

governments are providing support to or are involved in terrorist activity targeting the United States and interests. State-sponsored terrorism substantially increases the likelihood of successful and more lethal attacks within the United States. This issue must be addressed from a national standpoint and should not be limited in focus by the geographical and factual boundaries of individual cases. The FBI and CIA should aggressively and thoroughly pursue related matters developed through this Joint Inquiry that have been referred to them for further investigation by these Committees.

The Intelligence Community should fully inform the House and Senate Intelligence Committees of significant developments in these efforts, through regular reports and additional communications as necessary, and the Committee should, in turn, exercise vigorous and continuing oversight of the Community's work in this critically important area.

Mr. GRAHAM of Florida. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. SPECTER pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 101 is located in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, it was with great sorrow that I learned last week of the death of our former colleague, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York.

Senator Moynihan, was an intellectual giant in the Senate and throughout his service to our Nation. The breadth of his interests—and his knowledge—was extraordinary. From questions about the architecture and urban development of Washington, D.C. to the problems created by single parent families to the workings of the International Labor Organization, Senator Moynihan had thought deeply and designed policy answers. I don't think there was a Senator who served with Pat Moynihan who didn't learn something from Senator Moynihan's vast stock of personal experience, understanding of history, and ability to draw parallels between seemingly unrelated topics to enlighten our understanding of both.

I will always have fond memories of the several occasions on which I joined Senator Moynihan in the Senators' private dining room and was treated to a lunchtime tutorial. I could ask a question on virtually any topic and get a dissertation in response. Our conversations ranged from art history to baseball, American history, our Middle East policy, the history of science and scientific advancement, and more. Seemingly there was no topic on which

Pat did not have unique insight, and I always came away from those lunches feeling like I had just emerged from an intellectually stimulating graduate seminar.

I had the particular pleasure of serving with Senator Moynihan on the Finance Committee for eight years. As Chairman and as ranking member of the Finance Committee, Senator Moynihan was a true leader. Starting in 1993, when I took Senator Bentsen's seat on the Committee and Senator Moynihan claimed his chairmanship, Chairman Moynihan successfully guided the 1993 economic plan through the committee and the Senate. That budget, which I was proud to help shape and support, laid the foundation for the record economic expansion of the 1990s.

After Republicans took control of the Senate in the 1994 election, Senator Moynihan was a fierce critic of their excessive tax cut proposals. We joined in opposing shortsighted proposals to have Medicare "wither on the vine," turn Medicaid into a block grant, and destroy welfare rather than reforming it. Senator Moynihan was, as always, an especially passionate defender of teaching hospitals, warning that the plan to slash spending for Medicare's graduate medical education would threaten medical research in this country—a fear that has proved well-founded as teaching hospitals have struggled to survive the much smaller changes enacted as part of the compromise Balanced Budget Act that emerged in 1997.

The Finance Committee—and the Senate—would not have been the same without him. Who else will be able to gently tutor witnesses on the relevance of the grain trade in upstate New York in the early nineteenth century to a current debate about health care policy? Who else will call for the Boskin and Secrecy Commissions of the future? And who else will educate his colleagues on the impact on our society of the demographic time bomb of the baby boom generation?

The Senate has lost a legend. The country has lost a brilliant and unconventional thinker who contributed greatly to our society on fronts ranging across transportation, welfare and poverty, racism and civil rights, and architecture and urban planning.

I will miss Pat Moynihan. I will miss his sly wit, his apt and splendidly diverse quotations, his sharp questioning and distrust of glib answers, and his fierce humanity. On behalf of myself and my wife Lucy, I want to express my deepest condolences to his wife Liz, their children and the rest of his family and friends. My heart goes out to them.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, an intellectual pioneer who I felt honored to serve with in the U.S. Senate. He rose from humble beginnings to Harvard, and to a life of service in four different Presidential administrations, as an ambassador to India and the U.N., and as New York's

Senator for four terms. Throughout his career in service, he paved his own path—one of integrity, independence, and principled leadership on the critical national questions of our age.

Whenever he spoke I listened closely, because I knew I would always learn something from him. He possessed tremendous intellect and foresight, showed unflinching courage in championing unsung causes, and commanded extraordinary respect on both sides of the aisle. He was a true renaissance man who put action behind his diverse interests: from protecting the sanctity of the American family, to preserving historic art and architecture, to restoring Pennsylvania Avenue as America's "main street," to saving Social Security for future generations.

I offer my condolences to his wife Elizabeth, who was truly his life partner. There will no doubt be a memorial built in his honor someday soon on the streets of New York; but Senator Moynihan's legacy is already living—in safer streets in our cities, a cleaner environment, and a stronger national community. To borrow a memorable Moynihan phrase, his life defined public service and public policy up for all who aspire to contribute to our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MURKOWSKI). The Senator from Montana.

#### HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. BURNS. Madam President, as we stand here today, the conflict goes on in Iraq. I was just talking to a friend. He asked me when are we going to make a move and how is it going?

We have only been there a week and a half, but one would think from the television coverage that we are in the middle of the Hundred Years War.

There will be many stories that come out of conflicts such as this. I want to relate one.

SSG Charles Donovan, Jr., is a 27-year-old 8-year Marine Corps veteran, born and raised in Great Falls, MT. On the 17th of February he was deployed to Kuwait for military service with the First Marine Division. He is a communications expert and a towgunner. A towgunner is the one who fires ammunition from the tank.

He has been married to his wife Candice for almost 8 years. They met at Camp Pendleton, CA. They served in the Marine Corps together for 4 years. Since his deployment, Donovan has been able to contact his family frequently and recently received the news from his wife that they are expecting their first child. He was able to reply to his wife by e-mail.

It is needless to say anything more about the news and the elation that is experienced by this couple. No. 1, he was all right and getting along fine; and, second, the experience of learning of the good news of an expected first child is always great.

So my congratulations go out to Charles and Candice. And I have every

faith that he will complete his mission and come home.

There are thousands of similar stories stemming from this mission, so ably carried out by our men and women in uniform. It is uniquely American and typical of our warriors of freedom. It distinguishes and sets the American military apart from any other nation in the history of man's constant struggle for freedom and human dignity.

We see the pictures every day, not of the ugliness of war but of the men and women who carry out the humanitarian acts as war is carried on. We will succeed in our mission. And we look forward to the day when they all come home.

Also, I take great pride to stand here today on the Senate floor to recognize and say thank you to the men and women from Montana and all who serve across this land.

We have support organizations popping up in just about every State, organizations formed to give comfort to families and provide various programs such as the one I just mentioned. It is happening everywhere, and there are far too many to mention today.

I commend the efforts of one program especially because I met with this group in Livingston, MT. They call themselves MOST—the Military Overseas Support Team—made up of people who have family members serving in that area, and they act as a support system for each person.

Then there is another one called Operation Clean Socks. It has been set up to collect and send socks to our military men and women in the Middle East. That sounds strange, but to those of us who have worn the uniform of this great country, socks become a big item, especially to us old marines who traveled on our feet.

Folks all over this country are rallying their communities to get support for our troops. I am pleased to see so many of them supportive in Montana.

Here in Washington we see the images on television. We are thinking about the troops every day. We know how hard it is fighting for the freedoms of those who are oppressed, and we thank you. We thank you for what you are doing and want you to know that our thoughts and prayers are not only with you but also with your families.

You are the best and the greatest ambassadors of the American dream. You will succeed in the efforts to disarm Saddam Hussein and free the Iraqi people. I am confident in our military. I know this effort will be accomplished as soon as possible so they all can come home to the welcoming arms of their families, so that every Charles Donovan, Jr., can see his first child enter the world with the same freedoms with which he was born. We think about them every day.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GREGG. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AL-EXANDER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

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#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

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#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### NOMINATION OF THERESA LAZAR SPRINGMANN, OF INDIANA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now go into executive session and proceed to consideration of Executive Calendar No. 77, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Theresa Lazar Springmann, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased today to rise in support of Judge Theresa Lazar Springmann, who has been nominated to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana.

Judge Springmann has served on both sides of the bench with distinction. Upon graduation from the University of Notre Dame Law School, Judge Springmann clerked for the Honorable James T. Moody of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana—the very court she will join upon her confirmation. She then entered private practice as an associate with Spangler, Jennings & Dougherty, P.C., and later became the first woman partner there. During her tenure in private practice, she specialized in insurance defense litigation, automobile liability, contract disputes, unfair competition and trade infringement. She also participated in her firm's pro bono program, accepting at least three cases a year from Legal Services of Northwest Indiana, Inc., in Gary IN.

Judge Springmann has made a broad range of contributions to the bar. She was a founding member of the Lake County Bar Association and has served in various leadership roles with this organization. Judge Springmann is also a member of the Federal Bar Association and the Women Lawyers Association.

Since 1995, Judge Springmann has served as a United States Magistrate Judge for the Northern District of Indiana. From 2000 to 2002, she served as the Federal Magistrate Judges Association Seventh Circuit Director, where she represented all magistrate judges in the Seventh Circuit in forming pol-

icy positions and recommendations to the Administrative Office and Federal Judicial Council on issues concerning magistrate judges.

I am confident that Judge Springmann will serve on the bench with integrity, intelligence and fairness.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today we again demonstrate how cooperative the Senate and, in particular, Democratic Senators are being to an administration that continues to refuse to work with us to select consensus court judges who could be confirmed relatively quickly by the Senate and fill the remaining Federal court vacancies.

In the prior 17 months I chaired the Judiciary Committee, we were able to confirm 100 judges and vastly reduce the judicial vacancies that Republicans had stored up by refusing to allow nominees of President Clinton to be considered. We were able to do so despite the hostility of the White House. The judicial nominees of this President are conservatives, many of them quite to the right of the mainstream. Many of these nominees have been active in conservative political causes or groups. Democrats moved fairly and expeditiously on as many as we could consistent with our obligations to evaluate carefully and thoroughly these nominees to lifetime seats in the federal courts.

Last year alone, in an election year, the Democratic-led Senate confirmed 72 judicial nominees, more than in any of the prior six years of Republican control. Not once did the Republican-controlled Committee consider that many of President Clinton's district and circuit court nominees.

While Republicans point to the 377 judges confirmed under President Clinton, but they fail to mention that only 245 of them were confirmed during the 6½ years Republicans controlled the Senate. That amounts to only 38 confirmations per year when the Republicans last held a majority and there was a Democrat in the White House. In 1999, the Republican majority did not hold a hearing on any judicial nominee until June. Tomorrow, the Republican majority will hold its seventh hearing including a 32nd judicial nominee in the last 2 months. The Senate Judiciary Committee is acting like a runaway train, operating at breakneck speed and breaking longstanding rules and practices of the committee.

This year we have had a rocky beginning with a hearing for three controversial circuit court nominees that has caused a great many problems we might have avoided. The chairman's insistence on terminating debate on the Cook and Roberts nominations is another serious problem. Of course, the administration's unwillingness to work with the Senate so that we may be provided the documents and information needed to proceed with a final vote on the Estrada nomination has already proved to be a significant problem. The opposition to the Sutton nomination is