

make grants to local after-school programs that are typically run by non-profit organizations, such as the Boys and Girls Clubs. We need more of these after-school programs, and we need more resources to expand the number of children that these programs can reach.

The Early Childhood Development Act would also strengthen programs that offer care to our youngest kids, aged 0 to 6. The more we learn about early childhood development, the more we realize how critically important it is that these children receive quality care. This bill would supplement the Federal child care and development block grant for at-risk infants, toddlers, and preschoolers.

Along the same lines, the bill would increase funding for the new Early Head Start Program, which provides comprehensive child development and family support services to infants and toddlers. This program not only offers a high-quality educational component for young children, but also parent education, parent-child activities, and health services.

Mr. President, I believe that these two important bills—the CIDCARE Act and the Early Childhood Development Act—will go a long, long way toward addressing the critical child care needs that we have throughout America today. I look forward to working on them in a bipartisan fashion during this next session of the 105th Congress. I yield the floor.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS

### THE AIR FORCE MEMORIAL

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the U.S. Marine Corps will be marking another one of its historic birthdays, No. 222. I have been privileged to have worn the Marine green, together with my distinguished colleague here, Senator CHAFEE. We both served in the Korean war.

The point of my remarks, Mr. President, is that we have a most unfortunate and, indeed, I think, unforeseen dispute between the U.S. Marine Corps and the Air Force over the location of the memorial which, in every respect, the Air Force deserves and has earned through the sacrifices of its men throughout its history. I remember very distinctly in World War II, it was referred to as the Army Air Corps. And then when the Department of Defense reorganized, they created, quite properly, in recognition of the enormous sacrifices of the members of the Air

Corps in World War II, which suffered, then, the highest per capita casualties of any of the combat units. Mr. President, cooler heads have to be brought to bear on this dispute. I am hopeful that can be done.

The purpose for my seeking recognition today was to recognize the Marine Corps birthday. But into this dispute has come a very solid, fair-minded, and I must say objective person, a former Secretary of the Navy, James Webb.

I ask unanimous consent that his statement, which appeared recently in public, be printed in the RECORD in its entirety.

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

### WRONG PLACE FOR THE AIR FORCE MEMORIAL

(By James H. Webb Jr.)

Earlier this year I had the sad honor of burying my father, Col. James H. Webb, Sr., U.S. Air Force (retired). His grave sits on a gentle hill in Section 51 of the Arlington National Cemetery, just next to the small park on which stands the nation's most famous military landmark, the Marine Corps War Memorial.

Between his grave and the sculpture of the Marines raising the flag at Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima, the Air Force Memorial Foundation proposes to build a large and intrusive memorial of its own. It is deeply unfortunate that the location of this proposed memorial promises nothing but unending controversy. And I have no compunction in saying that the foundation's methods in lobbying for this site would have puzzled and offended my Air Force father, just as it does both of his Marine Corps-veteran sons.

Until late this summer, few among the general public even knew that this site, which is within 500 feet of the Iwo Jima statue, had been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCP). The Air Force's first choice had been a place near the Air and Space Museum, a logical spot that would provide the same dignity, synergy and visitor population that benefit the Navy Memorial's downtown Washington location. Later, deciding on Arlington Ridge, the Air Force during hearings erroneously maintained that the Marine Corps posed no objection to the erection of a memorial so near to its own. The Marine Corps had yet to take an official position, and no Marine Corps witnesses were called to discuss the potential impact.

Once the NCP decision became publicly known, it was met with a wide array of protest, including that of citizens groups and a formal objection from the Marine Corps. Despite a lawsuit and several bills having been introduced in Congress to protect the site, the Air Force is persisting.

This is not simply a Marine Corps issue or a mere interservice argument. Nor is it a question of whether the Air Force should have a memorial. Rather, it is a matter of the proper use of public land, just as important to our heritage as are environmental concerns. We have witnessed an explosion of monuments and memorials in our nation's capital over the past two decades. New additions should receive careful scrutiny. Their placement, propriety and artistic impact concern all Americans, particularly those who care about public art, through which continuing generations will gain an understanding of the nation's journey.

The mood around the heavily visited "Iwo" is by design contemplative, deliberately serene. The site was selected personally just after World War II by Marine Commandant

Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., who was concerned that the statue required "a large open area around it for proper display." Dozens of full-dress official ceremonies take place each year at the base of the hallowed sculpture. Even casual ballplaying is forbidden on the parkland near it. It is, for many Americans, truly sacred ground.

To put it simply, the proposed Air Force memorial would pollute Arlington Ridge, forever changing its context.

The main argument in favor of this location—that it is within a mile of Fort Myer, where the first-ever military flight occurred in 1908—is weak, as all the services have extensive aviation capabilities that might be traced to that flight. The Air Force also argues that since the "above-ground" aspect of its memorial would be 28 feet lower than the top of the flagpole on the Iwo Jima statue, it will not interfere with the grandeur of the Marine Corps memorial. What Air Force officials take pains to avoid discussing is that if one discounts the flagpole, their memorial would actually be higher, wider and far deeper. Some 20,000 square feet of below-the-ground museums and interactive displays are planned, enough floor space for 10 average-sized homes.

The Air Force plan for an extensive three-story museum and virtual-reality complex at its proposed memorial is a clear departure in context from this quiet place. During the period leading up to America's bicentennial commemoration, the Marine Corps itself considered constructing a visitor center and museum on the land adjacent to the Iwo Jima memorial. It abandoned this plan because such facilities would be inconsistent with the purpose and the impact of the monument itself. It is not without irony that the land the Marine Corps deliberately left open is now being pursued by the Air Force for the very purpose that was earlier rejected.

Existing federal law precludes this sort of intrusion. Title 40 of the U.S. Code states in section 1907 that "a commemorative work shall be so located as to prevent interference with or encroachment upon any existing commemorative work and to protect, to the maximum extent possible, open space and existing public use." There can be no clearer example of the intention of such law than the case of the Marine Corps War Memorial.

The puzzling question is why the Air Force leadership argues so vociferously that its memorial will not negatively affect the Iwo Jima memorial.

I grew up in the presence of some of the finest leaders our Air Force has ever produced, leaders who would never have considered dissembling before a political body about whether the Marine Corps concurred in a proposal that might diminish the impact of its most cherished memorial—leaders who in this situation would have shown the public, and particularly the Marine Corps, great deference, knowing that its open support was vital. Indeed, leaders who remembered that the very mission in the battle of Iwo Jima, carried out at a cost of 1,000 dead Marines for every square mile of territory taken, was to eliminate enemy fighter attacks on Air Force bombers passing overhead and to provide emergency runways for Air Force pilots who had flown in harm's way.

It is now up to Congress to enforce the law and assist the Air Force in finding a memorial site that will honor its own without taking away from the dignity of others.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I have known Jim Webb for many years. When I was Secretary of the Navy, he was a young officer on my staff, having served with great distinction, for which this Nation awarded him the highest in

military honors and heroism, which, due to his humility, he rarely, if ever, refers to today. But that is so true of many of the men and women who have received those honors.

Jim Webb has a way of standing back, as he is today, in his various professions, and looking at a situation and carefully and in a balanced way, analyzing it. I urge all those who desire to acquaint themselves with this dispute—particularly those in the Department of the Air Force—to read this article with great care, because he reasons well as to why the Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, which depicts the raising of the flag on Iwo Jima, which is visited each year by hundreds of thousands of persons from all over the world, has a very unique spot in history and a unique location.

It is, in my judgment, and the judgment of others, not in the best interest of this country, or our armed services, to dislodge in any way the mystique that surrounds that piece of hallowed ground, as it is referred to by all marines, past, present and, I'm sure, those in the future.

So, therefore, I urge that all who are interested in this and wish to apply their own sound judgment examine the article of the former Secretary of the Navy, James Webb.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Indeed, we are.

#### THE SENATE CAREER OF SENATOR TED KENNEDY

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I come to the floor to mark a very significant moment in the career of our good friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY, who is now in these days entering his 35th year of service in this body.

The length of that tenure is really a measure, in my judgment, and I think in the judgment of the people of Massachusetts, of the extraordinary work that he does for our State as well as for the country. He is the most senior Senator from Massachusetts now in history, serving longer than Henry Cabot Lodge, longer than Charles Sumner, longer even than Daniel Webster, all of whom were extraordinary leaders in their own right.

There is no question that the reason for this longevity is because of the remarkable persistence of his work for the State on a local basis. It was, after all, our own "Tip" O'Neill who said that "all politics" was "local." Indeed, no one has fought harder for the people of Massachusetts when it comes to highway or bridge projects, or when it comes to mass transit, to research and development, to assistance for education, to helping our research hos-

pitals, dealing with biotechnology, or defense conversion. The range of Senator KENNEDY's accomplishments is really unmatched for our State. However, as everybody knows, he is also more than just the Senator from Massachusetts. He has been a Senator from Massachusetts who has had a national impact of great proportions and who has absorbed and articulated values and aspirations of our people and for the Nation.

In the 35 years that he served our State, an awful lot has changed in this country. And it is fair to say that TED KENNEDY has been at the forefront of a great deal of that change. If you go back 30 years to the conditions that prevailed here in the country, there is no doubt that from the moment when he entered the Senate, he has been part of that change. When he came here there was no Civil Rights Act, there was no Voting Rights Act, and the great battle against segregation and for equal justice was only then just heating up. It was TED KENNEDY who fought those battles and who has remained a champion for bringing America closer to the ideals that we espouse. And we are at the center of those fights. When TED KENNEDY entered the Senate, there was no Medicare for senior citizens, there was no Medicaid for the poor and disabled, there were no incentives for private employers to provide health benefits, and large areas of the Nation were medically underserved. It was TED KENNEDY who fought those battles and who even today remains a leader in helping to bring health care to all Americans.

When he entered the Senate, the Vietnam war was burgeoning, nuclear weapons were armed and aimed across the globe, South Africa brutally defended its apartheid system, and Eastern Europe remained in thrall to the Soviet Union.

TED KENNEDY's great voice for reason and restraint on arms control, against apartheid, and for freedom resonated around the world. It is a memory that many people in many parts of the world carry with them today.

Mr. President, we mark anniversaries not simply to recall the amount of time performed in service but to applaud and to take note of the amount of service performed in that time. There are few Senators in history, in my judgment, who match the productivity with longevity as well as TED KENNEDY.

I think it can fairly be said that he is one of the very few in this body who has helped to set the agenda of this institution year after year, decade after decade. In just the last 2 years, he has achieved signal success on milestone legislation on behalf of working Americans.

Largely due to his leadership, we raised the minimum wage. We now have a better health care system as he continues to fight for still more improvements as we have recognized some of the problems that have arisen

even in the changes that have been made.

His standing in this institution is based, in my judgment, on two simple attributes.

First, he has understood from the beginning the distant goal lines this Nation needed to cross in order to make our dreams for the country a reality.

Second, he has consistently moved the ball down the field with a sense of practicality about the limits of what the times and the opposition would allow.

Many, many Americans outside this Chamber know Senator KENNEDY for the power of his passion, the persuasiveness of his advocacy, and the tenaciousness of his fights.

But there is, as we all know in this Chamber, a personal side to his presence here, which only those of us in the Chamber or those who have been touched in some way in their personal lives outside of this Chamber understand. There is probably not a Senator here who would not recount a story of how TED KENNEDY has picked up the phone at a time of stress or distress and has been responsive and caring. There are those of us who have gone through difficult times, who have found that he is one of the first people to offer help. I can personally remember once when I had a phone call at a time when I had pneumonia. The next thing I knew TED KENNEDY was making his house available for my recuperation and urging me to go and take advantage of it. That is the kind of person he is and just one small story of the many that other colleagues here have experienced.

So, Mr. President, we are all better off for having this colleague of ours serve and continue to serve, and we are all better off for having him as a friend.

I congratulate him on the occasion of his remarkable career. I earnestly hope that my State and this Nation will continue to rely on his capacity and his foresight and his presence in this body for many years to come.

I thank my colleagues for their courtesy in allowing me to make these comments prior to another engagement.

Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to commend the junior Senator from Massachusetts for the very eloquent statement from the heart about our colleague. While I philosophically differ from the senior Senator from Massachusetts, I will say he is one of the hardest working Senators that I have ever observed in every respect for those issues for which he fights. That fight comes from the heart. I just wanted to commend the junior Senator for speaking so eloquently about our mutual friend.

Mr. KERRY. I thank my colleague.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I would like to also say that the junior Senator