

can continue to operate in these pristine waters in a safe and effective manner.

I yield the floor. 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Alaska, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Alaska, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:45 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 11:39 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BEGICH).

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

EXPIRING TERMS OF APPOINTED SENATORS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the 111th Congress will be recorded as one of the country's most historic. It will be rightfully remembered for the landmark legislation we passed to help our economy recover from recession and to help Americans afford to recover from health problems and for the passion that characterized the debates over many of these laws. But it will also be remembered for the replacement of remarkable Senators, under remarkable circumstances, by dedicated and devoted appointees.

Two years ago, for the first time in half a century, the men elected President and the Vice President of the United States were sitting U.S. Senators. One year before the last time that happened, in 1959, Robert C. Byrd was sworn in for the first of his record nine consecutive full terms in this body.

In the 111th Congress, three pairs of the biggest shoes in American history needed to be filled, three public servants were chosen to sit in the seats vacated by the President, the Vice President, and the longest serving Member of Congress. That has never happened before and will probably never happen again.

Though Senators EDWARD KAUFMAN, ROLAND BURRIS, and CARTE GOODWIN

were selected and not elected, none was content to be merely a footnote of history or the answer to a congressional trivia question. Each made the most of his time in the service of his State.

Before he became the junior Senator from Delaware, TED KAUFMAN was an engineer, a university professor, and Vice President BIDEN's right-hand man in this body for two decades. He spent nearly all his political career behind the scenes but impressed everyone in his State and in the Senate every time he stood up on the Senate floor or spoke out in a committee hearing.

Rarely has an appointed Senator serving such a short term made such an impact. Senator KAUFMAN wrote legislation to make sure no Wall Street bank is too big to fail and made it easier for Federal prosecutors to root out financial fraud. His ideas on how to crack down on health care fraud are now the law of the land.

He served less than one Congress, but he was no rookie. His knowledge of parliamentary procedure is vast, and he was a great legislative partner to me personally over the last 2 years.

But among the most remarkable things Senator KAUFMAN did in his time here were the 100 tributes he gave on the Senate floor honoring Federal employees of all stripes: military engineers, intelligence analysts, nuclear scientists, Medicare benefits administrators, advocates for the homeless and the sick, and so on everyone from administrative secretaries to assistant Cabinet Secretaries.

Senator KAUFMAN knows that the 2 million selfless public servants who choose to spend their careers in the Federal Government often make personal and financial sacrifices to work in relative anonymity and rarely receive recognition. He knows they often bear an undeserved reputation as part of a vast bureaucracy. But Senator KAUFMAN, a great former Federal employee himself, has both the character and class to publicly honor them for their good, hard, and honest work. He should be recognized for the same.

ROLAND BURRIS came to the Senate under difficult circumstances, but he impressed our caucus by rising above the controversy and concentrating on doing his job for the people of Illinois. He had already built an impressive record in that State, becoming the first African American to ever hold statewide office in Illinois and spending more than three successful decades in the public and private sectors.

During his time here, Senator BURRIS stood up for many progressive causes, including advocating for better civil rights education and writing legislation in support of our servicemembers overseas. He also presided over the Senate Chamber far more than anyone else during the 111th Congress, soaking in every minute of it along the way.

Senator GOODWIN succeeded the irreplaceable Senator Byrd with humility and honor. He was here only briefly, and he didn't waste any time before de-

livering for West Virginians. In his first day as a U.S. Senator, he cast our caucus crucial 60th vote to break a filibuster and extend unemployment insurance for the millions of Americans who had lost their jobs and exhausted their benefits while looking for new ones. In the aftermath of this year's Big Branch Mine disaster that killed 29 West Virginians, Senator GOODWIN fought for comprehensive mine safety reforms.

In his young career, Senator GOODWIN has worked as a lawyer, as the general counsel to the Governor of West Virginia, the chairman of his State's School Building Authority, and the Independent Commission on Judicial Reform. He will soon be a 36-year-old former Senator, and my colleagues and I eagerly anticipate following the bright career he has ahead of him.

Senators EDWARD KAUFMAN, ROLAND BURRIS, and CARTE GOODWIN represented their respective States with distinction. They will forever hold a special place in American history for the good work they did in the short time they were U.S. Senators.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, although September is coming to a close, we are right in the middle of Hispanic Heritage Month. Every fall we recognize how the invaluable contributions America's 47 million Latinos—Americans with roots in dozens of nations—strengthen our own Nation, and the way their rich cultures enrich our country.

It is a special time every year. But this Hispanic Heritage Month is even more exciting than most. This year we are also celebrating the bicentennials of four great nations' independence: Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Mexico. More than 200 million people in these great countries are commemorating 200 years of freedom, liberty and opportunity, and the United States of America celebrates alongside our global neighbors.

It is no secret, though, that the past year's challenges have tested our communities and our resolve closer to home. It has been tougher on Nevada than any other State, and tougher on Hispanics than any other group.

But in the year that has passed between last Hispanic Heritage Month and this one, we have achieved so much:

We affirmed the promise that affording to live a healthy life in America is the right of every citizen—not just a privilege for the wealthy few.

We cleaned up Wall Street so this kind of recession can never happen again, and ended the era of big-bank bailouts. That law also brings transparency to the remittance industry, which saves customers and their families millions of dollars.

We cracked down on mortgage fraud, including funding Spanish-language ads to stop scammers from preying on Latino homebuyers. I directed my staff

to help Hispanic families in danger of foreclosure, and my office has held a number of housing workshops to help Latino homeowners avoid mortgage scams and stay out of foreclosure.

Important credit card reforms went into effect this summer that protect consumers from crippling late fees, protect college students from predatory lenders, and protect families from having to pay a fee to simply pay a bill.

And just a week before last year's Hispanic Heritage Month started, Sonia Sotomayor heard her first case as a Supreme Court Justice.

We're going to make this year even better. Hispanic Heritage Month is as much about the past as it is about the future. It is as much about honoring tradition as it is securing a legacy of honor for the next generation.

I will continue fighting for tough, fair and practical immigration reforms, including giving the children of immigrants the opportunity to serve America—the only nation they have ever called home—and to earn an education and contribute to our society.

I believe that everyone who grows up as an American and wants a quality American education should have the chance to pursue it. And I know our economy will not recover if we don't give everyone the opportunity to repair it.

REMEMBERING JOHN W. KLUGE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on Tuesday, September 7, 2010, John Kluge passed away at a family home in Charlottesville, VA. He was 95.

Mr. Kluge was a successful businessman who parlayed the money he earned from a Fritos franchise into a multibillion-dollar communications company, Metromedia. This conglomerate grew to include 7 television stations, 14 radio stations, outdoor advertising, the Harlem Globetrotters, the Ice Capades, radio paging and mobile telephones.

Mr. Kluge was born on September 21, 1914, in Chemnitz, Germany. His father died in World War I. After his mother remarried, John was brought to America in 1922 by his German-American stepfather to live in Detroit. He began work at the age of 10, working for his stepfather's family contracting business. At the age of 14, he left home to live in the house of a schoolteacher, driving by his desire to have an education.

He worked hard to learn and speak well the English language and get the grades he needed in high school to win a scholarship to college. He first attended Detroit City College, which was later renamed Wayne State University, and transferred to Columbia University when he was offered a full scholarship and living expenses. He graduated from Columbia in 1937 and went to work for a small paper company in Detroit. Within 3 years he went from shipping clerk to vice president and part owner.

After serving in Army intelligence in World War II, he turned to broadcasting and, with a partner, created the radio station WGAY in Silver Spring, MD, in 1946. In the 1950s he acquired radio stations in St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, Buffalo, Tulsa, Nashville, Pittsburgh and Orlando, FL. Meanwhile, he invested in real estate and expanded the New England Fritos Corporation, which he founded in 1947 to distribute Fritos and Cheetos in the Northeast, adding Fleischmann's yeast, Blue Bonnet margarine and Wrigley's chewing gum to his distribution network.

In 1951 he formed a food brokerage company, expanding it in 1956 in a partnership with David Finkelstein, and augmented his fortune selling the products of companies like General Foods and Coca-Cola to supermarket chains.

Mr. Kluge served on the boards of numerous companies, including Occidental Petroleum, Orion Pictures, Conair and the Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, as well as many charitable groups, including United Cerebral Palsy.

His philanthropy was prodigious. The beneficiaries of his gifts included Columbia University and the University of Virginia.

Mr. Kluge also contributed to the restoration of Ellis Island and in 2000 gave \$73 million to the Library of Congress, which established the Kluge Prize for the Study of Humanities.

In his business endeavors, Mr. Kluge savored the chance to move into new areas of high technology and often took Wall Street by surprise with some of his commercial decisions. He never lost his zest for developing new businesses or his taste for complex financial deals. Mr. Kluge once said, "I love the work because it taxes your mind."

At the time of his death, Mr. Kluge was deeply involved in a new biological cancer treatment that has a positive effect on multiple organ cancers, with no side effects. He also was engaged in a new treatment for diabetes.

He is survived by his wife Maria, sons John, Jr. and Joseph, a daughter Samantha, a grandson Jack, and stepchildren Jeannette Brophy, Peter Townsend, and Diane Zeier.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, when the earthquake on Wall Street sent shockwaves throughout the country, Nevada got hit the worst. The economic collapse took down our housing and job markets along with it.

When so many Nevadans lost their jobs, they lost much more than just a place to go to work in the morning. They lost their incomes, their savings and their retirement security. Many lost their gas money and their grocery money. Some lost their children's tuition payments. They have lost a meas-

ure of dignity. All of this through no fault of their own.

But even after losing so much, they haven't lost hope. Now they wake up every morning and look for new work, a new way to support their families.

It hasn't been easy. Jobs are harder to come by today than at any other time in recent memory. The Labor Department reports there is only one open job in America for every five Americans desperate to fill it. As a result, nearly half of the unemployed in this country have been out of work for 6 months or longer.

One of those people is Scott Headrick of Las Vegas. Scott's been out of work for more than two years. He wrote me recently because he's angry how some on the other side are trying for political reasons to stigmatize and demonize the unemployed.

He has good reason to be upset. One of the top Republicans in the Senate called unemployment assistance a "disincentive for them to seek new work." Another senior Republican Senator said these Americans—people who want nothing more than to find a new job—"don't want to go look for work." And a third senior Republican Senator argued, "We should not be giving cash to people who basically are just going to blow it on drugs." That's a direct quote. Others have made the absurd allegation that you can make more money on unemployment than through a honest day's work.

These comments are not only offensive; they're also dead wrong. And that's why Scott was so upset. He wrote me the following:

"I've been unemployed since July 2008 and have not been able to obtain a position at a supermarket packing groceries. I've been religiously seeking, searching and applying for work without any luck. I have since left my family in Las Vegas, a wife and five children, to look for work in other states and again, without any luck."

While people like Scott seek, search and apply for work, they rely on unemployment insurance to get by. No one gets rich off of unemployment checks. They merely provide a fraction of one's old income to help keep food on the table this week, and keep a roof over a head this month, and keep the heat on this winter.

Unemployment insurance doesn't only help the out-of-work make ends meet—it can also help our economy recover. Respected economist Mark Zandi calculated that every time a dollar goes out in an unemployment check, \$1.61 comes back into the economy. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that number could actually be as high as two dollars, meaning we double our investment.

It is easy to see why. When you are desperate, you don't keep that check under your mattress. You turn around