the United States to obtain lawful permanent resident status.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on this bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

ORDER FOR THE RECORD REMAIN OPEN

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the RECORD remain open until 1 p.m. today for Senators to submit statements.

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

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2000—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the bill H.R. 4919 to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the senate to the bill, H.R. 4919, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all conferees on the part of both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The report was printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of September 19, 2000.)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask consent the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this conference report be printed in the RECORD.

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

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4919

Mr. LOTT. I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 405, which corrects the enrollment of H.R. 4919. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 405) was agreed to.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 12 noon on Monday, and all other provisions of the previous orders be in effect.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene on Monday at 12 noon and will be in a period of morning business until 2 p.m. Senator DURBIN will be in control of the first hour and Senator THOMAS in control of the second hour. Following morning business, the Senate will resume debate on the motion to proceed to S. 2557, the National Energy Security Act. This is all on Monday.

As a reminder, cloture was filed on the pending amendment to the H–1B visa bill, and that vote will occur on Tuesday, 1 hour after the Senate convenes.

At 3:50 p.m. on Monday, the Senate will begin closing remarks on the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, with a vote scheduled to occur at 4:50 p.m.

Let me say, the chairman of the committee, Senator BOB SMITH of New Hampshire, has done an excellent job on this piece of legislation. He worked through a number of concerns that Senators had, but he would not have been able to get that agreement without the support and cooperation of Senator DASCHLE and Senator REID. This is important legislation. Water resources are important for our country. I am glad we are going to be able to complete this bill in the way it is being done and we will have it completed by 5 o'clock next Tuesday.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. LOTT. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask the Senate stand in recess, under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator BAUCUS and Senator BYRD.

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

Mr. LOTT. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

THE PASSING OF MAUREEN MANSFIELD

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to honor a great Montanan, a great American, who passed away just a few days ago, Maureen Hayes Mansfield.

These are remarks about Maureen, but it is also a love story. Maureen was born Maureen Hayes in the State of Washington at the beginning of the last century, in 1905, and spent most of her youth in Butte, MT. Butte, at that time, was a live, bustling, raucous mining city, with big copper mines. Living in Butte, she met a grade school dropout, a mucker working in the Butte mines, a profound young man named Mike—Mike Mansfield.

Mike was not only a grade school dropout but he also was an extremely wonderful person. Maureen must have recognized the strength in Mike at the time. Mike, as many of us know, served in all three branches of the armed services—age 17, 18, and 19. He had to maybe tell a little story about his age so he could get into—I think it was the Navy at the time.

Mike served, and Maureen noticed that. They became very close—they fell in love with each other, Mike living as a solitary boarder in a boarding house, Maureen living up in a nice spacious house with her large family in Butte. After they got to know each other even more, Maureen, who was a high school teacher in Butte, persuaded Mike to go back to school. She persuaded Mike to leave the mines, go back to school and get an education.

A few years later, they moved to Missoula, MT. In Missoula, Maureen quit her job. She cashed in her life insurance policy to support Mike's education so Mike could go back and get a university degree.

Mike gradually worked his way up and became a professor in history at the University of Montana. He got his master's degree at the University of Montana. And Maureen, in the year Mike got his master's in history, got hers in English, writing a thesis on Emily Bronte. Mike's thesis was on U.S.-Korea diplomatic relations.

Maureen persuaded Mike to run for Congress in 1940. It was the Western District in Montana. Mike was unsuccessful. It, ironically, is the same district that Jeannette Rankin, a very strong woman, held for a couple of terms. It is a district I once represented, and Lee Metcalf and other Montanans of great note have held.

Mike finally won in 1942. He came to Washington on a train —he did not take one of these jets; it was on a train, to Washington, DC—and set up his office. Maureen worked in his office without compensation.

They worked together; they were such a wonderful team. Mike then, after 10 years in the House, served 10 years in the Senate beginning in 1952. Years after his service in the House, he was elected majority leader of the Senate. He served 16 years, longer than any other American, as majority leader of the Senate. Then Mike, as we know, went off to serve as Ambassador to Japan under both President Carter and President Reagan.

This is a story probably about Mike Mansfield, but Maureen's death is time for us to reflect upon Maureen herself and upon the love that Mike and Maureen had for each other. They were inseparable. They were always together, always giving each other support, help, and confidence as a team.

I can remember when I met Mike. The majority leader's office at that time was a little more modest than it is today. Maureen was sitting in there, and they were talking a little bit. Right away I realized Mike and Maureen just did not have all the time

they would have liked to have had together because Mike was so busy as majority leader.

I said: You two don't get much chance to be together. I am going to leave so you can have some time together.

I did. I walked out. I could tell they liked it very much. Maureen's eyes twinkled and smiled. I say this because Maureen always smiled. She was always optimistic, always upbeat, always helping people, always a very kind person, self-effacing, a lady of few words but uncommon talent and knowledge and wisdom.

She attended St. Mary's University, a women's college which was then attached to Notre Dame in Indiana. She got her master's degree in English in 4 years, which was quite a feat for women in those years. She read constantly. She was always taking home books from the Library of Congress.

I believe if one looks throughout history, very often people who read a lot are wiser, have more confidence in themselves, and have a greater imprint upon other people in a positive way. I am thinking of people such as Harry Truman. He read a lot. Justice Blackmun read a lot, and Maureen was one of those who constantly read and was just a wonderful influence on Mike.

Let me give a couple examples to demonstrate just how much Mike believed in Maureen.

We all know that Mike never took credit for what he did. Maureen never took credit for all that she did. It was an era, a time when people did not take credit for what they did. They just did a good job. That was in the sixties, seventies, less so in this era.

Whenever somebody wanted to credit Mike for his tremendous accomplishments, Mike would always insist: No, Maureen is first. Whatever I did, Mike Mansfield, whatever honors I had is because of Maureen.

It is true. Often the people of the State of Montana would say: OK, Mike, we want to dedicate a building to you, the Mansfield Center.

Mike would say: No, it has to be the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center, and they would agree.

The legislature in Montana wanted to create a statue honoring Mike Mansfield, one of the most famous Montanans in our State's history. ''No way,'' Mike said, ''unless it is a statue of Maureen and myself.'' Otherwise he was very much opposed. The legislature agreed.

I wish you could have seen the two of them together. They were always together. They celebrated their 68th wedding anniversary last March. They were married 68 years, solidly helping to reinforce each other. They were always together helping each other.

I asked Mike once: Mike, you have lived such a rich life. When are you going to write your memoirs?

Mike said: I am not going to.

I asked why.

He said: I was told so much in confidence, it would not be proper for me to write memoirs. Those are confidential statements.

And that is Maureen. The two of them were just like that. I am sure Maureen's influence on Mike helped make Mike the great, wonderful person he is, and it was mutually reinforcing. I also have a view that teachers tend to be more dedicated than most other professions. After all, teachers are servants in a sense. If one looks at achievers, very often one of their parents was a teacher or there was a teacher somewhere in the family.

Maureen was a teacher. She was a teacher in the public school system. Mike was a teacher at the University of Montana. The best lessons they taught us were by example: Honest as the day is long; their word is their bond; upbeat, positive, contributing, giving, thinking, searching for a better way for more people.

I believe the most noble human endeavor is service—service to community, to church, to family, to friends, to State, whatever makes the most sense for an individual. Maureen Mansfield served her husband, her State, and her country more than any other person I have had the privilege to know or to meet and with such grace, such style, and such inspiration.

I stand here today, Mr. President, in great honor of Maureen Mansfield, in awe of the wonderful love affair between Mike and Maureen. As many of Maureen's Indian friends would say: This is not goodbye; we will see you later.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHELBY). The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I again thank the distinguished majority leader for arranging for me to have this time.

THE 213TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION—SEPTEMBER 17, 1787

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution and in recognition of the importance of active, responsible citizenship in preserving the Constitution's blessings for our Nation, the Congress, by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 159), requested that the President proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as ''Constitution Week.'' That has happened each year since.

This week the United States celebrates one of its greatest achievements. Two-hundred and thirteen years ago, on September 17, 1787, the Founding Fathers placed their signatures on the newly created Constitution in Philadelphia's Independence Hall. Eleven years earlier, 6 of the 39 signers of the U.S. Constitution signed the Declaration of Independence in the same building in Philadelphia. Within the lifespan of a single generation, Americans had effectively declared their independence twice.

In many ways, the liberation claimed from Britain in 1776 was less remarkable than the historical achievement that Americans claimed by framing the Constitution in 1787. The Constitution represented a triumph of political imagination and pragmatism by recognizing that ultimate political authority resides not in the government, or in any single government official, but rather, in the people.

The Founding Fathers had used the doctrine of popular sovereignty as the rationale for their successful rebellion against English authority in 1776 when they framed the Declaration of Independence. They argued that the government's legitimacy remains dependent on the governed, who retain the inalienable right to alter or to abolish their government. The Declaration of Independence set forth their justifications for breaking with Britain, but, until September 17, 1787, they had not yet been able to work out fully how to implement principles of popular sovereignty, while, at the same time, preserving a stable government that protects the rights and liberties of all citizens. The Constitution is a mechanism for advancing the principles of the American Republic stated so eloquently in the Declaration of Independence. To paraphrase former Chief Justice Warren Burger, the Declaration is the promise, the Constitution is its fulfillment.

The new republican union created in 1776 was a truly unprecedented experiment, whose future was very much in doubt. Not only were the former British colonies unsure of whether they would be successful in their war for independence, but there was also doubt that the American colonials would be able to create a stable republican government, able to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens, without backsliding into the same authoritarian rule experienced under Britain. For this reason, it is appropriate that we take this moment, 213 years later, to reflect on a document that completed an uncertain process that was begun, from a documentary standpoint, on July 4, 1776.

I have spoken on several occasions about the taproots and the origins of the U.S. Constitution. Of course, the State constitutions, some of which had been in existence since early 1776, greatly influenced the framers. Many of the ideas in the State constitutions had already been tested under colonial experience, and as a matter of fact, under the British experience, and were later reborn in our national charter. The establishment of a national bicameral legislature finds its roots in at least 9 out of 13 State constitutions. Of course, the roots extended prior to that but in at least 9 of the 13 State constitutions we find the enlargement of the roots, the fleshing out of the roots, the nourishing of the roots.

Lessons derived from recent political experiences were arguably as likely to influence the thinking of the founding