

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

VOTE ON MOTION TO TABLE AMENDMENT NO. 574 TO AMENDMENT NO. 420

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is now on the motion to table the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 57, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 129 Leg.]

YEAS—43

Abraham	Gorton	McCain
Ashcroft	Gramm	McConnell
Bennett	Grams	Murkowski
Bond	Grassley	Nickles
Brown	Gregg	Pressler
Campbell	Hatch	Roth
Chafee	Hatfield	Santorum
Coats	Helms	Shelby
Cochran	Hutchison	Simpson
Coverdell	Inhofe	Smith
Craig	Kempthorne	Thomas
Dole	Kyl	Thompson
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Faircloth	Lugar	
Frist	Mack	

NAYS—57

Akaka	Feingold	Lieberman
Baucus	Feinstein	Mikulski
Biden	Ford	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Glenn	Moynihan
Boxer	Graham	Murray
Bradley	Harkin	Nunn
Breaux	Heflin	Packwood
Bryan	Hollings	Pell
Bumpers	Inouye	Pryor
Burns	Jeffords	Reid
Byrd	Johnston	Robb
Cohen	Kassebaum	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kennedy	Sarbanes
D'Amato	Kerrey	Simon
Daschle	Kerry	Snowe
DeWine	Kohl	Specter
Dodd	Lautenberg	Stevens
Dorgan	Leahy	Thurmond
Exon	Levin	Wellstone

So the motion to lay on the table amendment No. 574 to amendment No. 420 was rejected.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. FORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

Mr. HOLLINGS. I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Is there further debate?

The amendment (No. 574) was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. FORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WELLSTONE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, may we have order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Minnesota suspend?

The Senate is not in order. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I do not believe they can even hear you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senate please be in order?

The Chair advises the Senator from Minnesota that under the previous order, at this time, the Senators from Pennsylvania were to be recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Minnesota would just give us about 5 minutes, then we will come back to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the majority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. SANTORUM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

THE JIMMY STEWART MUSEUM IN INDIANA, PA

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, Senator SPECTER and I rise today to honor a native son of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who is going to be honored next month in Indiana, PA—the birthplace of Jimmy Stewart—with a museum that is going to open right about half a block away from the birthplace of Jimmy Stewart.

Many of us have been working long and hard on this museum, trying to get a suitable museum for a man like Jimmy Stewart.

Jimmy Stewart asked, when the people of Indiana, PA, went to him and asked to do a museum for him, that it not be anything fancy; that he wanted it to be very modest. He did not want the University of Indiana, PA, to have a big museum dedicated to him. He wanted something very simple.

In fact, he refused to have anyone from Hollywood participate in any of the fundraising. He said he wanted it to be something from the community and not anything that was generated with a lot of money and a lot of fanfare; that that would make him feel uncomfortable.

So the people of Indiana, PA, have set about the process of raising the money locally and secured the third floor of an old house, just a very small amount of space. Mr. Stewart donated the artifacts for the museum, some of his personal memorabilia. And, in fact, he still has several old friends who have been sort of shepherding this cause along.

I am rising today with Senator SPECTER to pay tribute to him and to the

people of Indiana, PA, a little town in western Pennsylvania; a town that, frankly, has had some tough times of late. In fact, Indiana County has the highest unemployment rate of any county in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

But they pulled themselves together and are putting together this really fine and lovely and modest tribute to Jimmy Stewart.

The man is an incredible man in America. He is an actor who has appeared in 71 films. Obviously, we all know the famous films that he has been in. Who has gone through a Christmas holiday without seeing the brilliant George Bailey part that he played and that we all can identify with as someone who has gone through some tough times and been able to face those tough times, and the spiritual role that he played in that movie.

I can still relate to him as I watch "Mr. SMITH Goes to Washington," and the role he played as a U.S. Senator in fighting for what the people of his State called for.

He has been an inspiration not only on the movie screen, but he has been a tremendous inspiration as a war hero. He was assigned to the Army Air Corps, rising from private to bomber pilot, to commander of the Eighth Air Force Bomber Squadron. He, himself, flew 21 missions over enemy territory, including Berlin, Bremen and Frankfurt. By the time it was over Over There, James M. Stewart would be known as colonel, and he would be later decorated with an Air Medal, The Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Croix de Guerre. All told he accumulated 27 years of service in Active and Reserve Duty, even attaining the rank of brigadier general.

On May 20 in Indiana, PA, we will be celebrating Jimmy Stewart's birthday and the opening of the Jimmy Stewart Museum. And, in so doing, we really do honor a great American, someone who takes life in stride and who is just a wonderful example of the goodness that is in America.

I just want to read a couple of quotes from Jimmy Stewart that I found to be amusing and somewhat typical of the man. He said once:

Jean Harlow had to kiss me, and it was then I knew that I'd never been kissed before. By the time we were ready to shoot the scene, my psychology was all wrinkled.

On his experience in the military and in the war:

I always prayed, but I didn't really pray for my life or for the lives of other men. I prayed that I wouldn't make a mistake.

And finally, when he was flying a plane back for the Army, he ran into engine trouble while flying a tour of duty in 1959, but managed to bring his plane to a safe landing. He was quoted after he got out of the plane:

All I could think of was not my personal safety, but what Senator Margaret Chase Smith (who was then chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee) would say if I crashed such an expensive plane.

That is the kind of down-to-earth goodness and humbleness that Jimmy Stewart brought to the stage and to the screen and to the families of millions and millions of Americans and millions around the world.

He, frankly, deserves a greater tribute but, frankly, I cannot think of a more appropriate tribute to a modest man, to a good man, than a modest museum in his own hometown.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. SPECTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague, Senator SANTORUM, in commemorating the opening of the museum in Indiana, PA, on May 20 of this year, which will commemorate the 87th birthday of a great American.

James Stewart spoke in the Senate of the United States to a spellbound crowd in the movie "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," unlike those assembled here today, who are still conducting some substantial business as we near the completion of this important appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend while we get order on the floor.

Could we please have order in the Senate?

I thank the Senator.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I feel a particular affinity for James Stewart for many reasons. In addition to playing a U.S. Senator for the movies, he was also the lead actor in "The Philadelphia Story," for which he won an Academy Award.

He is a Pennsylvanian from a small town, Indiana, PA, which has a very striking statue in his honor.

In opening this museum on May 20—we talk about it on an appropriations bill—it is relevant to know that there is no Federal funding, at least to my knowledge, for this museum, which the people are offering as a tribute to James Stewart.

He has really a remarkable career as an actor and as a great patriot, one of the first movie stars to enter in World War II. He rose from the rank of private to the rank of colonel. He had 20 missions over Bremen, Frankfurt, and Berlin. He is an all-American hero. He reminds us of that when he appears frequently on television and in the reruns of "It's a Wonderful Life."

James Stewart is an American success story, and it is entirely appropriate that he be honored in his hometown on May 20 of this year.

Jimmy Stewart's achievements on and off the silver screen are well known to us, and Indiana, PA, is indeed fortunate to claim him as one of its own. He was born in Indiana, PA, on May 20, 1908, and graduated from Princeton University in 1932 with a degree in Architecture. Shortly after his graduation, Jimmy joined a summer

theater group, debuting that same year in a production of "Goodbye Again." After several years of performing in Broadway productions, Jimmy made his film debut in "The Murder Man" in 1935. His legendary film career was launched, and over the next several years he would bring us such classics as "It's A Wonderful Life," "Destry Rides Again," and "The Philadelphia Story." His 1939 "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" stands before us all—here in Washington and all throughout our country—as an abiding testimony to the importance of courage and integrity.

Jimmy Stewart's excellence in film, however, is matched by his sense of duty and patriotism. When his country called him to serve in World War II, he answered willingly; he served as a bomber pilot in the U.S. Air Force with dedication and distinction, earning several medals and commendations—and yet all the while with a sense of modesty and humility that belied the star-of-the-screen status he had left behind. By the time he returned home to the States, Mr. Jimmy Stewart had become Col. Jimmy Stewart, and over the course of his continued service in the Air Force Reserve in the years after the war he rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

His post-war return to the world of film brought us some of his greatest cinematic achievements, including such collaborative efforts with Alfred Hitchcock as "Rear Window," "The Man Who Knew Too Much," and "Vertigo." In 1950, he brought us "Harvey," in 1953, "The Glenn Miller Story," and in 1962, "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance." And in the most gloriously atypical fashion, he and his wife Gloria remained together through it all year after year until her recent passing.

Jimmy Stewart's many contributions to the world of film, as well as the steadfast humility of his character and the tremendous sacrifice that he made as he served in behalf of his country, have endeared him to us all, and the occasion of the opening of this museum in his honor is a special one indeed. I am personally grateful for the joy that he has brought to us in his films and for the tremendous model of integrity and selflessness that he has exhibited for so many years, and I am hopeful that this modest museum erected in his honor will serve to enshrine his contributions and his character for many generations to come.

These remarks, along with the remarks by my distinguished colleague, Senator SANTORUM, as we pay tribute to this very, very distinguished American and Pennsylvanian.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota has been recognized.

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

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

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair reminds the Senator, the question before the Senate is amendment No. 441 in the second degree to amendment No. 427. The Senator needs to ask unanimous consent for that to be set aside.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I ask unanimous consent that that amendment be set aside.

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, shortly I think we will have some agreement on an amendment that I will offer. I thought what I might do is take advantage of this time to briefly summarize this for colleagues. I appreciate the hard work of the majority leader and the bipartisan spirit of this.

Senior citizens face a confusing world of rules, conditions, exceptions, limitations, and even outright scams when choosing their supplemental health insurance and grappling with the Medicare system. Congress recognized the difficulty seniors face when it established a program, which is really a wonderful program. It is sort of the best example of grant money going a long way, and is called the Insurance Information Counseling and Assistance Grant Program in OBRA 1990. This was a recognition by the Congress that Medicare beneficiaries need help, not help through a Washington agency, but person-to-person help at a local level.

All 50 States have established insurance counseling and assistance programs with the help of Federal grant dollars. As a result, these programs provide local volunteer based assistance to Medicare beneficiaries.

Mr. President, this grant program is a perfect example of a small program—it is basically seed money—that has produced big results. Let me repeat that—a small program that has produced big results.

Over 10,000 volunteers have been trained through the program, and over \$14 million is saved each year for beneficiaries just by good counseling for senior citizens who have a difficult time.

I remember that both my mom and dad had Parkinson's disease and, in the latter years of their lives, among their struggles was the struggle of just wading through some of the paperwork that they had to do, and some of the forms that they found bewildering.

In my own State of Minnesota, 300 volunteers have been trained, and 3,300