think these are pretty accurate costs. I will be very interested maybe CBO will have a chance to do it. Maybe if we would legislate correctly and not just have a new proposal on the floor, we would have a chance for CBO to score it, not through e-mails saying that we think it is no new net cost but have them give a State-by-State. Then we could be more thorough in our analysis and in our description. And if someone highlights a couple of columns and leaves out a couple of columns, that can be brought out in the debate.

Unfortunately, we did not have that time afforded to us the way this bill was brought to the floor and the way we were considering serious alternatives.

I appreciate my colleague saying, wait a minute, maybe this is not complete. There should have been a column that shows some offsets. But I am absolutely certain that some States would lose millions upon millions of dollars, maybe in the hundreds of millions of dollars. And some States would be real net losers.

There might be some that have some better reimbursement from the Federal Government. In fact, it may be for some of the States that are wealthier, that have more generous programs, we are going to pick up the cost of their doing the program which was a previous State program. Maybe that is an offset.

But I hope, and I think my colleague would agree—or wouldn't you agree—that we should have a more thorough cost analysis by the relevant agencies, whether it is OMB, Labor-HHS, or CBO, when we discuss programs of this significance and the significant impact it would have on our States?

Mr. GRAHAM. I completely agree. I think we should have an analysis that includes both the debit and the credit side of the accounting ledger so we will be able to make an informed judgment as to what the real economic consequences of our decisions will be.

Mr. NICKLES. I thank my colleague.

Mr. GRAHAM. I think on that note of common agreement I wish to thank my friend from Oklahoma for having allowed me to ask him a few questions earlier. I hope he has a very good August recess, and I look forward to seeing him back here on the day after Labor Day, refreshed and ready to complete this session of the Congress.

Mr. NICKLES. I thank my colleague.

MOTOR VEHICLE FRANCHISE CONTRACT ARBITRATION FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we leave for the August recess having accomplished a lot. When we return in September however, we really have our work cut out for us. It is not simply the annual appropriations bills and completed conference reports we must take up and pass. One measure of particular interest to the Senator from Nevada is S. 1140, the Motor Vehicle Franchise Contract Arbitration Fairness Act. The Judiciary Committee approved this bill back in October 2001. It enjoys 64 bipartisan cosponsors and both the majority and minority leader have indicated their desire to consider this legislation. I am hopeful that any concerns over its merits can be resolved over the August recess so that we can move it expeditiously upon our return.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROTECT THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND THE NATIONAL MOTTO

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, on June 27, the Senate voted 99 to 0 to pass S. 2690 to reaffirm the reference to ''One Nation under God'' in the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Motto ''In God We Trust.'' Today, to be absolutely sure that the Nation's courts abide by the original intent of our Founding Fathers, I am proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Untied States that would make it clear that the establishment clause in the first amendment was never meant to be construed in a manner that would prevent schools from leading our children in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance simply because it contains the words ''under God.''

The Senate and the House of Representatives—and the vast majority of the American people—have all expressed their outrage at the decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on June 26 that reciting the Pledge of Allegiance in school is unconstitutional because it includes the phrase ''under God.'' People are still understandably stunned and find it not only unbelievable, but indefensible.

The fact that two Federal circuit judges were capable of making such an absurd decision points up, once again, how vitally important these Federal judicial appointments are in guiding not only the Nation's present, but its future as well. Judges are important at every level, but particularly at the appellate court—the circuit court—level.

And this may not be the end of such shocking decisions. There have been reports that similar court challenges will be made to the use of the National Motto ''In God We Trust'' on our currency and to references to God in our official oaths of office. It is simply incomprehensible that so many Federal judges are so quick to find that the Constitution protects the right of child pornographers to debase society while at the same time requiring the removal of every last vestige of God from the public forum.

It is easy for us all to say the Pledge of Allegiance with gusto and mean it, but we need to look behind this latest decision—and examine how and why it came about. And America's voters need to understand that these Federal judgeships, and who fills them, do make a difference in the kind of society that not only will we live in, but our children's children will live in as well.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES KOTHE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, on June 19, the people of Oklahoma, and many others around the world lost a great servant and friend with the passing of Charles Kothe. He was 89. Charles Kothe, a long time Tulsa resident and nationally recognized attorney who specialized in labor law, was born October 12, 1912. Kothe received his B.A. degree from the University of Tulsa in 1934 and his J.D. degree, with honors, from the University of Oklahoma in 1938. In his Tulsa based law practice he served as labor relations counsel to companies in various industries throughout the country.

During his six year tenure as Vice President of Industrial Relations at the National Manufacturers Association he authored two books on labor relations and conducted seminars on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. He was personally commended for this activity by President Lyndon Johnson, and later served as an advisor to Secretaries of Labor Mitchell, Goldberg, and Wirtz. In 1990, he was appointed by the White House to serve as a member of the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

In business, he was an Officer and Director of several corporations, including T.D. Williamson, Inc.; Coburn Optical Co.; and Macnick. Known as a compelling speaker, he appeared as the keynote speaker at conventions and conferences across the Nation. He was named Tulsa Citizen of the Year in 1946, was named as a Distinguished Alumnus of the University of Tulsa, and is listed in the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce Hall of Fame.

He taught labor law at the University of Tulsa and was Dean of the Oklahoma School of Business Accountancy and Law. He also served as Director of Civil Rights and Human Resources in the Graduate School of Business at Oral Roberts University and was the founding Dean of the O.W. Coburn School of Law. For more than 25 years, he taught the Christian Fellowship Class at First Presbyterian Church and later actively served at Boston Avenue Methodist Church. He was very involved with the National Prayer Breakfast here in Washington.

Beyond his credentials and recognitions, Charles Kothe displayed a profound commitment to a cause much greater than himself. This commitment is evident in the life of Janet, his wife of 65 years and in their 4 children and 7 grandchildren. It is evident in the lives of the students that he trained in the rigors of law, many of whom would have not had the opportunity to study but for his encouragement and support. It is evident in his numerous efforts to use the law as a tool for healing in the midst of conflict rather than solely as a means for retribution. You see, Charles Kothe believed that his purpose was rooted in the greatest commitment of Jesus: to love God with all his heart and soul, mind, and strength, and to love his neighbor as himself.