

Let me be clear. This is an important security bill and I regret that for the second Congress in a row my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are obstructing it. Members of the minority have criticized the chemical security legislation for not covering these facilities. This legislation has basically passed the House of Representatives twice. The minority party in the Senate is blocking this important security bill.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN JOEL T. BROYHILL

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Virginian, and dear friend, the former 10th District Congressman, Joel T. Broyhill, who died this past weekend.

Congressman Broyhill was an outstanding public servant. He had a certain "joie de vivre" that one does not often find—his presence, his spirit would fill up a whole room. His sense of civic responsibility—both through his service in the U.S. Army and as the Representative to Congress from Virginia's 10th District—was second to none. And his devotion to his three daughters, stepdaughter, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren was unmatched; they were the joys of his life.

A native of Hopewell, VA, Congressman Broyhill was born on November 14, 1919. He attended Fork Union Military Academy and George Washington University.

In 1942, he enlisted in the Army. He served as an officer in the European Theater in the 106th Infantry Division and was taken prisoner in the Battle of the Bulge. After 6 months in German prison camps, he escaped and rejoined the advancing American forces. On November 1, 1945, after 4 years of service, Congressman Broyhill was released from active duty as a captain.

In 1952, at the age of 33, Broyhill was elected as a Republican from Virginia's newly created 10th District to the 83d Congress, by 322 votes. Congressman Broyhill was reelected 10 times, serving 21 years in Congress, until December 1974.

Congressman Broyhill's prime source of political success was his dedication to constituent service. At the time of Congressman Broyhill's tenure in Congress, the 10th District contained more Federal employees than any other district in the United States. In 1972, Congressman Broyhill estimated that he had aided more than 100,000 district residents during his 20-plus years in office.

According to the 1974 Almanac of American Politics:

[t]here are few congressional offices in which the demand for services is so high, given the number of Federal employees in Broyhill's district; and there are few indeed that take care of constituents' needs and complaints with more efficiency.

The 10th District of Virginia was shaped and forever changed by Con-

gressman Broyhill's initiatives in Congress. He laid the foundation for major transportation projects, including the construction of Interstate 66, the Metrorail System, the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, and Washington Dulles International Airport.

The Almanac also describes Congressman Broyhill as one who "should be credited with voting his conscience."

Even after he left Congress, Congressman Broyhill continued serving constituents by maintaining an office to assist those with problems relating to the federal government. In fact, my Senate office would receive a call about once a month from the "Broyhill Office" asking us to follow up on a constituent inquiry.

In 1978, I was honored and proud to have my longtime friend come out of retirement to serve as General Chairman of my U.S. Senate campaign. It was great to see him back on the political stage in Virginia. Congressman Broyhill's knowledge of the Commonwealth and of campaign strategy were invaluable to me as he introduced a most interesting couple to the political scene. Congressman Broyhill helped me to convince my wife at the time, Elizabeth Taylor, that being a candidate's spouse was the best role she could play. Many times he accompanied Elizabeth to campaign events when I was unable to attend. He was an exemplary ambassador for my 1978 campaign.

Congressman Broyhill's "house by the side of the road" in Arlington was never without yard signs during any election. As one of the first Republicans elected in Virginia, he was a trailblazer and he helped every Republican member of the Virginia congressional delegation—including its two current U.S. Senators—to be elected under the Republican banner.

Congressman Broyhill was instrumental in building his father's real estate business, M.T. Broyhill & Sons. The company was started in Hopewell, and the family later relocated to northern Virginia when Congressman Broyhill was growing up.

Congressman Broyhill and his wife Suzy were stalwarts of charitable giving and have given both their time and resources to many organizations across the Commonwealth, and notably, to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts.

It is with a great sense of humility that we pay tribute today to the life of our dear friend and dedicated public servant, Congressman Joel T. Broyhill. We offer our condolences to his three daughters, Nancy, Jeanne and Jane Anne, his stepdaughter, Kimi, and his wife of 25 years, Suzy. He also has four grandchildren: Meredith, Maureen, Lindsay, and Kathleen, and three great-grandchildren: Molly, Jack, and Kara.

THAILAND

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I remain deeply troubled by the military

coup that occurred in Thailand on September 19. The forceful removal of Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra was an assault on the democratic institutions of that country and is a dangerous development for a key ally in an increasingly important region. Now, almost 2 weeks after the coup, it is apparent that the coup leaders had only a tentative plan for transitioning back to democratic rule and that their rhetoric about restoring democracy to Thailand may not be as sincere as some had hoped. As the military junta fumbles through its next steps, it is critical that the United States show strong leadership in helping this critical ally reinstitute a civilian democratic government and that it do so immediately.

Mr. President, this coup is particularly troubling because it is a step backward from almost a decade of relatively positive democratic developments. During Thailand's last coup in February 1991, the military overthrew Prime Minister Chatchai Choonhavan and a bloody power transfer followed, culminating in what Thais call "Black May." Those events kicked off a national dialogue that resulted in the establishment of a new constitution in 1997 that restored authority to civilian democratic institutions, ultimately ushering in democratic elections in 2001 and 2005. Thaksin's party, Thai Rak Thai—"Thais love Thai"—won both of those elections in landslide victories.

This recent coup rolls back these developments. There is no doubt that Thailand was suffering from extreme political divisiveness during Thaksin's tenure. When I met with him in Bangkok earlier this year, he was in the throes of a political battle against a growing opposition movement. He was also under fire for mishandling the insurgency in Thailand's three southernmost provinces in which 1,700 people have been killed since January 2004. It was evident that his ability to effectively manage the Thai Government had been diminished.

But this hardly provides justification for a military junta to overthrow a popularly elected government and to discard the nation's constitution. This new military junta, led by General Sonthi Boonyaratglin, and awkwardly self-titled the "Council for Democratic Reform Under Constitutional Monarchy", is deeply troubling.

This coup is a significant setback for Thailand's democracy. While the coup occurred in a matter of hours, it may take years before a new civilian and democratic government restores full authority and legitimacy in Bangkok. Unfortunately, this new military council has banned political gatherings and has put some restrictions on the media. It has disseminated a wide range of other decrees and rules, many of which have troubling consequences for freedom of expression and the democratic process. Given these early signs, we have no reason to believe that this council will be any different in nature

than previous military juntas. Additionally, this coup could have negative consequences for Thailand's simmering human rights problems and the insurgency in the south. The coup leaders have already stated that they will focus on quelling a separatist insurgency in southern Thailand. This is worrisome if the military council relies on a strictly military approach to the unrest.

The coup is also bad for the region. Events in Thailand are sending the wrong message to democracies throughout the region that are dealing with legacies of military coups. Secretary Rice has dismissed the notion that this could have a contagion effect throughout the region. While I hope this is true, we should not ignore the fact that a number of countries in Southeast Asia are still dealing with the legacies of military dictatorships. Indonesia is recovering from years of dictatorial military rule, and the Republic of the Philippines is still working to strengthen its democratic institutions and repair its recent history of military intervention. The coup is also, significantly, going to have a direct impact on Thailand's ability to serve as a broker between Burma and the rest of the world.

Finally, it will have an impact on U.S. interests in the region. Thailand is a critical strategic partner of the United States, and some may be tempted to maintain warm relations with the Thai military. Our close political and military relationship goes back decades and is a vital component of U.S. national security policies in the region. But this friendship must take into consideration the dangerous behavior of those who led this coup. We must resist the temptation to give the leaders of this coup a free pass. Instead, we must take strong action.

We need to signal a real sense of urgency to restoring legitimacy to the democratic institutions within Thailand. It is imperative that the Thai military restore the authority of democratic institutions in Thailand expeditiously. President Bush needs to weigh in decisively. The U.S. Government must signal that it will not accept this new interim authority as the status quo and that the Thais must take immediate actions to restore democracy to Thailand. There are four specific things that must occur.

First, the United States must pressure the military council to schedule national elections immediately. General Sonthi has promised elections by October 2007. This is insufficient. Elections should be held at the earliest possible date, understanding the logistical requirements involved in preparing to hold a national election. This is essential and is the only way the military council can prove that it does intend to reintroduce democracy to Thailand.

Second, the administration must immediately put into place sanctions that are required under U.S. law. This means cutting off military assistance

now. As we learned in Indonesia, this in itself will send a powerful message to the Thai military that usurping democracy does not pay. The administration would do itself a favor by making the conditions for reinstating military-to-military relations clear from the outset. Still, this must be a clean break and must be leveraged in the future to help restore democracy.

Third, the United States must work vigorously with other key players in the region to create a united front of disapproval for the coup. The United States can't be alone in its criticisms or in applying pressure on the Thai junta. Secretary Rice's use of the phrase "U-Turn" doesn't cut it. We need a strong message that recognizes the grave nature of these developments. ASEAN members, in particular, have a strong role to play. Thailand's neighbors and regional partners must speak out about this coup in strong ways and must use their economic, political, and social leverage to help reinstall democracy in Thailand.

Finally, and until national elections can be carried out, the military council must lift all restrictions on democratic parties, the press, and political leaders. This includes Thaksin supporters. Those who broke the law under the Thaksin Government should be held accountable in the courts of law, not a military junta. Political opposition parties must be allowed to convene, and press freedoms must be established.

Mr. President, I close by reiterating the concern I laid out at the beginning of this statement. The military's end-run of the country's democratic institutions will undermine Thailand's important role throughout the region and the world and will therefore harm our own country's national security interests in the region. Thailand is a critical partner in the region and in the broader fight against terrorist networks. We need a strong, democratic Thailand to serve as our partner. We can't do this if this new military dictatorship derails a democratic government. The United States and international community must urge the Thai military to take the necessary action to restore Thailand's democracy.

NUCLEAR MEDICINE WEEK

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise again this year to remind my colleagues that October 1 to 7 is Nuclear Medicine Week. Nuclear Medicine Week is the first week in October every year and is an annual celebration initiated by the Society of Nuclear Medicine. Each year, Nuclear Medicine Week is celebrated internationally at hospitals, clinics, imaging centers, educational institutions, corporations, and more.

I am particularly proud to note that the Society of Nuclear Medicine is headquartered in Reston, VA. The Society of Nuclear Medicine is an international scientific and professional or-

ganization of more than 16,000 members dedicated to promoting the science, technology, and practical applications of nuclear medicine. I commend the society staff and its professional members for their outstanding work in the field of nuclear medicine and for their dedication to caring for people with cancer and other serious and life-threatening illnesses.

Some of the more frequently performed nuclear medicine procedures include bone scans to examine orthopedic injuries, fractures, tumors or unexplained bone pain; heart scans to identify normal or abnormal blood flow to the heart muscle, to measure heart function or to determine the existence or extent of damage to the heart muscle after a heart attack; breast scans that are used in conjunction with mammograms to detect and locate cancerous tissue in the breasts; liver and gallbladder scans to evaluate liver and gallbladder function; cancer imaging to detect tumors; treatment of thyroid diseases and certain types of cancer; brain imaging to investigate problems within the brain itself or in blood circulation to the brain; and renal imaging in children to examine kidney function.

I thank all of those who serve in this very important medical field and join them in celebrating Nuclear Medicine Week during the first week of October.

TRIBUTE TO PARK B. SMITH

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the exceptional generosity and work of Park B. Smith and his wife, Linda Johnson Smith.

Park and I met through our mutual involvement in The Marine Corps—Law Enforcement Foundation, an organization that believes in and supports the potential of our youth. They provide scholarship bonds for children of active-duty Marines and Federal law enforcement personnel killed in the line of duty. Park has become a good friend and someone whom I admire.

Park, an alumnus of the College of the Holy Cross, and Linda have a strong belief in the value of education and have exemplified this dedication. Through their generosity, the College of the Holy Cross has been able to continue to grow and build its community. It is for this reason that I would like to ask unanimous consent to have an article about Park and Linda Smith from The Wall Street Journal printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Wall Street Journal, Friday, Sept. 15, 2006]

GIVING BACK—DONOR TO TURN WINE INTO BREAD

(By Kelly Crow)

Park B. Smith has written his share of million-dollar checks to benefit his alma mater. Now, he has decided to donate by turning over part of his prized wine collection to a major auctioneer.