

the immediate release of our people and our aircraft. There is absolutely no justification for their detention for one minute, let alone so many days.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED
RESOLUTIONS—APRIL 6, 2001

SENATE RESOLUTION 68—DESIGNATING
SEPTEMBER 6, 2001 AS
“NATIONAL CRAZY HORSE DAY”

Mr. JOHNSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 68

Whereas Crazy Horse was born on Rapid Creek in 1843;

Whereas during his lifetime, Crazy Horse was a great leader of his people;

Whereas Crazy Horse was a warrior and a military genius and his battle strategies are studied to this day at West Point;

Whereas Crazy Horse was a “Shirt Wearer”, having duties comparable to those of the United States Secretary of State;

Whereas it was only after he saw the treaty of 1868 broken that Crazy Horse defended his people and their way of life in the only manner he knew;

Whereas Crazy Horse took to battle only after he saw his friend, Conquering Bear, killed and only after he saw the failure of the Federal Government agents to bring required treaty guarantees such as food, clothing, shelter, and necessities for existence; and

Whereas Crazy Horse was killed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, on September 6, 1877, when he was only 34 years of age: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 6, 2001, as “National Crazy Horse Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution that will commemorate the life of Crazy Horse. Crazy Horse was a great leader of his people, and the designation of September 6 will be the ultimate commendation for his bravery and contribution to Native Americans.

Crazy Horse was born on Rapid Creek in 1843. He was killed when he was only 34 years of age, September 6, 1877. He was stabbed in the back by a soldier at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, while he was under U.S. Army protection. During his life he was a great leader of his people. Crazy Horse was warrior and a military genius. His battle strategies are studied to this day at West Point.

Crazy Horse was bestowed with the honor of becoming a Shirt Wearer. This honor is comparable to duties like that of the Secretary of State.

Crazy Horse defended his people and their way of life in the only manner he knew, but only after he saw the treaty of 1868 broken. He took to the warpath only after he saw his friend Conquering Bear killed; only after he saw the failure of the government agents to bring

required treaty guarantees such as food, clothing, shelter and necessities for existence. In battle the Sioux war leader would rally his warriors with the cry, “It is a good day to fight, it is a good day to die.”

Throughout recent history, a memorial commemorating the life of this great warrior is under construction in my state of South Dakota. I would like to take these efforts one step further and designate September 6, 2001, the 124th anniversary of Crazy Horse’s death, as “National Crazy Horse Day.”

I urge my colleagues to join me in the commemoration of this great hero.

SENATE RESOLUTION 69—RESOLUTION
CONGRATULATING THE
FIGHTING IRISH OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF NOTRE DAME FOR WINNING
THE 2001 WOMEN’S BASKETBALL
CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 69

Whereas the University of Notre Dame women’s basketball team won its first national championship by defeating the tenacious Purdue University Boilermakers by the score of 68-66;

Whereas for the first time in NCAA women’s basketball history, two teams from the same State appeared in the championship game;

Whereas Ruth Riley, named the Final Four’s outstanding player and a native of Macy, Indiana, led the University of Notre Dame with 28 points and made 2 free throws with 5.8 seconds left in the game to secure a victory;

Whereas Niele Ivey battled back from a sprained left ankle and scored 12 points for the Irish;

Whereas the Fighting Irish, coached by Muffet McGraw, finished their season with a 34-2 record;

Whereas the high caliber of the University of Notre Dame Women Fighting Irish in both athletics and academics has advanced the sport of women’s basketball and provided inspiration for future generations of young female athletes; and

Whereas the Fighting Irish’s season of accomplishment inspired euphoria across the basketball-loving State of Indiana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY
OF NOTRE DAME WOMEN’S BASKETBALL
TEAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Senate congratulates the Fighting Irish of the University of Notre Dame for winning the 2001 NCAA Women’s Basketball Championship.

(b) TRANSMITTAL.—The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the president of the University of Notre Dame.

SENATE RESOLUTION 70—RESOLUTION
HONORING THE AMERICAN
SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS FOR
ITS 135 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES AND THEIR ANIMALS

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire) submitted

the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 70

Whereas April 10, 2001, is the 135th anniversary of the founding of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (“ASPCA”);

Whereas ASPCA has provided services to millions of people and their animals since its establishment in 1866 in New York City by Henry Bergh;

Whereas ASPCA was the first humane society established in the western hemisphere;

Whereas ASPCA teaches children the character-building virtues of compassion, kindness, and respect for all God’s creatures;

Whereas the dedicated directors, staff, and volunteers of ASPCA have provided shelter, medical care, behavioral counseling, and placement for abandoned, abused, or homeless animals in the United States for more than a century; and

Whereas ASPCA, through its observance of April as Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Month and its promotion of humane animal treatment through programs on law enforcement, education, shelter outreach, poison control, legislative affairs, counseling, veterinary services, and behavioral training, has provided invaluable services to the people of the United States and their animals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. HONORING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
TO ANIMALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Senate honors The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for its 135 years of service to the people of the United States and their animals.

(b) TRANSMITTAL.—The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the president of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SENATE RESOLUTION 71—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE REGARDING THE NEED
TO PRESERVE SIX DAY MAIL DELIVERY

Mr. HARKIN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 71

Whereas the Postal Service has announced it may consider reducing its six-day mail delivery service to five days, ending Saturday home delivery to offset a projected budget shortfall;

Whereas the six-day mail delivery is an essential service that U.S. citizens have relied on since 1912, particularly those working families who depend on their paychecks to arrive in the mail on time;

Whereas many senior citizens only have one source of income through their Social Security checks, which arrive in the mail and any delays would make it difficult for them to purchase items such as food and medicine; and

Whereas ending Saturday home mail delivery will result in inevitable delays in mail delivery and an increase in costs for employee overtime to control the back-up of mail: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate that it is strongly opposed to the elimination of Saturday home and business mail delivery and calls on the United States Postal Service to take all of the necessary steps to assure that six-day home and business mail delivery not be reduced.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution regarding recent reports coming out of the U.S. Postal Service.

On Tuesday, the United States Postal Service in an effort to cut costs announced that it may eliminate Saturday mail delivery, thus reducing home delivery to five days a week.

I believe this would be a terrible mistake. Saturday delivery is an essential service, and we should make sure it continues. Eliminating the sixth day will lead to inevitable delays for mail delivery as well as higher costs to pay overtime to our postal workers.

So my resolution would put the Senate on record as strongly opposed to a cut in service. The amendment will also call on the governing body of the Postal Service to take the necessary steps to ensure the essential service goes uninterrupted.

Cutting out the Saturday delivery would represent a major change for the service, a service that many Americans, especially our seniors who don't use e-mail, have depended on for decades.

People across America depend on the services of the Postal system. Millions of working families depend on the mail for their pay checks, millions of seniors depend on the mail for their Social Security checks, and millions of poor Americans can't afford computers and don't have access to things like e-mail which many of us take for granted. We should not let them down.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 351. Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to amendment SA 170 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 351. Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to amendment SA 170 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011; as follows:

On page 36, line 6, increase the amount by \$967,000,000.

On page 36, line 7, increase the amount by \$967,000,000.

On page 43, line 15, decrease the amount by \$967,000,000.

On page 43, line 16, decrease the amount by \$967,000,000.

On page 48, line 8, increase the amount by \$967,000,000.

On page 48, line 9, increase the amount by \$967,000,000.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 23, 2001

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 2 p.m. on Monday, April 23, the Senate resume H. Con. Res. 83, and the majority leader, or his designee, be recognized to make a motion for the Senate to insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes thereon, and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, those conferees being: Senators DOMENICI, GRASSLEY, and GRAMM, and Democratic nominees to be announced on Monday, April 23. There will be two of them.

Further, there will be 4 hours equally divided for debate only, and following that debate, the motions be immediately agreed to without any intervening action, motion, or additional debate, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if I could take a moment while Senator DASCHLE is present, I thank the managers of this legislation on behalf of all the Senate. Being chairman of a committee and ranking member of a committee always has its challenges. And when you manage a bill on the floor, any of them can present difficulties and take quite some time. But probably no bill is any more difficult than the budget resolution because you have so many different parts. You are dealing with mandatory programs, appropriated accounts, the aggregate numbers, and those categories, as well as what you are going to do with regard to tax policy. It is not an easy job.

I must say that Senator DOMENICI, the chairman of the Budget Committee, and Senator KENT CONRAD, the ranking Democrat on the committee, have done an excellent job. We really appreciate it. It has been long hours. But I watched you working last night and again this morning, and I am sure there are many Senators who would not have believed we would be where we are at this moment—20 minutes to 3—having completed a bipartisan budget resolution.

I am sure many of us would make changes and say it is not perfect, but in the years I have watched votes on budget resolutions—and they now go back over some 25 or 26 years since we first started the budget resolution—I only remember two or three times where it was really a bipartisan budget resolution. This vote of 65-35 was, I think, a good vote, a positive vote, and a good step toward completing our work this year on all the different components of this bill. So I congratulate you and thank you for your work.

I say to Senator DASCHLE, would you like to comment?

Mr. DASCHLE. If the majority leader will yield, I only add my voice to the majority leader's. He has spoken for both of us again in complimenting our chair as well as our ranking member.

This is the first managerial responsibility, under our Budget Committee, that our ranking member has had. I must say, he has made us all proud and very grateful. He has done an extraordinary job. And his staff has been very helpful, as we worked through many of the legislative landmines we faced over the course of the last several days.

I would also like to thank our Democratic whip, Senator REID of Nevada, for the outstanding job he did in helping our ranking member and working through the many challenges we faced. He, as he always does, has been just a tremendous workhorse. Senator REID deserves our thanks and our debt of gratitude as well.

I thank the majority leader for yielding.

Mr. LOTT. In conclusion, Mr. President, I would like to join in expressing appreciation for Senator REID. We consider him the utility player for both sides. He does wonderful work. We do appreciate it.

Also, I want to take note that Senator DOMENICI, as chairman of the committee or ranking member, has been involved in every budget resolution we have worked on since the law went into effect back in the 1970s; and he has been the manager on our side 14 times.

So we have the old pro here, and we have the new ranking member, and they both did a great job and worked together quite well. We do appreciate it.

With that, I yield the floor.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I say to my good friend, Senator KENT CONRAD, it is a pleasure working with you. I extend my congratulations for a superb job. It was a very difficult budget from the standpoint of both of us. In the last 36 hours, you and HARRY REID have been miracle workers. We very much appreciate your willingness to help us get through this, and get through quickly, so that our Senators can get on with their Easter recess and so that we could do something significant before we leave.

Mr. CONRAD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, first of all, I thank the majority leader and the Democratic leader for their kind comments. It has been terrific working with them. I also want to highlight the work of the chairman of the committee who has done a very fair-handed job of managing the Budget Committee. We thank him for his fairness, and we appreciate very much the working relationship we have established throughout the year.

I think our committee was one of the first to reach agreement in this power-sharing arrangement. And certainly here on the floor, Senator DOMENICI worked in such a constructive and gracious way. We appreciate it very much.