

General Mosley's career is a model of public service and serves an example for all those in the military. He never backed down to any challenging issue, of which he had many. During his tenure, duty called several thousand Montana National Guard members to Iraq and Afghanistan. The deployments put great strains on the soldiers and airmen that answered the call, as well as the families of the soldiers that stayed at home. General Mosley worked tirelessly before, during, and after each deployment to support his troops and their families.

General Mosley understood that troops returning home from overseas need the support of the whole community. General Mosley worked to improve community awareness of the challenges troops face upon returning from combat. As it became clear that the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were creating new forms of injuries, he led an overhaul of Montana's postdeployment health reassessment program. General Mosley put together a task force with community leaders from around the state. The task force developed better ways to care for his troops as they returned home.

Thanks to General Mosley's leadership, the Montana National Guard has one of the best yellow-ribbon programs in the country. It is a model for the rest of the nation to follow. Improved mental health care is now available to Montana's guardsmen and their families. The Guard offers training workshops to help troops transition back to

everyday life. Montanans are truly grateful to General Mosley for his leadership on this critical issue.

I now yield to my colleague from Montana, Senator TESTER.

Mr. TESTER. Thank you, Senator BAUCUS. General Mosley really does embody what the National Guard is all about—the citizen soldier. For 35 years he wore the uniform of his country with great pride and honor. But he also takes tremendous pride in being from the State of Montana.

General Mosley's leadership also has been recognized well beyond Montana's borders. He worked with United States Central Command for over 14 years to develop Montana's partnership with the country of Kyrgyzstan. The partnership has blossomed. Leaders in Kyrgyzstan have learned many of the skills and knowledge they need to secure their country's democratic future. General Mosley also worked to help the Kyrgyzstan military develop a non-commissioned officer cadre. These leaders will help Kyrgyzstan train and lead their soldiers now and in the future. Montana's partnership with Kyrgyzstan helped their leaders improve the cooperation between military and civilian authorities. In large measure because of General Mosley's efforts, Kyrgyzstan's military has developed strong ties with our military and has rapidly advanced to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

General Mosley's career reminds us all of the value of public service. We Montanans are deeply indebted to him.

He is an outstanding ambassador for the citizens of Montana and the men and women of the Montana National Guard. He will be deeply missed, but we wish him well in retirement and we thank him for a lifetime of service to our State and our Nation.

DEFICIT IMPACTS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have additional information to include in the RECORD that helps illustrate a point I made at the end of my speech yesterday regarding the comparative deficit impacts of the MCCAIN and OBAMA tax and spending plans.

I noted that Senator OBAMA proposes to increase the national debt by a staggering \$1.31 trillion more than Senator MCCAIN over the next 10 years. This table illustrates that Senator OBAMA's combined annual tax and spending plan increases the deficit more than Senator MCCAIN's on a cumulative basis beginning in 2009 and continuing each year thereafter over 10 years.

Once again, this data raises the question whether Senator OBAMA is serious about reducing our national debt by returning to responsible fiscal policies. Senator MCCAIN will need to expand on this point as well.

I ask unanimous consent that this table be printed in the RECORD.

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

TOTAL DEFICIT IMPACT OF OBAMA AND MCCAIN TAX AND SPENDING PROPOSALS

[In billions of dollars]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2009-18
Obama Deficit Impact											
Revenue	\$10	\$84	\$230	\$309	\$333	\$352	\$372	\$394	\$418	\$445	\$2,948
Spending	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	2,930
Additional Revenue Loss	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	705
Total	374	448	594	673	696	715	735	758	782	808	6,582
Cumulative	822	1,415	2,088	2,784	3,499	4,234	4,992	5,774	6,582		
McCain Deficit Impact											
Revenue	109	152	326	439	452	403	487	547	601	655	4,170
Spending	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	924
Additional Revenue Loss	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	145
Total	215	259	433	546	558	510	594	654	708	762	5,240
Cumulative	475	908	1,454	2,012	2,522	3,116	3,770	4,478	5,240		

ACCESSION OF ALBANIA AND CROATIA TO THE NATO ALLIANCE

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I welcome last week's vote in the Senate ratifying the protocols on the accession of Albania and Croatia to the NATO Alliance. The membership of these two countries will strengthen the Alliance, contribute to the stability of the Balkans, and reinforce democracy in the region. Less than 15 years after NATO sent peacekeeping troops to the Balkans to halt a bloody war, it is a tribute to these nations' commitment to reforms that we are today one step closer to extending our Alliance and solidifying the peace. Albania and Croatia will strengthen the Alliance by providing more capability to help meet NATO's broader security missions. All NATO member states should be encouraged to ratify the accession agreement

for Albania and Croatia so that they can formally join the Alliance at NATO's 60th anniversary summit next April.

IDENTIFICATION OF SERGEANT TIMOTHY J. JACOBSEN

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to SGT Timothy J. Jacobsen, a soldier from my home State of California who paid the ultimate price in service to our country in Vietnam.

On September 23, 2008—more than 33 years since the end of the Vietnam war—the Department of Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office announced that the remains of SGT Jacobsen had been identified and would be returned to his family.

SGT Jacobsen grew up on a dairy ranch in Ferndale, CA—the fifth of

eight children born to Margie and Kermit Jacobsen. When his father started his own cattle ranch, SGT Jacobsen spent much of his free time working alongside him. He also started riding bulls at an early age, and by the time he was 18, he had become Humboldt County's top-rated bull rider.

In 1967 SGT Jacobsen's older brother Skip was drafted by the Army and sent to Vietnam. Not long after Skip returned, SGT Jacobsen was drafted and left his family to serve as a doorgunner in the 101st Airborne Division of the United States Army.

On May 16, 1971, SGT Jacobsen was one of four United States soldiers and an unknown number of Republic of Vietnam marines aboard a helicopter on a combat assault mission near Hue, South Vietnam. As the helicopter touched down at the landing zone, it

came under heavy enemy ground fire. The pilot tried to lift off, but the damaged aircraft struck a tree line and exploded.

The remains of the four U.S. soldiers on board were not recovered at that time, and a year later, SGT Jacobsen was declared killed in action.

In 1994, recovery efforts were renewed when a joint U.S.–Socialist Republic of Vietnam team surveyed the crash site. Unfortunately, excavation of the site in 1995 did not uncover remains of the U.S. soldiers aboard the helicopter. However, in 2006, two re-burial sites associated with the incident were excavated, leading to the recovery of SGT Jacobsen's remains.

SGT Jacobsen was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart, commemorating his courage and extraordinary sacrifice in service to our country.

He will be buried on October 4 in Ferndale, CA. The Army offered SGT Jacobsen full burial honors in Arlington National Cemetery, but his family chose his final resting place close to home. Nothing can fully account for the loss suffered by SGT Jacobsen's family, and all those who loved him. But I hope this finally brings a sense of closure and peace.

As we remember SGT Jacobsen and honor his service to the United States we are also reminded of the nearly 1,800 service members who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam war.

Men and women like Timothy J. Jacobsen from towns and cities across California, and across America, went off to fight in Vietnam. Many of them never came back. We will never forget the lives they led and the sacrifices they made. And we will never rest in our effort to bring each and every American who gave their life home to a Nation that honors their service, and a community that has never forgotten them.

SECRETARY WAYNE CLOUGH

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on July 1, G. Wayne Clough became the new Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Last week, the *New York Times* wrote a profile on Dr. Clough that highlights his markedly different leadership and style. This style is a welcome one to me.

As a member of the Smithsonian Board of Regents, I look forward to working with Secretary Clough on the many challenges that face the Smithsonian. So all Senators and their staff can see that he is off to a solid beginning, I ask unanimous consent that the article in the *New York Times* be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the *New York Times*, Sept. 15, 2008]

SMITHSONIAN CHIEF HOPES TO INSTITUTE BIG REFORMS

(By Robin Pogrebin)

It is hard to picture G. Wayne Clough dropping \$14,000 of the Smithsonian Institution's

money to charter a Learjet, or \$724 to put his family up at the Four Seasons for a night. Part of his mandate, after all, is to guard against the abuses that brought the ouster of his high-spending predecessor, Lawrence M. Small.

But Dr. Clough, the new secretary of the Smithsonian—its chief executive—is expected to do far more than set a good example. He is charged with nothing less than transforming a 162-year-old bear of an institution—with 19 museums and galleries, a zoo, 9 research centers, and an operating budget of \$1 billion—into an ethical, tightly run organization. “I go to work every day a little bit nervous,” he said in an interview last week in New York.

The Smithsonian has been through the wringer over the last two years, with disclosures of improper spending and sharp criticism from Congressional committees about sloppy governance.

So after taking over on July 1, Dr. Clough, 66, a widely respected former president of the Georgia Institute of Technology, spent much of his first two months calling on members of Congress. Winning back the good will of lawmakers will be crucial, since the federal government provides 70 percent of the Smithsonian's operating budget.

Dr. Clough (pronounced cluff) said he had assured legislators that reforms were already under way to guard against future misconduct.

The Smithsonian's museum directors must now have their travel approved by an undersecretary of the institution, Dr. Clough said. Every new executive must undergo a thorough background check, and ethics is a regular topic of discussion among the Smithsonian's management.

Dr. Clough's own travel must now be approved by the Smithsonian's chief financial officer. Dr. Clough has also resigned from his salaried positions on three corporate boards. From 2000 to 2006 his predecessor, Mr. Small, spent 64 business days serving on corporate boards that paid him a total of \$5.7 million.

Mr. Small's salary was \$916,000 in 2007, but the Smithsonian is paying Dr. Clough \$490,000. He pays his own rent on a town house near the fish market in southeast Washington; Mr. Small used a Smithsonian housing allowance for his town house in an affluent neighborhood in northwest Washington. Dr. Clough's home is about a quarter-mile from the Smithsonian museums, so he can walk to work; Mr. Small used a chauffeur.

While he is earning less than he did at Georgia Tech, where his salary package was worth \$551,186, Dr. Clough said he hadn't looked back. “This is something I wanted to do,” he said.

He said he was excited by the idea of collaborations between art and science at the Smithsonian, by the depth of expertise to be found at its various museums and research centers and by the Smithsonian's potential to be an education resource for the country.

And he seems to be having a good time. He cited some serendipitous encounters, like happening upon a photographer at the National Museum of Natural History who had completed a folio of rare plants with the help of Smithsonian biologists. He observed researchers examining endangered languages at the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian in Suitland, Md. And he watched the wing of a German World War II plane being readied at the Paul E. Garber facility, also in Suitland, for the Smithsonian's Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center near Dulles International Airport, an extension of the National Air and Space Museum. “I'm thrilled by these little pleasures,” he said.

On his visit to New York, Dr. Clough spent four hours on Thursday at the Cooper-Hewitt

National Design Museum, another Smithsonian museum, meeting the director, Paul Thompson, and curators; viewing its collections; and talking with the textile artist Sheila Hicks, who happened to be there. “During all of these discussions, his interest in and knowledge of design was very apparent,” Mr. Thompson said.

It is clear that Dr. Clough will set a different tone. Mr. Small came from the corporate corridors of Fannie Mae, but Dr. Clough has spent his career on college campuses in the unglamorous field of engineering.

Born in Douglas, Ga., Dr. Clough exudes a low-key Southern charm. He is plain-spoken, unvarnished and sometimes a little corny.

Asked about the tension at the Smithsonian between art and science, he said: “I love the arts. I love beauty. Every day I try to notice something beautiful. It could be a flower, it could be a painting, it could be a sculpture, it could be a piece of music.”

As for setting the Smithsonian back on course, some changes in governance were adopted before he arrived by the board of regents, the organization's governing body, and by Cristián Samper, who was appointed acting secretary after Mr. Small resigned in March 2007. (Mr. Samper has returned to his post as director of the natural history museum.)

The board now meets four times a year, not three. The Smithsonian's inspector general, who conducts audits and prevents waste, now reports directly to the board chairman, not the secretary.

Dr. Clough said he planned to decentralize the institution, to reduce the number of undersecretaries from four to three and to give them more decision-making authority. “I don't want to have everything come to me if it doesn't need to,” he said. “We have got to be an agile institution.”

“My feeling on organizations is they should be as little top-heavy as possible,” he added. “Let's take the money we might be spending on the superstructure and give it to the museums.”

He said he also hoped to improve coordination. The Smithsonian has about a dozen educational centers, for example, he said, “but no pan-institutional concept” for education.

While he said he believed the federal government should maintain its financial support, Dr. Clough said he embraced Congress's message that the Smithsonian should raise more of its own money to cover expenses. “We need to get more self-reliant,” he said.

That means a major capital campaign of \$1 billion over five to seven years, a first for the institution, which will start next year.

Dr. Clough said he would devote considerable effort to cultivating donors. “If we're going to get facilities gifts, we need to have opportunities for people that they can emotionally attach to,” he said, like particular exhibitions. “You've got to work with donor intent.”

At the same time, he said, he recognized the perils of giving contributors too much of a say in how their money is spent, a challenge with which the Smithsonian is already familiar. Last year some regents questioned the appropriateness of a \$5 million gift from the American Petroleum Institute for the Ocean Initiative exhibition hall of the natural history museum. The gift was rescinded.

“A donor might want programming input there is always going to be that element of nuance there,” Dr. Clough said. “You have to understand the dangers and the possibilities.”

He said he also hoped to compete for federal money beyond the direct annual appropriation. If the Smithsonian set out to develop a school science and technology curriculum, for example, Dr. Clough said, “we