

as blue ribbon schools. I believe that they all serve as models for other schools and communities seeking to provide young students with a nurturing environment that will enable each child to develop into a life-long learner. •

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. CARLTON A. SIMMONS, JR., USN (RET.)

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today with the sad mission of reporting the loss of a truly outstanding naval officer, Capt. Carlton A. Simmons, Jr. He passed away on July 14 after a long illness and was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery on July 22.

A native of North Dighton, MA, and a 1974 graduate of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Captain Simmons was commissioned an ensign in 1975. Following designation as a naval aviator in 1977 and qualification in the A-7E Corsair, he served with Attack Squadron 22, completing two deployments to the western Pacific.

Followon tours of duty included an exchange assignment with the Air Force, flying F-16 Falcons with the 421st Tactical Fighter Squadron; and duty as flag secretary to the commander, Middle East Force in Manama, Bahrain. Later, after training in the F/A-18 Hornet, he served with Strike Fighter Squadron 113.

A superb leader, the Navy entrusted Captain Simmons with three command assignments—the Strike Fighter Weapons School, Pacific Fleet; Strike Fighter Squadron 25; and the F/A-18 Fleet Readiness Squadron, Strike Fighter Squadron 125. While commanding officer of VFA-125, the squadron earned the Chief of Naval Operations Aviation Safety Award for surpassing 70,000 accident-free flight hours; and Personal Excellence Partnership Program awards from the Chief of Naval Operations and the State of California.

Captain Simmons also served a 22-month tenure in Washington as the Strike Warfare and Naval Aviation Programs Congressional liaison officer in the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs. In this capacity, Captain Simmons provided members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, the professional and personal staffs, and many of you, with timely support regarding Navy plans and programs. His contributions enabled Congress and the Navy to work closely in ensuring the Nation possessed a modern and capable naval force.

During his illustrious career, Captain Simmons was the recipient of many awards and commendations including the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal with Gold Star, and the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star.

Mr. President, Captain Simmons, his wife Carol, and their daughters Erin and Stacey, made many sacrifices during his long career. It is indeed tragic that he has been taken from his family, the Navy, and the Nation he so self-

lessly served. His courage and fortitude marked him as a great patriot. He will be sorely missed. •

TRIBUTE TO TRUMBULL, CONNECTICUT'S WE THE PEOPLE TEAM

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my sincere congratulations to the students of Trumbull High School, who recently won an award at the "We the People \* \* \* The Citizen and the Constitution" national finals in Washington, DC.

The "We the People \* \* \*" program includes a comprehensive curriculum on the history and principles of American constitutional democracy. It culminates in a competition testing student teams' knowledge of the Constitution, structured as a congressional hearing with students testifying as constitutional experts. This innovative approach has received critical acclaim from educators and scholars alike, and the curriculum stands as a model for future educational programs. Students involved in the "We the People \* \* \*" program not only gain an understanding of constitutional history, but many of them also show a much stronger commitment to democratic principles and feel more involved in the political process.

The students from Trumbull High School were recognized for their expertise on Unit 6 "Role of Citizen" of the "We the People \* \* \*" curriculum. I'm very proud of their accomplishment, and would like to recognize them all by name: Katherine Baker, Scott Baker, Heather Beardsley, Annette Besso, Andrew Braverman, Meredith Bryk, Christopher Cheng, Jonathan Chin, Jessica Cohen, Vimala George, Kristy Gordon, Travis Halky, Stephen Henshaw, Ryan Leichsenring, Jennifer Liu, Devon Nykaza, Nicole Perreault, Diane Perry, Anne Rackliffe, Sophia Rountos, Rachel Simonds, and Alan Stern.

In February 1963, President John F. Kennedy said that "the future promise of any nation can be directly measured by the present prospect of its youth." Frighteningly low voter turnout has recently raised concerns about public frustration with our political system. And yet, when I had the opportunity to meet with these Trumbull high schoolers, I was struck by the students' optimism and thoughtfulness about our great constitutional democracy. Their strong sense of civic responsibility provides me with great hope for our future. •

TRIBUTE TO PVT. WALTER C. WETZEL

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to join the Radio Control Club of Detroit in paying tribute to Pvt. Walter C. Wetzel of the U.S. Army 13th Infantry Brigade, 8th Infantry Division. On April 3, 1945, Private Wetzel, a young squad leader with the antitank

company of the 13th Infantry, was keeping watch at his platoon's command post in Birken, Germany. Early in the morning, Private Wetzel detected enemy forces moving in to attack the post. Immediately, he alerted the command post occupants and began fighting against heavy automatic weapons fire. Under cover of darkness, Germans forces moved close to the building and began throwing grenades. During the fighting, two grenades landed in the room from which Private Wetzel and the others were defending the post. With a warning to his fellow soldiers, Private Wetzel threw himself on the grenades just before they exploded.

Sadly, the heroic deed of Private Wetzel cost him his life, but in so doing he saved the lives of others in his division. His comrades were able to continue the defense of the command post while breaking the power of a dangerous German war front. Certainly, his sacrifice was in keeping with the U.S. Army's highest traditions of bravery and heroism. Private Wetzel was laid to rest at the American Battlefield Monuments Commission cemetery in the Netherlands. Shortly after his death, Private Wetzel was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

In further recognition, the Radio Control Club of Detroit has constructed a monument to Private Wetzel on the grounds of Wetzel State Park in Lenox Township of Northern Macomb County. The monument consists of a concrete monolith flagpole base with a bronze plaque inlaid and inscribed. Upon dedication, the field at which the monument will be placed will be named "Wetzel Memorial Flying Field." I ask the Senate to join this organization in remembering one of the many true American patriots who made the ultimate sacrifice to protect our freedom. •

TRIBUTE TO DAVID L. CINI

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, any town in America can find somebody to run their local government. But few cities ever have a leader whose courage, hope, and humor serve to inspire others to expect more from themselves and their community. East Lyme was fortunate enough to know one of these leaders—David L. Cini. Mr. Cini served as East Lyme's first selectman since 1989, and, sadly, he died earlier this month at the age of 60.

Eight years ago, I attended a political rally for David Cini that was held in a vacant lot behind a beauty salon in the small town of Niantic, CT, which is part of East Lyme. Also in attendance at this rally were Senator JOE LIEBERMAN, Congressman SAM GEJDESON, and a host of other local dignitaries. Upon realizing that there were two U.S. Senators, a Congressman, and many other elected officials in attendance at this rally, I asked aloud, "Why are all of these important people gathered behind a beauty salon

in Niantic?" David Cini quickly stood up and responded, "Because Niantic is the center of the universe, and I am going to be the first selectman."

For David Cini, Niantic and East Lyme was the center of the universe, and he really loved and took pride in this town and its people. One time, David cut short a week-long vacation in Florida to come back to East Lyme. He said that East Lyme was the best place to live and work so why leave? Mr. Cini loved the city of East Lyme and his primary concern as first selectman was improving the quality of life for these people.

But while David Cini was completely committed to the people of East Lyme, he also recognized that the interests of one town are often connected to the interests of neighboring communities. He worked tirelessly to see that the towns in southeastern Connecticut worked together to preserve prosperity in the region. Mr. Cini was instrumental in the formation of the Council of Governments, which is comprised of the chief executive officers of 20 southeastern Connecticut towns, and he served as the council's first chairman.

Throughout his tenure as East Lyme's top official, Mr. Cini had to overcome various health problems, but he always maintained a positive attitude, and you never saw him without a smile on his face. David was always too concerned with the welfare of others to dwell on his own personal interests.

When you ask his friends what they will remember most about David Cini, they all mention his sense of humor. He was frequently seen joking with workers at Town Hall, and with his modest and unassuming manner, he could always make people laugh and put them at ease.

His humor will be missed in Town Hall, and so will his leadership. David Cini was known and respected by his colleagues in politics, but, more important, he was admired by the people that he was elected to represent.

He is survived by his wife Sally, seven siblings, five children, and four grandchildren. I extend my heartfelt condolences to them all.●

#### CLIMATE SCIENCE

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, today our negotiators are gathering in Bonn, Germany to continue negotiations toward a new climate treaty, so it is appropriate to address the Senate on this issue.

My comments today will focus on the issue of science, scientific certainty, and scientific honesty.

During the Senate's debate on Friday there were some general and specific comments made about climate science that were simply wrong, and I'd like to begin by addressing some of the general misunderstandings that may exist.

First, some of our colleagues seem to have it in their minds that there is scientific certainty and consensus over the issue of whether or not human ac-

tivities are causing global warming. This is simply not true.

While it is true that Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth said that "the science is settled," it is clear that there is not a broad scientific consensus that human activities are causing global warming.

Don't take my own word for it:

The prestigious journal *Science*, in its issue of May 16th, says that climate experts are a long way from proclaiming that human activities are heating up the earth.

Even Benjamin Santer, lead author of chapter 8 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] report admits as much.

Here is what Dr. Santer says:

We say quite clearly that few scientists would say the attribution issue was a done deal.

Indeed, the search for the "human fingerprint" is far from over with many scientists saying that a clear resolution is at least a decade away.

Even the Chairman of the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Dr. Bert Bolin, says that the science is not settled. When told that Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth had said the science was settled, Dr. Bolin replied: "I've spoken to [Tim Wirth], I know he doesn't mean it."

Mr. President, the science is not settled. We continue to spend over \$2 billion on the U.S. Global Climate Change Research Program for the simple reason that the science is not settled.

We know human activities result in carbon emissions. We also know that land-based records indicate that some warming has occurred. We do not know that one has caused the other.

Let me now turn to some specific statements that were made during the debate last Friday that simply don't agree with the latest scientific literature:

My good friend, Senator KERRY, said (on page S8118 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD) that the "global average temperature has changed by less than a degree Celsius up or down for 10,000 years—[and that] the projected warming is expected to exceed any climate change that has occurred during the history of civilization."

Unfortunately, the facts simply don't match up with Senator KERRY's statement. According to data from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, temperatures were up to 3°C higher than present values some 2500-3000 years ago. (Reference: L. Keigwin, *Science*, volume 274, p. 1504-1508, 1996.)

In addition, independent studies using a different set of data indicate abrupt worldwide changes in temperature about 8000 years ago. (Reference: Stager and Mayewski, *Science*, volume 276, p. 1834, 1997.)

Another statement made by Senator KERRY (on page S8137 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD) claims that "... we are living in the midst of the most significant increase that we have seen in

130 years, and the evidence of the prognosis of our best scientists is that it is going to continue at a rate that is greater than anything we have known since humankind, since civilization has existed, civilization within the last 8,000 to 10,000 years on this planet."

Well, the facts are somewhat different. The most significant temperature increase in the last 130 years occurred between 1900 and 1940, and is generally believed to be a natural warming, a recovery from the Little Ice Age.

In pointing these facts out, it is not my contention that Senator KERRY is trying to mislead anyone. He is merely repeating some of the information that has been provided to him by his staff or others, and I know he believes them to be correct.

But they are not correct.

I believe this makes my point that there is a great deal of misunderstanding about this issue, in addition to the lack of scientific certainty I alluded to earlier.

I'd like to briefly turn my attention to a few statements made by others outside the Senate about the science of Climate Change.

When I opened the newspaper on Saturday I was amused to see the level of "spin control" that some were attempting with respect to the Senate's actions of Friday.

Indeed, on page A11 of Saturday's *Washington Post*, in an article by Helen Dewar, I read that Phillip Clapp, the President of the Environmental Information Center, said the Byrd resolution "endorses the science on global warming . . ."

Well, I hope the public and the press will follow the wise counsel of Senator BYRD and allow the resolution to speak for itself.

Indeed, the resolution does not say anything about endorsing the science of global warming.

If it had, it would not have passed the Senate at all . . . much less than by a vote of 95-0.

Special interest groups will, I suppose, do their best to advance their special interests. But we should demand a certain level of integrity and scientific honesty in our public debate of this issue.

This brings me to the final issue that I wish to address today—the issue of scientific honesty and integrity.

As pointed out above, there is a great deal of scientific uncertainty about climate change. Well respected, highly qualified scientific experts disagree over this issue.

The hearings held before the Energy Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, and the Environment and Public Works Committee have all featured solid, respected scientists—some of whom question the link between human activities and a warming planet.

Before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee which I chair, Dr.