

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, and that Senator MIKULSKI be the first to be recognized.

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

The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

## FAIR PAY RESTORATION ACT

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I am deeply disappointed about the fact that we did not get the necessary votes to move the Fair Pay Restoration Act forward. We fell three votes short of what we needed to do to get the job done. This fight for equal pay for equal comparable work, however, will go on.

As the senior woman in the Senate, I take the floor tonight to say we will fight on. This was the first step forward. It will not be the only step we will take. But what we will not tolerate is another step backward.

We are going to continue to bring this fight. We will look for opportunities to bring this legislation back to the Senate floor. What is it we want to do? It is to end discrimination against women in their personal paychecks. In order to end that, we need to change the lawbooks so they can experience fairness in their personal checkbook.

This is the year 2008. You would think that in the year 2008, on the 40th anniversary of the passage of so many historic civil rights bills, we would finally have legislation that would guarantee fairness in terms of pay.

So we regret we didn't get the votes, but we will move on. Many people have been mesmerized by the John Adams miniseries. I like John Adams, but I really liked Abigail. While John Adams was down in Philadelphia with Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and a bunch of the other guys writing the Declaration of Independence and laying the groundwork for the Constitution and inventing America, Abigail Adams wrote her husband from the farm—while raising the four children and keeping the family going. She said: As you write those documents, do not forget the ladies, for we will foment a revolution of our own.

I stand here today to say: Do not forget the ladies because we will foment a revolution of our own. I was here in 1992 when we didn't get it on Anita Hill. I am here in 2008 when we didn't get it in pay equity.

In 1992, we had a revolution that went on. We got six new women in the Senate. There are now 16 of us. The majority of us voted for this bill. I am telling you we are ready for an "Abigail Adams" effort here. If they don't want to put us in the lawbooks so we can have fairness in the checkbooks, we will do a revolution. What do I mean by that? We will take it out to

the voting booths. We will go on the Internet. We are going to go on TV, on the blogs. And we are going to tell everybody about this ignominious vote that occurred. When we tell it, we are going to say: Call to arms, women of America, put your lipstick on, square your shoulders, suit up, we have a hell of a fight coming, but, boy, are we ready. The revolution starts tonight.

Madam 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. SALAZAR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

## FILIPINO VETERANS

Mr. SALAZAR. Madam President, I come to the floor this afternoon to speak again on behalf of S. 1315, the Veterans' Benefits Enhancement Act.

At the outset, I wish to commend Senator AKAKA for his leadership in the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, as well as the ranking member, Senator BURR, for having brought together a package, which is a good one, which is now on the floor of the Senate. I hope our colleagues come together tomorrow to pass this important legislation for the veterans of America.

The bill expands eligibility for traumatic injury insurance; extends eligibility for specially adapted housing benefits for veterans with severe burns; increases benefits for veterans pursuing apprenticeships or on-job training programs; and a whole host of other benefits that are needed for the veterans of America. It is especially crucial at this time because of the fact that we have so many returning veterans from Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

This is legislation that will help not only those veterans but the 25 million veterans we have here in America. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to fully support it.

The issue of debate, which has, frankly, kept this legislation from receiving a unanimous consent vote in the Senate has been the issue of the treatment for veterans benefits of the Filipino warriors from World War II. I wish to remind our colleagues there were 470,000 Filipino veterans that volunteered and served to preserve the freedoms of the world during World War II; that approximately 200,000 of them were with the Philippine Commonwealth Army, with the Philippine Army Air Corps, and the Philippine Army Offshore Patrol.

Today, there are about 18,000 of those warriors who now live in the United States of America. In my view, we cannot forget the sacrifices these Filipino warriors made as they fought side by side with American troops in World

War II. They constituted the vast majority of the 80,000 soldiers who defended the Bataan Peninsula during the Japanese invasion. They constituted the vast majority of the soldiers who were forced on the Bataan Death March. The provisions in this legislation that deal with the benefits for Filipino veterans—and most of them are in their late seventies and eighties—are provisions we should support in the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the order from President Franklin Roosevelt, dated July 26, 1941, concerning his order placing the Philippine Army under the control of the United States Department of Defense.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## THE PUBLIC PAPERS AND ADDRESSES OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Military Order Placing Land and Sea Forces of Philippines Under United States Commands, July 26, 1941

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, by section 2(a)(12) of the Philippine Independence Act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 457), and by the corresponding provision of the Ordinance appended to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby call and order into the service of the armed forces of the United States for the period of the existing emergency, and place under the command of a General Officer, United States Army, to be designated by the Secretary of War from time to time, all of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided*, that all naval components thereof shall be placed under the command of the Commandant of the Sixteenth Naval District, United States Navy.

This order shall take effect with relation to all units and personnel of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, from and after the dates and hours, respectively, indicated in orders to be issued from time to time by the General Officer, United States Army, designated by the Secretary of War.

Mr. SALAZAR. Madam President, in that statement and order by President Roosevelt, this is what he said, on July 26, 1941:

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, [by the corresponding laws concerning the Constitution] . . . of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy of the United States, I hereby call and order into the service of the Armed Forces of the United States for the period of the existing emergency, and place under the command of a General Officer, United States Army . . . all of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines . . .

This order shall take effect with relation to all units and personnel of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. . . .

By this order, President Roosevelt harnessed the men and women of the Philippines, who served in the Armed Forces and helped our forces during