

that responsibility was viewed by the other Members of this Chamber. This week I asked once again to have the chance to preside because I wanted to never forget just exactly how meaningful it is to serve in this Chamber.

I remember passing our first bill with regard to sentencing and seeing it signed into law. I remember standing at this desk and casting the very first vote on the impeachment trial that we had in January of 1999 with respect to the impeachment of President Clinton, an unbelievably historic moment to have been a part. And of course I will never forget today, the chance to be here with colleagues and staff and friends speaking one last time in the Senate. Indeed, it is these moments, the chance to stand up and to make one's case for one's State, for one's beliefs, that will stay with me probably more than any other.

In closing, I will just make a few short observations. First, this institution has been served by great people. All too often we tend to take for granted the truly extraordinary political leaders who work here every day. I personally consider it a great honor and privilege to serve with people who will long be recognized, probably for the entire history of our country, as giants in this Chamber—leaders such as Senator Bob Dole, our President pro tempore STROM THURMOND, retiring Member DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, and of course the great Senator from West Virginia ROBERT BYRD—two on each side of the aisle whose contributions to their Nation and to this Chamber will never be forgotten, and two on each side of the aisle whose leadership I hope all of us will be able to in some ways emulate in our careers. I know there will be others who are serving here and with whom I have served who someday will be looked upon the same way, as history records their accomplishments.

The second observation I have is for those sitting in the gallery, watching and paying attention to the action of the Senate. Sometimes the media and others tend to focus too much on the areas in which we disagree in this Chamber. Indeed, we do have our disagreements. That is why we have a democratic system that gives each side an opportunity to fight for their causes.

But as the Presiding Officer knows, in the committees and usually on the floor of this Chamber, we work together on a bipartisan basis to get things done for the American people. More often than not, things pass here unanimously. They do so quietly. They do so by the unanimous-consent agreements that don't get reported very often. Indeed, much of America's business is accomplished without rancor and strife, without divisive debates. At the same time, the Founding Fathers created the Senate as the saucer to cool the passions of the day.

I have observed that passion for philosophy, at least for ideas, reigns here

in the Senate. I can remember during the last 6 years from the balanced budget amendment debates, when I first got here, to the debates over Bosnia and other foreign affairs issues, to the impeachment trial and so on, while we in the Senate obviously have a reputation for being a deliberative body, we also are a body in which the passions of the country are best reflected in the debates we have. I hope that will always be the tradition as well.

Indeed, I think the Senate really does reflect democracy at its finest. Over 150 years ago, De Tocqueville observed:

I confess that in America I saw more than America; I saw the image of democracy itself, with its inclinations, its character, its prejudices, and its passions, in order to learn what we have to fear or hope from its progress.

Some say this America, this image of democracy, no longer exists. But I say that it does exist, right here in this great Chamber.

I will miss the Senate. I will miss the institution, and I will miss the people. Being a Senator has been my dream job. I hope that during my 6 years here I have contributed in some small way to the rich history of what has been and forever will be called "the world's greatest deliberative body in the world's greatest democracy." It is a long distance from being the grandson of immigrants to this floor.

I know when my grandparents came here, they never dreamt that their grandson or anyone in the family would end up as a Member of the U.S. Senate, but they came to America because they wanted to live in a place in which something such as that could happen. This is the one country where something such as that not only can happen in the family of the Abrahams, but in many other families happened all the time. It is the greatest thing about America. I am proud and believe, as I leave the Chamber, that I have helped contribute in my own small way during these 6 years to making sure that America always remains that country.

I thank everyone I have mentioned, but I especially thank my family, some of whom are here today, my wife Jane and my daughters Betsy and Julie, without whom none of this would have been possible for me. Their support in every way and their love and affection have made the difference in my life.

As I leave the Senate, I will only say that I hope all Americans will in their own way find a way to appreciate the greatness of this democracy. I hope all of my colleagues will continue to fight to make sure that that tradition, that Nation which my grandparents and so many others fought for, so many others strove to come to be part of, will always be available to those who seek freedom and liberty and opportunity and that that dream will be forever part of our great country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Oregon). The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise to respond very briefly on behalf of this Senator, and I think I speak for the entire body when I say thank you to Senator SPENCE ABRAHAM from Michigan for his contributions, his leadership, his effectiveness.

My grandfather Hagel used to occasionally pay the highest compliment to an individual when he would say: He is a good man.

Well, SPENCE ABRAHAM is a good man. He will go on to do other very significant things with his life, with his talent, with his leadership. We will all be well served. It will impact the future of his children and our children, just as his service in the Senate has made this a better institution and a stronger Nation.

I have been privileged to serve with SPENCE ABRAHAM, be his seatmate here on the Senate floor, and become a good friend. Of that friendship and that service, I am proud. I thank Senator ABRAHAM.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now be in a period of morning business with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each.

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

ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR DAY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today in remembrance of those who relinquished their lives at the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor. As President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said at the time, December 7, 1941, will remain "a date which will live in infamy," for it was on this date that the Japanese forces attacked our unsuspecting Nation.

The first Japanese assault struck the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on the island of Oahu, at 7:55 a.m. The base was just awakening early Sunday morning when the sound of Japanese torpedo planes could be heard. The American armed forces in the Pacific were caught completely off guard. When a war warning was issued two weeks prior, Hawaii was not mentioned as a possible target. At the time, American authorities thought that the Philippines or Malaysia would be a possible area of attack, not the island of Hawaii. Therefore, Pearl Harbor was not prepared for the onslaught of