

together to get some work done. The clock is ticking. It is getting late. But it is not too late. There is no better time to shift course than now.

The political path has been perhaps most in evidence on many of the Iraq votes we have had. More of the same will only delay the cooperative work we need to create a policy aimed at protecting America's vital long- and short-term security interests in the Persian Gulf and Iraq.

A good first step away from the political path would be to get the Defense appropriations bill to the floor of the Senate in the next week or two and get funding to our forces in the field. Appropriations should be an urgent priority for us, as Democrats insisted when they were in the minority. Republicans are ready to start fresh, to begin again, in order to get many important and necessary things accomplished in the coming days and weeks. We will call on our friends on the other side to do the same.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The senior Senator from Montana.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WARNER

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, last Friday the senior Senator from Virginia announced that he would not seek reelection to the Senate. I speak today, therefore, in tribute to Senator JOHN WARNER.

I have known JOHN WARNER for nearly 30 years. In 1978, the people of Montana and Virginia sent us both to the Senate for the first time. I thank the people of Montana and Virginia for giving me the opportunity to serve with JOHN WARNER. The election of 1978 brought 20 new Senators to the Senate. From that class, many Senators moved on to other pursuits: Bill Armstrong, David Boren, Rudy Boschwitz, Bill Bradley, Bill Cohen, David Durenberger, Gordon Humphrey, Roger Jepsen, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Larry Pressler, David Pryor, Alan Simpson, Donald Stewart.

From that class, three have gone to their final rest. We all recall the memory of colleagues now departed: Jim Exon, Howell Heflin, Paul Tsongas. May their memories serve as a blessing.

From that class, four remain in the Senate: THAD COCHRAN, CARL LEVIN, this Senator, and JOHN WARNER.

As a young man, JOHN WARNER fought forest fires in Montana. Very often when I am talking to JOHN, he recalls those times in Montana. His eyes brighten up. He very much reminisces about how much he enjoyed spending time in the State. Whether it was fighting fires or whether it was around Bozeman, MT, it comes to him very clearly when he talks about Montana in his early years.

At the age of 17, JOHN WARNER joined the Navy to fight in World War II, part of the "greatest generation." JOHN WARNER is one of five World War II vets

left in the Senate. He shares that distinction with DANNY AKAKA, DANNY INOUE, FRANK LAUTENBERG, and TED STEVENS.

JOHN WARNER went to college on the GI bill. Then he entered the University of Virginia law school. But when the Korean war broke out, JOHN WARNER, with his intense sense of patriotism, interrupted law school to fight for his country again. This time he served as an officer in the Marine Corps.

After returning from Korea, JOHN WARNER finished law school, clerked on the court of appeals, worked as an assistant U.S. attorney and worked as a lawyer in private practice. He returned to public service in 1969 as Under Secretary of the Navy. Then, in 1972, he succeeded our former colleague, John Chafee, as Secretary of the Navy. He represented the Defense Department at the Law of the Sea talks in Geneva.

In the Senate, JOHN WARNER has served as chairman of the Rules Committee. He has served as chairman and ranking member of the Armed Services Committee. He has come to be known as one of the Congress's most influential voices on matters of national defense.

But I have come to know JOHN WARNER on the Environment and Public Works Committee. JOHN WARNER and I have worked together on that committee for more than 20 years. I joined the committee in 1981 and JOHN joined in 1987. There, for most of that time, both of us have worked together as chairman and ranking minority member of one subcommittee or another.

We worked together on transportation bills. Those are the bills with such colorful names as ISTEPA, TEA-21, SAFET-LU. For a while, we were chairman and ranking minority member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee. We worked on at least four renewals of the Water Resources Development Act.

I remember fondly working closely with JOHN on the transportation legislation in 1997 and 1998, TEA-21. We worked with our late colleague, John Chafee. The three of us were a wonderful team. You will not believe the chemistry with which the three of us worked together. We decided early on we would stick together as a team: JOHN WARNER, basically the Southern donor States; John Chafee, basically the New England States; and I, representing in some sense the Western donee States. We represented the three major components who put together the Transportation bill.

We stuck together. We worked together. I mean we worked together. There is a lot of talk about we needing less partisanship around here. I have to tell you, JOHN WARNER, John Chafee and I, we sat down and worked things out. We had a terrific staff working for us, JOHN, myself, and John Chafee. We were all together in John Chafee's office, sometimes in JOHN WARNER's office, deciding what was best on how to get a highway bill together.

It was a wonderful opportunity working in that office, working together. There were countless long days, many very long nights. You learn a lot about a person when things get tough, when the rubber meets the road. But I have to tell you, in our case, when anything was a little bit difficult, we did not ever get personal, did not get upset, did not ever attribute ulterior motives to anybody; we decided we were going to figure out how to get it done.

As I said earlier, there was a certain chemistry that came together with all six of us working together, my staff, his staff, their staffs, and the six of us all together. It was wonderful.

I think I learned a lot from watching JOHN WARNER and John Chafee, too, for that matter. They were two of the same. They both served as marines, and they both were Secretaries of the Navy. But JOHN WARNER was a person who listens. He sat there and listened; I had a point; John Chafee had a point. In other negotiations I have been in where JOHN WARNER has been there, JOHN WARNER is going to listen. JOHN WARNER will listen and say: "Okay, that is interesting. Let's see how we can make that work." I might say also he is a very skilled statesman in that he cut to the core of matters pretty quickly.

Not a lot of fuss or muss, never got wrapped around the axle in details, when things kind of got off tangent in the wrong direction, but got to the core of the matter. He came to the core of the matter. He would sum it all up in a very wonderful, sort of statesman-like, solid way, as only JOHN can. We all sat there saying, "Yes, that is about it. That is right." That is kind of what JOHN said. "That is probably right. We will go on from there." I learned a lot from JOHN WARNER. I hope I can use that in later years.

Both leaders spoke about how JOHN WARNER is not partisan, and it is true. I hope, frankly, that as we finish this year and next year, a lot of us remember the tone and the style with which JOHN WARNER conducts himself.

It is also very important to mention JOHN WARNER spoke up courageously in the State of Virginia; he did not support his party's nominee for the Senate. That was a gutsy thing to do, but he did it in a very civil way, not in a negative way, not in a partisan way. He spoke his mind about what was right. It was very courageous and also the tone made his message and his belief that much more important because people saw he was not personal, people saw he meant it, people saw he was courageous and he was doing what he thought was the right thing to do.

The same is true with respect to Senator WARNER's decision about the war in Iraq. It is not the party line, JOHN's statements. He is saying what he thinks is right. He is saying what he thinks is the right thing to do. It is not partisan. It is courageous and said in a very civil tone.

That is why people have called him a consensus builder. It is why people

often say he has a potential for bipartisan collaboration. I stand here saying I appreciate JOHN WARNER. When I got the news he was not going to seek reelection, I thought to myself this institution will be losing a great man. He is a wonderful person.

I hope all of us, when we finish these next 15 months or so working with JOHN, thank JOHN for what he is and also use JOHN as a kind of point of departure, saying: "I wish to be more like JOHN WARNER. I wish to do what is right; I wish to be courageous; I wish to be civil; and I wish to do what people of our States ask us to do." I salute JOHN WARNER.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio.

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#### LABOR DAY

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, yesterday Americans of all ages, from all segments of society, from hundreds of occupations and professions, celebrated something uniquely American: Labor Day.

Our workers, tens of millions of hourly wage earners and hundreds of thousands of entrepreneurs, farmers and managers, tradesmen and saleswomen, our workers have built a middle class larger, broader, and more prosperous than any in world history.

They all have one thing in common: They are increasingly more productive, creating greater wealth and larger profits than ever for their employers. Yesterday, the Columbus Dispatch reported that according to the International Labor Organization, American workers are the most productive in the world.

The average U.S. worker produces more than \$63,885 of wealth each year. But increasingly, American workers have not shared in the wealth they have created, in wages, in health benefits, in a meaningful pension, that highly productive workers in our country used to enjoy.

Ohio workers are fighting back to build a decent standard of living to provide opportunities for our children and to construct a more prosperous and egalitarian society.

But our Nation and my State have struggled; struggled in part because of the Federal Government's wrongheaded trade policy and tax policies, which all too often encourage investors to move jobs overseas, and in part because of a drifting State Government in Columbus which fell short in educating our young people and did little to erect a manufacturing policy to prepare for our future.

In the spirit of Labor Day, let me share the stories of a handful of hard-working often heroic Ohio workers who are making a difference. Dee Dee Tillman and Carlos Sanchez participated in the negotiations representing 1,200 janitors in Cincinnati, 1,200 men and women who are working hard, raising their children, contributing to their community, and earning not much more than the minimum wage.

Joined by their colleagues, they and their union reached an agreement with Cincinnati office building owners. Over the next 4 years, 1,200 janitors in Cincinnati will get a \$2.95-an-hour raise, health benefits and vacation pay for the first time and a small pension.

At the other end of the State, in Mentor, Roger Sustar speaks out every day for American manufacturing. He recognizes businesses similar to his, small manufacturing companies, are vital to the economic security and the national security for our country. On most Saturdays, he volunteers his time to train students in the basics of manufacturing.

In northwest Ohio, in the flatlands of Henry County, Mark Schwiebert is a highly productive farmer in an increasingly competitive environment. He is proud of his successful and tidy farm, to be sure, but he also takes seriously his role as a citizen. He is an advocate for family farmers and for fair trade, understanding the prosperity of our State depends on a vibrant rural Ohio, where young people want to stay and work in their community.

Sue Klein, another hero who cares so much about our State, works at a large daily newspaper. She too makes her employer a more profitable enterprise. She works hard. She gets rave reviews from her coworkers, is uncommonly devoted to her aging parents, and gives back to her community in a dozen ways.

On Labor Day, we salute American labor and Ohio labor. We celebrate our State's heroes: Dee Dee, Carlos, Mark, Roger, and Sue. We thank them and so many others.

I yield the floor and 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. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

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#### GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDING OFFICER

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, at the outset, permit me to greet the distinguished Presiding Officer, Senator CASEY, my colleague from Pennsylvania. It is a pleasure to come back after the August break and see Senator CASEY looking so well and fit and in the chair.

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#### TRIBUTE TO KENT SHEARER

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to eulogize a friend and a former member of the Senate family, Kent Shearer, who died on August 23.

Kent Shearer and I were boyhood friends from our early days in Russell, KS, when we were debaters at the high

school. Kent was a great intellect. At the time when his colleagues were playing marbles, Kent was studying and talking about the Peloponnesian wars. During our high school days, Kent and I were colleagues in our freshman year debating the subject on the negative: resolved that individual income should be limited to \$25,000 annually. Shows you how times have changed.

Kent and I were on two high school debating teams which won the State championship. In 1945, Russell was a small school with fewer than 400 students. We competed with schools our size, then moved the next year to the big-school category, where high schools had several thousand students across Kansas, finished in second place, and lost by a speaker's ballot. Then, in 1947, we were on the team that won the State AA championship with the big schools.

Kent was the outstanding debater in Russell High. He won the Kiwanis award, went on to the University of Kansas, where he was Phi Beta Kappa, was the winner of the Perdue National Invitational Debate Tournament, competed in the West Point National Tournament, served then in the Judge Advocate General's office, and settled in Salt Lake City, UT in 1958, until 1997, when Alice, his wife, passed away, and he then moved to Portland, OR.

A few years back, Kent came to join me, working on the Senate staff. He worked for 3 months. It was an honor and a pleasure to have my long-standing friend Kent Shearer work with me in the Senate. He brought a level of legal insights and erudition which was rare for a Senate staffer. But then Kent himself might have been a Senator had his career path taken one different shift. That was in 1994, in January, when the staff was being organized on the President's Commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, commonly known as the Warren Commission. We had one spot left among the young lawyers on the staff. The Commission was recruiting lawyers from all over the country in order to avoid having the Washington establishment conduct the investigation out of concern that there might be some thought of a coverup if the same crowd in Washington did the investigation. There was concern about the integrity of Washington then as now. The staff was recruited from all over the country. We had lawyers from Des Moines and Denver and Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York, Los Angeles. I called up Kent and urged him to apply for the position. Unfortunately, he couldn't do so because of his own career plans at that time. I think had Kent accepted a position as assistant counsel to the Warren Commission and come to Washington, his career might have been parallel to mine.

Kent was active in Utah politics, was chairman of the State committee, was instrumental in the campaigns of Senator Garn and Senator HATCH and