

evidence. I believe there is clear evidence of wrongdoing. There is clear evidence that we have not been told the truth in political campaigns, in press statements by the White House, and in sworn testimony to us, to the committee, and to others.

Mr. President, I had a draft report prepared that represents my views of what we have learned as of the current time on the Whitewater Committee, and also listing the questions that must be answered by the committee before we can close this; questions like: Who placed Mrs. Clinton's subpoenaed records in the White House book room? Where were they for the years that they were under subpoena but not brought forward? Was there obstruction of justice by the White House officials who met and as a result of that meeting people visited a key witness in Arkansas? Did the White House improperly receive confidential information about the SBA investigation into certain wrongdoings in Little Rock? Was there witness tampering by the White House response team? Did some of the people who have in the past testified that they lied to their diary come up with other falsehoods that are totally inconsistent with written records?

These are questions that must be answered.

Mr. President, I send this report forward, and I ask if anyone would like to receive a copy of this report, please contact my office.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 170

##### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the debate on House Joint Resolution 170, further that debate on the joint resolution be limited to the following, Senator HARKIN 15 minutes; Senator BYRD 15 minutes; Senator HATFIELD 15 minutes. I further ask unanimous consent that no amendments be in order, and that immediately following the expiration or yielding back of time, the joint resolution be read a third time, and that the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the joint resolution, with no intervening action, provided the following Senators be recognized to speak following the vote: Senator GRAHAM of Florida, this Senator, and Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

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

Mr. DOLE. Further, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that agreement be in effect notwithstanding the receipt of the papers from the House.

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

Mr. DOLE. Let me indicate, I hope this can all be done by voice vote. I know there is one request on the other side for a rollcall vote. I think it is a simple extension. The appropriators worked all through the night. It is no one's fault they did not finish everything, because they have been working with the White House. I hope that we do not punish our colleagues who had to leave earlier in the day. So perhaps after the debate we could have a voice vote. But if necessary, I guess we will have a rollcall vote.

Mr. HATFIELD addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, this joint resolution provides continuing appropriations until April 24, 1996, for the departments and agencies of the Federal Government normally provided for under the five appropriations bills that have not yet been signed into law.

Special provision has been made for a labor-management matter at the Federal Aviation Administration, for the Federal payments to the District of Columbia, for a matter relative to the Auburn Indian Restoration Act, and for economic assistance to Bosnia.

Adoption of this joint resolution will extend funding authority for the departments and agencies concerned for another 3½ weeks, enabling the appropriations committees, the joint leadership, and the White House to continue discussions on the omnibus appropriations bill now in conference, and reach agreement thereon. We have already made a great deal of progress on the omnibus bill.

Mr. President, most of our issues have been resolved and major portions of the bill have been closed. But there are still some significant matters requiring leadership attention that will need to be discussed during the recess and resolved when we resume the conference on April 15. I have indicated that I will convene that conference on that date, April 15, at some hour during that afternoon.

I am confident that our discussions will be fruitful and we will produce a bill that the President will endorse. That is our goal. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the appropriations committee has made a most appropriate and eloquent and all-embracing statement concerning the conference report, concerning the continuing resolution.

Mr. President, this resolution will continue the operations through April 24, 1996, of those departments and agencies for which full-year appropriations for fiscal year 1996 have not yet been enacted. As Senators are aware, five of the regular thirteen appropriation bills have not been enacted: Commerce/Justice/State, the District of Columbia, Interior, Labor/HHS, and VA/HUD.

As Senators also know, an appropriations conference has been ongoing over the past several days on H.R. 3019, an omnibus appropriations act, which would provide full-year funding for all of these departments and agencies. That measure contains approximately 1,500 pages of bill language, and while I greatly credit Chairman HATFIELD, Chairman LIVINGSTON, and the other House and Senate conferees on the intensive effort that has been underway to complete action on this measure, several issues still remain in a number of the chapters which have caused us to reach the point of bringing this short-term continuing resolution to the Senate for its consideration.

In addition to the extension of the date of the present continuing resolution through April 24th, House Joint Resolution 170 would also provide the District of Columbia with its full payment for the entire fiscal year and, importantly, would provide the \$198 million requested by the President in funds for assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States. The need for these funds is immediate, and I support their inclusion in this short-term continuing resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the Senate should not be considering the 12th continuing resolution of this fiscal year. Congress should have completed work on the fiscal year 1996 budget last October, when it was supposed to have been completed. It is indeed unprecedented and outrageous that Congress has so utterly failed to address this year's budget in a timely fashion.

It is unprecedented in the history of this Nation to find ourselves 6 months into the fiscal year with four appropriations bills unfinished. This Senator finds it all the more outrageous that the Senate is considering another short-term continuing resolution when it could have easily completed its work this week.

Leaders were in the process of negotiating a number of difficult issues that would have led to a reasonable omnibus appropriations bill that the President could sign. Negotiations were progressing on this bill, and if they were permitted to continue for only a few more days, Congress might be able to complete all of the unfinished business in this year's appropriations process. Because much more work is needed, Congress should have stayed in this weekend or into next week to finish the fiscal year 1996 budget.

But the majority insists on leaving for a 2-week break.

The omnibus bill passed the Senate over a week ago. But the majority did

not schedule its first meeting of the conferees until this Wednesday, more than a week after the Senate passed the bill. As a result, conferees found themselves working late into the night yesterday, actually until 1 a.m. this morning. Still, today they could not complete the people's business, so Congress is off for a 2-week recess.

Instead of working through the difficult issues remaining to be resolved in the fiscal year 1996 budget, the Republican leadership decided to delay with yet another stopgap measure. And the American people will pay the price.

Continued government by continuing resolution spells slow death on the installment plan for a number of critical Government programs. The funding levels are simply too low to adequately fund a number of basic functions of Government. In addition, the uncertainty facing Government agencies and the people they serve has undermined the effectiveness of programs designed to improve our children's education, clean up the environment, and put police on the streets.

Under the 12 continuing resolutions this year, education is suffering drastic funding cutbacks. Schools can't plan. Children, teachers, and families are being shortchanged.

Environmental cleanup efforts have been slowed, and superfund sites left unattended.

Because of reductions in the COPS Program, fewer police are on our streets.

Having said that, it is important to note that this continuing resolution does accomplish several important goals that I fully support.

First, the District of Columbia is finally provided in this legislation the balance of its Federal payment for the rest of this fiscal year.

Another provision clarifies that Federal Aviation Administration labor representatives retain their statutory role.

Perhaps most important is the \$200 million in reconstruction aid for Bosnia contained in this bill. This money is critically important if the Dayton Accord's peace plan is to be implemented successfully. Bosnia's infrastructure has sustained great damage in its years of war, and this aid is critically needed to help with the restoration effort. I am pleased it was included.

Nevertheless, on balance, this legislation does not deserve the support of this body. I will vote no on this continuing resolution, not because of what it includes, but because of what it does not include—the essential education, environment, and law enforcement services it fails to provide—and because of the mismanagement it represents. Congress should remain in session and finish the real work that should have been completed 6 months ago.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator HARKIN be recognized for his time following Sen-

ator KENNEDY in the previous agreement.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back. Without objection, the joint resolution is considered as having been read for the third time.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on passage of the joint resolution. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMBERS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 60 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Abraham	Feinstein	McCain
Ashcroft	Ford	Mikulski
Baucus	Frist	Murkowski
Bennett	Gorton	Nickles
Bond	Graham	Nunn
Bradley	Gramm	Pell
Breaux	Grams	Pressler
Brown	Grassley	Robb
Burns	Gregg	Roth
Byrd	Hatch	Santorum
Campbell	Hatfield	Sarbanes
Chafee	Heflin	Shelby
Coats	Hutchison	Simon
Cochran	Inouye	Smith
Cohen	Jeffords	Snowe
Coverdell	Johnston	Specter
Craig	Kempthorne	Thomas
DeWine	Kohl	Thompson
Dole	Kyl	Thurmond
Domenici	Lieberman	Warner
Exon	Lott	
Feingold	Lugar	

NAYS—24

Akaka	Dorgan	Lautenberg
Biden	Faircloth	Levin
Bingaman	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Boxer	Harkin	Murray
Bryan	Hollings	Pryor
Conrad	Kennedy	Reid
Daschle	Kerrey	Wellstone
Dodd	Kerry	Wyden

NOT VOTING—12

Bumpers	Kassebaum	Moynihan
D'Amato	Leahy	Rockefeller
Helms	Mack	Simpson
Inhofe	McConnell	Stevens

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With respect to the prospective passage of House Joint Resolution 170, the yeas are 64, and the nays are 24. And the joint resolution is deemed passed.

So the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 170) was deemed passed.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was deemed passed.

Mr. HARKIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I will take only a few moments. I know the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has pending business.

Mr. President, I wanted to comment a little bit on the continuing resolution that we just passed—and to express my dismay and perhaps a little bit of frustration at what has happened here in the last week or so, and with this continuing resolution.

I took the floor a couple of weeks ago. I said March madness is in full swing around the country with all of the basketball games going on with the men's final four and the women's NCAA. But beyond that, Mr. President, in school after school in Iowa and across this country school administrators and school boards are wrestling with the decision about which teachers will lose their jobs and which students will not get title I reading assistance.

They are contemplating what vocational educational activities will go by the wayside; how to deal with the cuts in the Safe and Drug-Free School Program. The list goes on.

In my State of Iowa, school districts must send the layoff notices by April 30, a mere 6 days after this resolution expires.

That means school districts will have less than a week to make important decisions about how many teachers they will be able to keep on the payroll, how many kids will be denied the opportunity to improve their reading and math skills. In the next 4 weeks, the uncertainty about the level of funding for our schools will cause problems for many families. Teachers and their families are worried about their jobs and parents are worried about their kids and about being denied the most basic help they can get.

Mr. President, I am not going to read the whole letter, but I have here a letter from a parent of a child who is in the title I program. The letter is dated March 7. These parents are saying that their son has had tremendous help and tremendous improvement because of title I, and she said:

I wish you could personally follow our son's progress. This program has truly been a godsend for him and for us. We feel confident he can attend future grades with an excellent attitude toward school because of what title I has gained for him—most importantly, his self-esteem and attitude. Yes, he is still going to struggle some but not as severely as it would be without the aid of chapter 1.

For these parents and for our children and school boards and school districts across the country what we are doing today really is not much help.

I have here two articles that were in the newspaper in Cedar Rapids, IA, the

Cedar Rapids Gazette. The first one is dated February 27, and it says "6 Schools To Lose Remedial Reading."

"Cedar Rapids district cites expected \$350,000 cut in Federal funds," in the title I program. That is February 27.

Shortly after that, the Senate adopted the Specter-Harkin amendment, which was supported, I might add, on this floor with a strong bipartisan vote, 84 votes in favor of the Specter-Harkin amendment, to put the money back in for title I and other education programs. So now here is the followup article on March 14 in the Cedar Rapids Gazette. "Senate Restores Reading Funds." And it talks about the Specter-Harkin amendment, that it was approved 84 to 16.

Well, I guess tomorrow there will be another story in the Cedar Rapids Gazette; they will go right back to this: "Cedar Rapids To Lose Remedial Reading."

What kind of a yo-yo is this to these people? These are parents like the one who just wrote me this letter about their son who has been in title I, still in title I. What are they to think? What are the teachers to think? How about the school boards? Pink slips are going to be going out pretty soon.

I had the Farm Bureau in here this week. I talked at a breakfast to my Farm Bureau members. After it was over, I had a couple of the people who were there at the Farm Bureau meeting come up to me. They did not want to talk about farm programs. They wanted to talk about what we are going to do about title I, because they serve on the local school boards and they saw what was happening to their funding cuts and how much they needed this program. Their basic question was, "What should we do?"

I had to answer, "Well, I thought we were going to get the appropriations bill through that would have the funding for you." I was confident we would do that. Well, today, with this short-term CR, we do not have it. We go back down to the lower levels on title I funding.

Mr. President, that is why I voted no on this—not that I wish to shut the Government down, but we were very close to having an agreement. This is the 12th CR of this year—the 12th one. It is a prescription for disaster for our kids. If the cuts in this bill are allowed to continue, the Iowa Department of Education estimates that across the State, 7,300 fewer students will get title I assistance; 200 teachers will be laid off. This scenario will be repeated in every single State and school district across the country: 40,000 teachers will be laid off nationwide as a result of this \$1.1 billion cut in title I.

Mr. President, the sixth national education goal calls upon us to ensure that by the turn of the century every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in the global economy, but the deep cut in job training programs in this bill is a retreat

from that goal. These cuts could not come at a worse time. You can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn on the evening news without seeing yet another story about downsizing some company, workers are put out of work, dislocations caused by downsizing.

Last year, JTPA assisted 105 workers who lost their jobs in the small town of LeMars, IA; 85 individuals employed in the small town of Sergeant Bluff, IA. The cuts in retraining for dislocated workers means that next year 300 fewer Iowans will benefit from such assistance.

In the Senate, we acted in a bipartisan manner to correct these problems. As I said, Senator SPECTER and I worked together with the assistance of Senator HATFIELD. We crafted a bipartisan compromise to restore most of the cuts to these education and training programs. Again, as I said, the Senate passed the amendment 84 to 16. It was a powerful signal from this body on a bipartisan basis that we wanted to move ahead and fund these programs, get the money out, and send a clear signal to our schools, our teachers, and our parents across the country that we were going to fund these programs.

Well, we were meeting, and I must say that Senator SPECTER sat there day after day in meetings with our House counterparts. I would join him. We had already worked out our differences. We did not have any disagreements. But we could not quite seem to get over a lot of these hurdles.

Finally, we worked out our differences. We had our agreements made. But there were some riders that were attached, riders that more appropriately belong in the authorizing committees, not the Appropriations Committee, that held this up. Therefore, we could not reach an agreement. But we were very close.

Again, I wish to pay my respects and my thanks to the chairman of our Appropriations Committee. I was there last night. We were all dogged tired at about 1 a.m. in the morning, and he wanted to continue. He wanted to finish it, because I know the Senator from Oregon realizes how important these programs are. And he was reflecting the will of this body, the 84 votes that we had, to make sure that we reached an agreement and moved ahead.

I daresay, I do not know how many hours and how many days the Senator from Oregon put in in the last 2 or 3 weeks trying to get this thing put together, working, as I said, to the midnight hour and beyond last night, to make sure we did not have these draconian cuts. All of that work we have done, all the work that we did in a bipartisan fashion in the Senate, all of the work that Senator HATFIELD has done has now been thrown overboard. All of us lost in this bill which continues the draconian cuts of the previous 11 continuing resolutions.

We were close. I am deeply disappointed. I heard last night—we had a break in our conference last night, and

I heard some rumblings from people that there was going to be a short-term CR. So I expressed my opinion in the conference last night. I said: Here we are; we are working trying to reach these agreements, coming very close, but if the rug is going to be pulled out from underneath us by a short-term CR, then why are we here?

I feel that if we are going to continue like this, then what use is it of the Appropriations Committee to try to hammer out these agreements. These are tough negotiations. And yet we reached all the numbers. We had no problems with our numbers. We had agreed on all of the numbers. We had agreed on the offsets. We had a few items, as I said, some disagreements on riders which more appropriately belong with the authorizing committee, not the Appropriations Committee, and as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee knows, if the authorizing committees would do their work and get the authorizing down, we would not have the riders on our bill holding us up.

So I thank Chairman HATFIELD for his doggedness and his determination, and I am just sorry that the rug got pulled out from underneath us. Those are not his words; those are mine. But that is exactly how I feel. I hoped before that that would be the last CR. I hope this is the last CR. If it is not, we are really going to be in tough shape, and I think a lot of our school districts around the country now are just going to throw up their hands in despair; they thought they were going to have the cuts. Then they thought they were going to be restored. I know from talking to people in Iowa that they thought they could now go ahead and plan for their schools next year because of that overwhelming vote we had in the Senate. Well, now they do not know what to do.

Mr. President, this is no way to run the Government. This is no way to govern. It is totally and absolutely irresponsible. And all I can say is, I sure hope this is the last short-term CR. I hope the good work we have done on appropriations we can hold onto, that when we come back from the Easter break, rather than starting all over again, we can pick up where we were and hopefully have this resolution done expeditiously so that we can get our funding out for education, worker training, dislocated workers, Head Start, and all the other programs so vital to the future of our country.

Mr. President, I thank you, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I would like to express my thanks to the Senator from Iowa for his analysis of the situation we find ourselves in as the Appropriations Committee. I would also like to again reiterate that we have 13 appropriations subcommittees. In other words, we have 13 subcommittees with chairs for each of those subcommittees, ranking members for each

one of those subcommittees. I think our committee is unique in that sense, because we do not bring a bill to the floor unless it has been a bill developed on a bipartisan basis within each of those subcommittees.

Mr. HARKIN, our colleague from Iowa, was formerly chairman of the Labor-HHS Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, which now is chaired by Senator SPECTER, of Pennsylvania. So he brought into that partnership that kind of background and understanding, as we have on most every one of our subcommittees. The chair is now being occupied by the Senator from Washington State, who chairs the Interior Subcommittee. His ranking member is former chairman, Senator BYRD.

So, in effect, we have been jointly producing these bills; it is bipartisan, and giving the Senate a very strong position. Then, when we went to conference, we had 40 Democrats and 39 Republicans voting for the Senate product, including both the leaders, the Republican leader and the Democratic leader.

Sure, we knew we were going to be in tough negotiations, but, nevertheless, we had a great number of accomplishments. We had, as the Senator knows, 12 of our 13 subcommittees involved, most of them with language, but with 5 unresolved appropriation bills. We were able to reduce the five to two. In other words, we closed the chapters on three of them. We closed the chapter on a couple of the others that were in the language area. So that, in effect, when we come back on April 15 and we take up the unfinished business of the Labor-HHS, for which the Senator from Iowa is the ranking member, we will have the figures, the dollars, pretty well resolved, as the Senator has said. We are now talking about language, riders.

I wish we did not have them. I wish we would have those issues taken up by the authorizers where they belong. But there is a trend line upward, by the fact that the authorizing actions have become very, very slow. As an example, the Endangered Species Act; 4 years ago it expired. We, in the Appropriations Committee, have been keeping it funded and keeping it going.

I could say that when there was an effort made by a few of my colleagues to convince me, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that we should not fund expired authorization programs, I did not have any idea what the scope of that might be, so I went to CBO. I asked CBO to give us a quick analysis of the expired authorizations that we were continuing to fund. Mr. President, \$95 billion is what they came up with for their estimate on expired authorizations; a goodly percentage of them in the Justice Department, and particularly those relating to fighting crime—expired authorizations.

So we, in effect, have almost taken on double our responsibility, of not only funding but, assuming that in that funding we authorize for that

year, we extend the authorization that has expired. It is not a task that we have desired or we have asked for.

I like to always remind our colleagues, no other committee but the Appropriations Committee has to pass legislation. Every other committee can consider authorization, but there is no basic command to perform. Only the Appropriations Committee must keep the Government running. We have to pass a bill—in fact, 13 of them. So, lots of times, knowing that, we get piggybacked. Others who are finding an inability to either extend authorization or renew authorization or deal with authorizing items come and piggyback on the appropriations bill. We are taking on those duties, but I am saying to the Senator, there are a lot of reasons why this situation becomes increasingly difficult.

I thank the colleagues on the committee. I have never seen a more dedicated group working together on a bipartisan basis to do their duty as I have with the subcommittees of our Appropriations Committee and the staff. I just cannot pay too high a tribute to the staffs on both sides that assist the members. It is a collegial experience.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business in order to introduce a bill.

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

The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. HATFIELD. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. HATFIELD pertaining to the introduction of S. 1662 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. LAUTENBERG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield the floor?

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Thank you, Mr. President.

#### SENATOR HATFIELD'S PATIENCE, DILIGENCE, AND SKILL

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I would just take 1 minute from my other remarks to say, though this may have been the last major appropriations conference the distinguished Senator from Oregon manages, with his fairly delicate but forceful touch, as I watched him as a member of the committee deal with a number of issues, a number of temperaments, always with his excellent eye on the mission, I marvel at Senator HATFIELD's patience and diligence and skill.

This is no time for eulogies or good-byes, but he will be missed. That aisle does not separate our friendship in any way at all. As a matter of fact, few issues separate our friendship. But my respect for his ability, for his service to

country will be a permanent thing. I hope that it is also recognized in this body of ours that too few times do we have an opportunity to work with someone who has the kind of compassion and concern that is essential if one is to render the best service possible to this country of ours.

I thank the Senator for his sacrifices, for his willingness to bend to the task, and his skill for getting the job done for so many years.

#### TRIBUTE TO KATHLEEN STANFIELD WEINSTEIN

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of a constituent of mine whose name was Kathleen Stanfield Weinstein.

Unfortunately, she has been in the papers a lot in this last week. Her life was at once ordinary and extraordinary. She was a resident of a town called Tinton Falls in New Jersey. She was a wife to her husband, Paul, and the mother to their 6-year-old son, Daniel. Mrs. Weinstein taught special education classes at Thorne Middle School in Middletown Township in New Jersey.

She was a teacher, the kind of a teacher that we all wish our children had at some point in their education. She had begun a program in which children were given special recognition for committing "random acts of kindness," toward their fellow students and the community—random acts of kindness. Everyone knows that plays on other words. The other words will become clearer in focus as I discuss Mrs. Weinstein's end of life.

Today, Mr. President, the billboard in front of Thorne Middle School reads "Mrs. Weinstein, Thank You for Your Random Acts of Kindness. We Will Miss You."

She did not retire, Mr. President. Some days ago while on her way to take a test for a graduate school course, Kathleen Weinstein did what so many of us do ordinarily. She stopped at a local delicatessen in a shopping mall for a sandwich. When she returned to her car, a young man jumped in the car with her, threatened her, saying he had a gun, and abducted her with the car. Some time later, a day or so, her body was found in a wooded area where she had been smothered with her own coat.

Unfortunately, in these times, Mr. President, this kind of event does not seem extraordinary. Indeed, Kathleen Weinstein was an extraordinary woman. At some time during her ordeal she had the presence of mind to reach into her coat pocket and turn on a small tape recorder. She recorded the conversation that she had with her soon-to-be killer, capturing her final conversation.

Kathleen Weinstein pleaded for her life, but not until she had engaged her young—turned out to be 17-year-old—attacker, just turned 17, in what has been described as "a meaningful conversation about a great many things."