniel A. Romero; Sgt. Gene Vance, Jr.; and Sgt. 1st Class Peter P. Tycz II.

"Duty, honor, country" is the motto of the U.S. Army. It is America. Every generation of Americans who have served in the U.S. Army, from the Continental Army to today's fighting men and women, have been shaped by this motto. It has molded lives in ways that are hard to explain, just as the Army has touched our national life and history and made the world more secure, prosperous, and a better place for all mankind.

On this 227th birthday of the U.S. Army, as a proud U.S. Army veteran, I say happy birthday to the Army veterans of our country. We recognize and thank those who served and whose examples inspired those of us who have had the opportunity to serve in the U.S. Army.

It is the Army that has laid the foundation for all of this nation's distinguished branches of service and helped build a greater, stronger America.

On this, the 227th birthday of the Army, I say Happy Birthday and, in the