

that all debate time be equally divided and controlled in the usual form; that Senator DEMINT be recognized for up to 1 hour to speak with respect to any of his pending germane amendments; that with respect to the Vitter amendment No. 3896 and a first-degree germane amendment from the majority on the subject matter of Vitter, that debate time on these two amendments be limited to 60 minutes each; that the Smith amendment No. 3897 be limited to 20 minutes of debate; that no further amendments be in order, and that upon the use of time with respect to the DeMint amendments, the Senate then proceed to vote in relation to the amendments; that the vote sequence occur in the order in which the amendments are listed in this agreement except the majority amendment with respect to the Vitter amendment would occur first; that there be 2 minutes of debate prior to each vote; further, that upon the disposition of all pending amendments, the substitute, as amended be agreed to, and the bill be read a third time, and the Senate then proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the bill; that if cloture is invoked, all postcloture time be yielded back, and without further intervening action or debate, the Indian Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1328, the House companion, and the Senate then proceed to its consideration; that all after the enacting clause be stricken, and the text of S. 1200, as amended, be inserted in lieu thereof; that the bill be advanced to third reading, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that upon passage of H.R. 1328, S. 1200 be returned to the calendar; further, that the mandatory quorum be waived; provided further that if cloture is not invoked, this agreement is null and void.

I would further inform all Members that debate time utilized will be utilized on Monday. We will have three votes on Monday beginning at 5:30, and we will have the other two votes Tuesday morning. Senator KYL asked for this. I think it is reasonable.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, let me say that I send my appreciation to Chairman DORGAN and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI. They worked very hard. Of course, I want to express my appreciation to Senator KYL who has been involved in our getting to this point. He has been a big help to our getting here. It has been a difficult road.

It is a bill that is long overdue but certainly is necessary to do. I appreciate everyone's cooperation. I am going to confer briefly, in a matter of minutes, with the distinguished Republican leader to determine if there is any reason for us to be in session tomorrow. That announcement will be made very quickly.

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. REID. 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. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

CELEBRATING PRESIDENT'S DAY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on Monday, February 18, the United States will celebrate President's Day. President's Day takes on a particular significance this year, as the Nation is actively involved in the selection process for a new President. It is heartening to see the level of interest and participation in all of the Presidential campaign events and in the primaries and caucuses. It is a sign that Americans' faith in the basic processes of their Government is still strong, even as a recent poll indicates that the public holds a very low opinion of the current President and of Congress. In a 1789 letter to Richard Price, Thomas Jefferson wrote that, "Whenever the people are well-informed, they can be trusted with their own Government. Whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, they may be relied upon to set them to rights." I believe we are witnessing the truth of Thomas Jefferson's observation.

As early as 1796, Americans were observing the birthday of our first, and still one of our greatest, Presidents, George Washington. According to various old style calendars, George Washington was born on either February 11 or February 22, 1732. On whichever date people preferred, President Washington's birthday was feted with "Birthnight Balls," speeches, and receptions. Here in the Senate, one of our most enduring traditions is the annual reading of Washington's 1796 Farewell Address by a current Member of the Senate. This practice began in 1862, and became an annual event in 1893. Beginning in 1900, the Senator who read the address then signed his or her name and perhaps wrote a brief remark in a book maintained by the Secretary of the Senate. For the historically curious, both Washington's Farewell Address and a selection of the remarks from the book can be found on the Senate's Web site (www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/FarewellAddressBook.htm).

After the 1865 assassination of President Lincoln, another revered President who was also born in February, similar memorial observations sprang

up around the Nation. In 1865, both Houses of Congress gathered for a memorial address. President Lincoln's birthday became a legal holiday in several States, although it did not become a Federal holiday like President Washington's. However, in 1968, legislation was enacted to simplify the Federal holiday schedule. As a result, Washington's birthday observance was moved to the third Monday in February, regardless of whether or not that day was February 22. Officially, this holiday is still known as Washington's Birthday, but it has become popularly known as President's Day to honor both Washington and Lincoln, as well as all who have served as President.

Why were President Washington and President Lincoln so widely and spontaneously revered by the public, even in the immediate aftermath of their deaths, before time had a chance to burnish their memories and fade their less ennobling characteristics? Certainly, the great events that were shaped for the better by their decisions were a major factor. Both George Washington and Abraham Lincoln made a name for themselves as inspiring leaders of men and the Nation during pivotal wars in our Nation's history. Both demonstrated true patriotism, a deep love of the Nation that was the prism through which they viewed all problems and made all decisions. Both men selflessly sacrificed their own personal lives to serve the Nation throughout their lives.

In honor of President's Day, I urge everyone to listen to or read Washington's Farewell Address and apply its wisdom to the Nation's current situation and to the decision each of us will make in November. A collaborative effort between George Washington and the authors of The Federalist Papers, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, Henry Cabot Lodge wrote of the Farewell Address that ". . . no man ever left a nobler political testament." In it, Washington supported the Federal Government as "a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence . . ." warned against a party system that ". . . serves to . . . agitate the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms . . ." and ". . . kindles the animosity of one . . . against another." He stressed the importance of religion and morality, famously warned against the entanglements of permanent foreign alliances, cautioned against an over-powerful military establishment as ". . . inauspicious to liberty . . ." and urged the Nation to ". . . cherish public credit . . ." by using it as little as possible. Only then could the Nation avoid the accumulation of debt, because ". . . towards the payments of debts there must be Revenue, that to have Revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not . . . inconvenient and unpleasant." We cannot have our cake and eat it, too—tax cuts and deficit spending cannot occur simultaneously if the economy is to remain sound over the long run.