The House met at 11 a.m.
The Reverend Emmett J. Gavin, Prior, Whitefriars Hall, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:
Gracious and loving God, Author of all creation and Source of all wisdom, we once again come to You this day to seek the grace and guidance we need to be a faithful people. Help us to use wisely the many gifts and blessings You have given us as a Nation. Loving God, may we always be grateful for Your goodness and generosity to us and always use the blessings You have showered upon us to help bring peace, unity, and prosperity to all Your people throughout the world.

It is with deep gratitude that we recognize Your saving hand in the restoration of peace and security in this region surrounding our Nation’s Capitol. We continue to mourn the loss of the men and women who lost their lives in the senseless rampage of killing that held our people hostage in these recent days. We offer our prayers and our support to their loved ones who have been left to bear the heavy burden of their loss.

We also recognize with profound sorrow the loss of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, and his wife and daughter and staff. Our hearts go out to those who mourn their untimely passing.

It serves to remind us, Lord, that we live in a world where terror and danger in many forms threaten the peace and the security of Your children everywhere. Let us always have the courage and wisdom to lead the way in eradicating this scourge upon the human family. Bring men and women of good will together in all corners of our world so that we might in our own ways and in our own traditions worship and serve You, our one true God.

We make these prayers, Lord, confident that You will hear and answer them today and always. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance. The Speaker led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:
I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2002

The SPEAKER. Without objection, when the House adjourns today, it shall stand adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday, October 31, 2002; and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it shall stand adjourned until 11 a.m. on Monday, November 4, 2002.

There was no objection.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on October 25, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 5651. To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to make improvements in the regulation of medical devices, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Without objection, the House stands adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday, October 31, 2002, in respect of the memory of the late Honorable PAUL D. WELLSTONE of Minnesota.

There was no objection. Accordingly (at 11 o’clock and 3 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, October 31, 2002, at 11 a.m. in memory of the late Honorable PAUL D. WELLSTONE of Minnesota.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

9753. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Codification of Poultry Substitution and Modification of Commodity Inventory Controls for Recipient Agencies (RIN: 0584-AD08) received October 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

NOTICE

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Michael F. DiMario, Public Printer

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CRANE (for himself and Mr. ROHRABACHER): H.R. 5703. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish grant programs to provide for education and outreach for the provision of reproductive health care; to require that follow-up care once newborn screening has been conducted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS
Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform. Problems with the Presidential Gifts System (Rept. 107-768). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform.
Congress that this resolution modifies House Rules eliminating the requirement of standing committee review for certain bills; to the Committee on Rules.

378. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 memorializing the United States Congress that this act modifies interim committee responsibilities relating to legislative audits, clarifies the germaneness rule, modifies rules relating to reservation of bill numbers, and modifies rules governing legislative expenses for the Olympics recess; to the Committee on Rules.

379. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 15 memorializing the United States Congress that the Legislative Management Committee assign to the appropriate interim committee the duty to study and make recommendations for legislative action it considers necessary to the 55th Legislature prior to the 2003 Annual General Session; to the Committee on Rules.

380. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to Senate Resolution No. 1 memorializing the United States Congress that this resolution modifies the Senate Rules changing standing committee names to bring them into greater coordination with the interim structure; to the Committee on Rules.

382. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to House Resolution No. 2 memorializing the United States Congress that this act modifies the powers of the House Rules Committee, provides standards and requirements for the motion to lift a bill from committee, and makes technical corrections; to the Committee on Rules.

383. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 memorializing the United States Congress that this joint resolution of the Legislature revises joint rules by more precisely defining which committees qualify to have their recommendations printed on bills as committee notes; to the Committee on Rules.

384. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 memorializing the United States Congress that this resolution modifies joint rules by amending the name of an appropriations subcommittee; to the Committee on Rules.

385. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to House Resolution No. 3 memorializing the United States Congress that this resolution modifies Senate Rules by modifying requirements governing standing committee review of bills; to the Committee on Rules.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 198: Mr. Hostetler.
H.R. 303: Mr. Portman.
H.R. 408: Mr. Rangel and Ms. Woolsey.
H.R. 536: Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island.
H.R. 975: Ms. McCollum.
H.R. 1397: Mr. Crowley.
H.R. 2908: Ms. Millender-McDonald.
H.R. 3337: Mr. McIntyre.
H.R. 4446: Mr. Shows.
H.R. 4720: Mr. Combest, Mr. Cunningham, and Mrs. Bono.
H.R. 4728: Mr. Quinn.
H.R. 4803: Mr. Stupak.
H.R. 5089: Mr. Larsen of Washington.
H.R. 5250: Mr. Schaffer.
H.R. 5339: Mr. Crowley.
H.R. 5383: Mr. Strickland.
H.R. 5458: Mr. English, Mr. Upton, Mr. Peterson of Minnesota, Mr. Holden, Mr. Olver, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Frank, Mr. Carson of Oklahoma, and Mr. Larsen of Washington.
H.R. 5491: Mr. Visclosky.
H.R. 5613: Mr. Frost and Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island.
H.R. 5662: Mr. Inslee.
H. Con. Res. 164: Mr. Lantos.
H. Con. Res. 495: Ms. Lofgren, Mr. McNulty, Mr. Frost, Mr. Ryun of Kansas, Mr. Costello, Mr. Kind, Mr. Honda, Ms. Norton, and Mrs. McCarthy of New York.
The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable Christopher J. Dodd, a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today’s prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Father M. John Farrelly, a Benedictine monk from St. Anselm’s Abbey in Washington, DC. Father Farrelly.

PRAYER
Let us pray.
As we gather together at the beginning of this day may we, by Your grace, Lord, so live that we will stand before You confidant in Your mercy, as we have shown mercy to those in need. Almighty and merciful God, we commend to You Senator Paul Wellstone who was taken away, along with his wife and his daughter, so unexpectedly and suddenly from us, and who has left many colleagues and others stunned and deeply saddened by their loss of a highly valued coworker and friend.

May his legacy of voting according to his conscience and his concern for the ordinary citizen and the underprivileged endure in this Chamber. May the manner of his death remind all of us that the control we have of our lives is fragile and uncertain, and that our lives can be called from us at any moment.

May Paul Wellstone dwell in Your house, Lord, forever and ever, and may You comfort his remaining family and the many friends, supporters, and the entire Senate family who are bereaved. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The Honorable Christopher J. Dodd led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:
I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. Byrd).
The legislative clerk read the following letter:
U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
To the Senate:
Under the provisions of Rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Christopher J. Dodd, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, to perform the duties of the Chair.

Robert C. Byrd,
President pro tempore.

Mr. Dodd thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

DEATH OF PAUL WELLSTONE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
Mr. Dayton. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, the Republican leader, all the Members of the Senate, and myself, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 354, submitted earlier today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 354) relative to the death of Paul Wellstone, a Senator from the State of Minnesota:

S. RES. 354
Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone taught at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, for more than 20 years in the service of the youth of our Nation;
Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone served Minnesota in the United States Senate with devotion and distinction for more than a decade;
Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone worked tirelessly on behalf of America’s Veterans and the less fortunate, particularly children and families living in poverty and those with mental illness;
Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone never wavered from the principles that guided his life and career;
Whereas his efforts on behalf of the people of Minnesota and all Americans earned him the esteem and high regard of his colleagues; and
Whereas his tragic and untimely death has deprived his State and Nation of an outstanding lawmaker; Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate expresses profound sorrow and deep regret on the deaths

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This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

S10791
of the Honorable Paul Wellstone, late a Senator from the State of Minnesota, his wife Sheila, their daughter Marcia, aides Mary McEvoy, Tom Lapic, and Will McLaughlin, and pilot and mechanics.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the families and the families of all the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, and the families of all the deceased.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate observe a moment of silence in tribute to Senator WELLSTONE and his family.

(Moment of silence.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, it is with a profoundly heavy heart that I rise today to present this resolution honoring my colleague, PAUL WELLSTONE. This is not the occasion in this brief session for eulogies. There will be other opportunities on the Senate floor for all of us to share our memories and our perspectives.

For myself, I cannot bear to do Paul any fewer minutes or even a few hours. He was such an extraordinary, such a remarkable man, and he brought so much life and enthusiasm and passion and commitment to the public life he lived, and he touched so many thousands of Minnesotans and others across this country who mourn his loss as we do here today.

He died fearlessly, as he lived his life. In the resolution that was just read, the words “never waivered from the principles” will be words that I will always associate with PAUL WELLSTONE. He never ever blinked in the face of adversity. Courageous, difficult, perhaps at times unpopular positions were articles of faith for Paul because he believed in them.

It was not about polls. It was not about pundits. It was about the conviction he had about what was right for people, for his fellow citizens.

He was unpretentious, unassuming, just himself. He was no different as a Senator than as a man, than as a political activist all in one, he was extraordinary and he will never be replaced. In the hearts and minds of Minnesotans, he will never be forgotten.

Yet, Mr. President, he loved this institution enormously the traditions, the men and women who served here. They came to respect him for the courage of his convictions. I could see in the course of the 2 years I have shared with him in the Senate that he was respected by people who did not agree with him because they knew he was speaking from his heart, that he was speaking from his soul, that he was speaking what he truly believed.

One could ask for no more, no less from any of us than the strength of our convictions and our willingness to speak out about them regardless of political cost.

Paul and his wife, Sheila, at his side for 29 years, died last Friday together, as they would have wanted it to be, not with their daughter Marcia who also was on that flight and three of their devoted aides and two pilots. It is an unspeakable tragedy and horror for all of us, on behalf of Paul, to take a deep breath and carry on in behalf of our convictions and our causes—as he would want us to do.

I thank the Senate for this resolution on behalf of Paul. And for his two surviving sons, David and Mark, and their families I know it will be of solace to them in their hours of terrible grief.

Mr. President, I yield to my colleague, the Senator from California.

Mr. President, I have flown in from California to be here on the Senate floor today to make just a few remarks about our dear friend and colleague, Senator PAUL WELLSTONE. I want to start by reading two paragraphs written by his loyal and hardworking staff. After his plane went down, and they learned the worst, they wrote the following:

Paul Wellstone was one of a kind. He was a man of principle and conviction, in a world that has too little of either. He was dedicated to helping the little guy, in a business dominated by the big guys. We who had the privilege of working with him hope that he will be remembered as he lived every day: as a champion for people.

His family was the center of his life and it breaks our hearts that his wife of 39 years and his daughter Marcia were with him. Our hearts and minds are with Mark and David and the grandchildren he and Sheila cherished so much.

That was posted on the Wellstone Web site by Senator WELLSTONE’s staff. Mr. President, Senator DAYTON, for me, the loss of PAUL WELLSTONE cuts very deep. Kind, compassionate, self-deprecating, a passionate voice for those without a voice, enthusiastic, a deprecating, a passionate voice for the people of Minnesota, who were always in his thoughts and on his mind. And I know he is now in your thoughts and on your minds.

In my own State of California—so many thousands of miles away from Minnesota—there are memorial services being set up for Paul. You see, his compassionate voice reached thousands of miles, and many people in my State are sending memorial notes and flowers because they know how much I will miss working with PAUL WELLSTONE, and so will all Senators on both sides of the aisle.

As Mark said, Paul was never afraid to speak out when it might be unpopular, nor was he afraid to be on the losing side of a Senate vote. He had courage. And when you told him that, when you said: “Paul, you have courage,” he said: “Paul, I plead you off.” He would grab something like: “What else could I do? It’s just not right!” He would say that—determined, brave.

You see, PAUL WELLSTONE could not vote against his conscience or for something he did not believe in, for the best interest of the people he represented. He couldn’t; he wouldn’t—no matter what the consequences.

He cared about the underdog always. He cared about the victim always. He cared about peace always. And Paul, blessed are the peacemakers. PAUL, blessed are the peacemakers.

Paul was a humble man. When his longtime staffer, Mike Epstein, died—and many of us knew Mike—PAUL took to the Senate floor, and this is what he said, in part:

Mike, I know you will not like me saying this, but I’m going to say it anyway because I believe from the bottom of my heart that everything I’ve been able to do as a Senator that has been good for Minnesota and the country is because, Mike, you have been right by my side, 1 inch away from me. And he said: Mike was my tutor. He was my teacher. He was teaching me.

That was PAUL WELLSTONE. He never bragged about himself. He loved his...
family so much. He loved his staff. He took time for all the Senate employees—the young people who work with us, the officers who protect us, the food service people, the elevator operators—all the Senate family, no matter what their rank.

Mr. President, he wanted to give everyone—every one he touched—his sense of optimism, his energy, his strength.

When PAUL learned he had multiple sclerosis, I worried and I said to him: Are you OK? He said: I probably had it for a long time. I’m just not going to think about it. And off he went in his usual rush. There was so much to do. Off he went to his desk in the Senate, his desk now incredibly shrouded in black.

PAUL loved that aisle desk. It gave him a bird’s eye view of the Senate that he loved. And when he spoke from his desk, he could come out from behind it. He could leave his notes behind, voice determined—and talk from his heart. He would say something like: I don’t represent big business or big anything. He would say: I represent the people of Minnesota. And that he did every minute of his all-too-short life.

As our session wound down, PAUL wanted to finish our business and go home. He told us all: I want to be with my people. I need to touch them. I need to look them in the eye. I can’t wait to get home.

PAUL was a powerful man. His power did not come from his physical stature. He was strong but he was slight of build. His power did not come from generations of family wealth. He was not a man of moneyed wealth. His parents were immigrants: Leon and Minnie Wellstone. His power did not come from personal connections. His connections were with regular people.

Let me tell you from where his power came. It came from a fierce devotion to justice and truth and honesty and righteousness. He gave comfort and he gave hope to those he touched. And he gave them some of his power—the power to see the possibilities of their own lives. PAUL died on his way to give comfort and hope to those facing death. He was flying to a funeral service.

Today we say to PAUL: We will give comfort and hope to those you have left behind by doing all that we can to continue your legacy and your dream. Together, we can build an America of fairness, of justice, of prosperity, a world of tolerance and a world of peace. And, PAUL, may you and yours rest in peace forever.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from California for their words. I know and respect both the Senator from Minnesota, Senator DAYTON, and the Senator from California, Senator BOXER. I know them well enough to know this was a very painful moment for both of them—just as it is for the distinguished Presiding Officer and as it is for the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. President, you and I have been there, we have been there, Senator. With the Senator from Minnesota, who is now—not at his choice—the senior Senator from Minnesota, and the Senator from California, I think we can all say that there is no sadder sight than coming on the floor and seeing a black drape on a Senator’s desk. The distinguished Presiding Officer and I have unfortunately seen that many times in our careers, for Senators on both sides of the aisle. In every instance when we have entered the chamber and seen the black drape we know that there has been a death in the family.

We are privileged in this body, 100 men and women—now 99 men and women—to represent the greatest nation on Earth, a nation of a quarter of a billion people. But because there are only 100 of us, no matter our political differences, when one is lost we all feel it. When I heard the news in Vermont, I was at a restaurant in Burlington with my son, Kevin. It was a small restaurant. It was just going but with no sound. My back was to it. I saw the look of shock on Kevin’s face. He spun me around and I saw the news. We both left that restaurant in tears.

The news spread quickly and as I walked back, I used some of the many of them I never met before—just came up and hugged me, because they, too, lost somebody.

PAUL WELLSTONE had come to Vermont and was greeted with great warmth. I vividly remember the evening he came to speak. Everybody came up to him. They didn’t want him to leave. PAUL WELLSTONE, like one of his predecessors, my dear friend, Hubert Humphrey, was a happy warrior. If people wanted to talk with him he did not mind and would stay, the same way Hubert would have.

There is an affinity, I believe, between our State of Vermont and Minnesota. That is why there was a bond Vermonters felt with PAUL WELLSTONE. PAUL could sense it. And, we worked on many important issues as a team. During the recent farm bill debate he met many important issues as a team. During the recent farm bill debate he met with Vermont farmers and together we crafted a dairy provision that was beneficial to both. I remember when he and Jim Jeffords and Bernie Sanders and I joined together to have a milk toast. We were joking around. PAUL was not a tall man. I playfully stood blocking him from the cameras. And he said: ‘Hey, remember, I’m a wrestler,’ at which point I quickly moved aside. Of course PAUL was far more than a wrestler—but it is easy to make the correlation to the way he wrestled with issues here on the floor. He wrestled them down. I thought to myself: What a man, to have on your side. What a man to be a friend.

PAUL WELLSTONE served with powerful people but he was not intimidated by that. And, he never took on the airs of one who was powerful. He would introduce himself to people: Hi, I’m PAUL WELLSTONE. And someone else would have to say: That’s a U.S. Senator.

I never went on an elevator with PAUL, without him calling the elevator operator by name. He would talk with the pages and give them tutorials. He knew everybody in the Senate and they knew and loved him.

It is impossible to talk about our colleague PAUL WELLSTONE without mentioning Sheila Wellstone. They were inseparable. Whenever the Senate would have a late night session Sheila would be in the galleries, waiting for PAUL to leave.

Of all my memories of PAUL WELLSTONE, the one I may remember the most is the last time I saw the two of them. It was a late night session. You know these gorgeous galleys we go out with line and line and line. Filled with everything else, and here is this couple walking hand in hand down one of the halls about midnight—PAUL and Sheila WELLSTONE. I came around the corner and I said: ‘Hey, you teenagers,’ and they hugged and held each other. I saw them go down, down the steps into the night, hand in hand.

Let us hope that they have gone hand and hand into the light and that they are now together.

Marcella and I also extend our thoughts and prayers to Marcia, PAUL and Sheila’s daughter, and her family. And, as the Senate noted in the resolution that was just passed a few moments ago we all grieve for the Wellstone staff who were on board the plane: Tom Lapic, Mary McEvoy and Will McLaughlin. Our thoughts and prayer are with their families in these trying times. Our condolences also go out to the families of the pilots on the plane. Richard Conry and Michael Guess.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BOXER). The Senator from Connecticut. Mr. DODD. Madam President, first let me express my thanks to our colleague from Minnesota, Senator DAYTON, and express our sympathies to him and through him to the people of Minnesota and to the Wellstone family, the extended family, for all that they are suffering in this particular time, and to express my gratitude as well to our colleague from California, Senator BOXER, and my colleague from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, for their very moving and very heartfelt remarks. I think they captured to a large extent the sentiments of all of us.

This is a difficult time. I suppose the American people see we are in session and wonder why only a few of us are here. As we head to the congressional elections, not many are here in Washington. But suffice it to say, were 96 or 97 other Senators here today, you would here much the same sentiments that have been expressed already by the now-gone Senator from Minnesota, the Senator from California, and the Senator from Vermont.
So I join my colleagues, and all Americans, in mourning the very tragic and sudden loss of our dear friend and colleague, Senator PAUL WELLSTONE, who will be forever remembered as a friend and patriot and true public servant, who fought tirelessly on behalf of those who suffered more than in just an intellectual effort. This was something he deeply felt and had grown up with and appreciated immensely.

When he came to this body and we got to know him as someone who would fight tirelessly on behalf of those who did not have lawyers, lobbyists, and others to express their concerns, to bring their issues to the debate of the Senate, we found in this individual just a remarkable voice and a remarkable fight. Like many of my colleagues, I might be home or completed the evening and turned on the television and the Senate would still be in session, and then I would watch PAUL WELLSTONE standing at that desk in the rear of this Chamber, speaking to an empty place except for the millions of Americans tuned in to C-SPAN who would hear someone talking about subjects that were affecting their lives.

A lot of times we spend days there talking about issues that might seem terribly arcane to the average citizen in this country, matters that don’t seem terribly relevant to their daily lives, and yet PAUL WELLSTONE never let a day go by that he didn’t give voice to the concerns of average Americans or those who are, as Hubert Humphrey used to say, “the unrepresented.” He cared about so much, but I suspect as we reconvene here on November 12 and again with a new Congress coming in in January we will hear the words of PAUL WELLSTONE repeated quite frequently. We will hear the passion that he brought to the issues raised perhaps more frequently than they otherwise might be. That’s because we will remember an individual we had the privilege and honor of serving with who reminded this institution of what its role ought to be, not just to those who are well heeled, those who can afford to access the access channel, but to have their issues raised—that their concerns and their worries, their hopes, their dreams for this country and their own families will be once again a part of the mainstream of debate in the Senate.

PAUL WELLSTONE fought some awfully tough battles. He fought a tough battle to get here, a man who was told he could not possibly get elected to the Senate, who was being outspent by overwhelming odds.

I rode with him in that bus—I am sure my colleague from Minnesota, maybe my colleagues from California and Vermont remember—that rattly old bus, in the bitter cold, cold months of Minnesota. I remember going with him to some big fair or festival that he was holding on behalf of poor farmers and family farmers in Minnesota. Just a few weeks ago, Madam President, I campaigned with him in Minnesota, with some of the medical device companies around Minneapolis and St. Paul. This was supposed to be about a 20-minute meeting we were going to have at one of these firms to talk about the medical devices that PAUL WELLSTONE played a critical role in seeing to it that they were going to become a reality for people who would use them. We were supposed to leave in 15 or 20 minutes but the room was packed; the people wanted to talk about other things. And PAUL WELLSTONE stayed for about 1½ hours just engaging with the people in this room. They went far beyond the medical device issues. The people in that room wanted to talk about health care; they wanted to talk about education; they wanted to talk about the environment; they wanted to talk about prescription drugs and the elderly; they wanted to talk about issues affecting...
For that, PAUL WELLSTONE, you ought to know that your service continues and your words and your actions will have a legacy borne out by those who come after you in the service of your State and the thousands of young people you motivated.

Madam President, if you could only see, as many have, the hundreds of young people throughout Minnesota who PAUL WELLSTONE energized and brought to the public life of this country, people who otherwise would not have known him.

PAUL WELLSTONE said: You ought to be involved; there is a reason to be involved. His ability to attract people to come to a cause and to fight for the good cause will live on. I suspect one day this Chamber will have people who will serve in it who cut their teeth in politics working on a Wellstone campaign.

PAUL, the campaign goes on. Your battles will go on, and we are going to miss you. I yield the floor.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
Washington, D.C., Oct. 25 — Paul Wellstone often seemed out of step. He called himself a liberal when many used that word as a slur. He opposed the Gulf war in his first year in the Senate, and this month opposed using force against Iraq.

Senator Wellstone, 58, who died in a plane crash today while campaigning for re-election, fought for bills favored by unions and advocates of family farmers and the poor, and against those favored by banks, agribusiness and large corporations. This year he was the principal opponent of legislation supported by large majorities of Democrats and Republicans that would make it more difficult for people to declare bankruptcy. He argued that the measure would enrich creditors at the expense of people in "brutal economic circumstances." He once said that "national health insurance that even many of his fellow liberals abandoned as futile.

Mr. Wellstone was a rumpled, unaffably modest man who, unlike many of his colleagues, lived a life that was honest, truthful, and virtuous." For 58 years, PAUL WELLSTONE lived a life that was honest, truthful, and virtuous. For 12 years, he personally lent those characteristics to the heart of the United States government. America, and this institution have suffered a terrible loss at the death of PAUL WELLSTONE but there is a silver lining in all of this; that as a result of his service this country is a better place, there are people who are living better lives, salus-world with all of its difficulties has been a better world because PAUL WELLSTONE was a part of it.

I am confident as I stand before you today, Madam President, that in the weeks, months, and years ahead, this memory and legacy will live on in the debates, the discussions, and actions we take in this body.
ran for state auditor. He lost. But he had made contacts in the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, and he stayed active in politics. In 1988, he was the state co-chairman of Jackson’s campaign for the president primary, and in the general election, he was co-chairman of the campaign. Mr. Wellstone, S. Dukakis, the Democratic presidential nominee.

Few thought he had a chance when he announced that he would run for the Senate against Mr. Boschwitz, Russell D. Feingold, now a like-minded liberal Democratic senator from Wisconsin, today had this recollection of dropping by to meet Mr. Wellstone in 1989:

“I opened the door, and there he was with his socks off, 15 books open that he was reading, and there was this guy somebody about Cuba. He gave me coffee, and we laughed uproariously at the idea that either of us would ever be elected. But he pulled it off in 1990 and gave me the heart to do it in Wisconsin.”

Mr. Feingold was elected in 1992, also with a tiny treasury.

Mr. Boschwitz spent $7 million on his campaign, seven times Mr. Wellstone’s budget. To counter Boschwitz’s attacks, Mr. Wellstone ran witty, even endearing television commercials produced without charge by a group led by a former student. In one ad, Mr. Wellstone, ragged and ragged toothbrush in hand, said he used to be a lawn mower. “I could mow lawns all day and never tire. Too bad I can’t tire that way.”

Mr. Wellstone’s budget was a tiny treasury. Probably no one in the Senate cared over the last dozen years gave more speeches at night after nearly all the other senators had gone home.

His strength was not in getting legislation enacted. One successful measure he sponsored was the PROTECT Act, which would help the Child Advocates in the Minnesota Democratic Memorial as a backdrop for a news conference to oppose the war against Iraq. Veterans’ groups denounced him, and he later apologized.

But he soon warmed to the ways of the Senate. He especially adopted the unusual custom of giving long speeches to an empty chamber. Probably no one in the Senate over the last dozen years gave more speeches than he, at one point, for instance, one of three senators in 1999 to support compromise missile defense legislation. He was the only one that year to vote against an education bill involving standardized tests, and the only Democrat who made the effort to meet and remember the names of elevator operators, waiters, police officers and other workers in the Capitol.

Mr. Wellstone was one of the few senators who made the effort to meet and remember the ability to defend a charge of child pornography if they could actually prove that only adults, and no children, were used in making the material in question. Other than that, it was identical to the Hatch-Leahy proposed committee substitute in every way. It did not change the definition of child pornography from the PROTECT Act and it also did not change the tools provided to prosecutors. All these provisions remained unchanged. Indeed, the substitute I offered even adopted parts of the House bill which would help the CMEC to work with local and state law enforcement on these cases.

As I stated many days ago on the Senate floor, every Democratic Senator cleared that measure. I then urged Republicans to work on their side of the aisle to clear this measure—so similar to the joint Hatch-Leahy substitute—so that we could swiftly enact a law that would pass constitutional muster.

Instead of working to clear that bipartisan, constitutional measure, however, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have opted to use this issue to play politics. They have redrafted the bill, changed crucial definitions, and are now offering a totally new version. Worse yet, the new version is not like-
as does the original Hatch-Leahy bill and the Hatch-Leahy substitute circulated to the Judiciary Committee.

First, the new Hatch proposal outlawed precisely the thing that Justice Kennedy and at least 5 other members of the Court said could not be banned—wholly computer generated child pornography where no real children are involved in the making of the material. The Hatch proposal, in section 5, adds a totally new definition of “child pornography” that covers non-obscene computer generated images not at all related to any real person, if they are “virtually indistinguishable” from an actual minor. That is the same approach as the House bill, that we heard so roundly criticized both at our Committee hearing and by other experts. At best, it addresses the concerns of only Justice O’Connor—but she was not the deciding vote in the Free Speech case.

Second, this new definition is particularly Draconian because the bill does not allow any affirmative defense for defendants who can show that no children at all were used in the making of the non-obscene image. Thus, even a defendant who can produce an actual 25-year-old to prove that the material is not child pornography can be sent to jail under this new provision. So too can the person who can prove in court that the image did not involve real people at all, but only totally computer created images. Again, that is precisely the problem that Justice Kennedy and even Justice Thomas expressed concern about in the Free Speech case in considering the affirmative defense in the CPPA.

Third, the new Hatch proposal significantly changes the definition of the new crime of “pandering” from the original version of S. 2520 that Senator Hatch and I introduced. First, it removes the link to the long-standing obscenity doctrine of applying the First Amendment. We need a law with teeth, not one with false teeth. In the end, this provision will be struck down just as was the 1996 CPPA and we will have wasted 6 more years without providing prosecutors the tools they need to fight child pornography in jeopardy any convictions obtained under a law that in the end is struck down as unconstitutional. I had hoped that we could work together to get a law that will clearly pass constitutional muster. I had hoped that this is for politics. I ask that a letter from Frederick Schauer, Frank Stanton Professor of the First Amendment, be printed in the Record.

The material follows:

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


Re S. 2520.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY, U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY: Following up on my written statement and oral testimony before the Committee on Wednesday, October 2, 2002, the staff of the committee has asked me to comment on the constitutional implications of changing the current version of S. 2520 to change the word “material” in Section 2 of the bill (page 2, lines 17 and 19) to “purported material.”

In my opinion, the change would push well over the constitutional edge a provision that is now right up against that edge, but probably barely on the constitutional side it.

As I explained in my statement and orally, the Supreme Court has from the Ginsburg decision in 1966 to the Hamling decision in 1973 to the Free Speech Coalition decision in 2002 consistently refused to accept that “pandering” may be an independent offense, as opposed to being evidence of the offense of obscenity (and, by implication, child pornography). The basis for the pandering prohibition S. 2520 is thus in some tension with more than thirty-five years of Supreme Court doctrine. What may save the provision, however, is the fact that pandering may also be seen as commercial advertisement, and the commercial advertisement of an unlawful product or service is not protected by the Supreme Court’s commercial speech doctrine, as the Court made clear in both Virginia Pharmacy and also in Pittsburg Press v. Human Rights Commission, 413 U.S. 376 (1973). It is important to recognize, however, that this feature of commercial speech doctrine does not apply to non-commercial speech. Several Supreme Court cases and advocacy of illegal acts is fully protected unless under the narrow circumstances, not applicable here, of immediate incitement.

The implication of this is that moving away from communication that could be described as an actual commercial advertisement decreases the availability of this approach to defending Section 2 of S. 2520. Although it may appear as if advertising “material” that does not exist at all (purported material) makes little difference, there is a substantial risk that the change moves the entire section away from the straight commercial speech category into more general description, conversation, and perhaps even advocacy. Because the existing arguments for the constitutionality of this provision are already difficult ones after Free Speech Coalition, anything that makes this provision less like commercial speech, and thus less open to constitutional jeopardy. By including “purported” in the relevant section, the pandering locks less commercial, and thus less like commercial speech, and thus less open to the constitutional defense I outline in my written statement and oral testimony.

I hope that this is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

FREDERICK SCHAUER,
Frank Stanton Professor of the First Amendment.

VETERANS LONG-TERM CARE AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2002

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I am sincerely disappointed about the placing of an anonymous hold on S. 2043, the “Veterans Long-Term Care and Medical Programs Enhancement Act of 2002.”

There is no apparent reason why this important piece of legislation should be held up at this time. It was developed in a bipartisan manner and encompasses many vital pieces of legislation from both sides of the aisle. It is my sincere hope that the Senator responsible for this hold will realize that this is certainly not the time to be playing politics with legislation that affects our Nation’s veterans.

I would like to share with my colleagues some of the key provisions of S. 2043 that seek to improve the accessibility and quality of the VA health care system.

The centerpiece of this bill is an effort to make VA’s prescription drug co-payment policy a bit more equitable for low-income veterans. Mr. President, currently, veterans with incomes of less than $24,000 a year are exempt from copayments for most VA health care services. However, when it comes to prescription drugs, the income threshold for exemption is about $9,000 a year. If the bill becomes law, the copayment level for prescription copayments to make them the same as other VA health care copayments.
Veterans earning just over $9,000—
which is well below the poverty thresh-
old—are required to make prescription
copayments. These copayments place
an enormous financial burden on our
poorest veterans. To compound this
problem, earlier this year, the Depart-
ment of Veterans Affairs increased the
copayment for prescription drugs from
$2 to $7 per 30-day prescription.

Most of the veterans who will benefit
from this provision are older, are on
fixed incomes, and are on many dif-
ferent medications, each requiring a
separate copayment. Most of them
have no health insurance except for
Medicare and so they must depend
upon the VA for their medications.
With the lack of a Medicare drug ben-
efit, these veterans are now faced with
a 350 percent increase in what they
must pay for life-sustaining medica-
tions.

Imagine the situation of a veteran
with an income of about $10,000 a year
who takes ten medications a month
and it is not at all unusual for an elder-
ly person to take that many medica-
tions. With the increase in the pre-
scription copayment rate, that veteran
now has to allocate over 6 percent of
this income just to pay for pre-
scription drugs. And although the $7
per prescription charge may seem like
an insignificant amount to some, I can
assure my colleagues that to the vet-
eran and his family living on a very
limited income, it is quite significant.

Of particular note, S. 2043 also con-
tains mental health care provisions—a
key element of caring for those who
have served on the battlefield—that
would ensure currently successful pro-
grams across the country continue to
get necessity funding. Congress pre-
viously enacted a provision to des-
ignate $15 million in VA funding spe-
cifically to help medical facilities im-
prove care for veterans with substance
abuse disorders and PTSD. The funding
for these mental health grant pro-
grams, mandated by the Veterans Mil-
liennium Benefits and Health Care Act
of 1999, will soon revert to a general
fund.

Despite the slow start, this funding
has already increased the PTSD and
substance abuse disorder treatment
programs available to veterans. More
than 100 staff have been hired in 18 of
VA’s 21 service networks to treat sub-
stance abuse program. Nine new pro-
grams—in Baltimore, Maryland; At-
lanta, Georgia; San Francisco, Cali-
ifornia; and Dayton, Ohio among oth-
ers—have initiated or intensified
opioid substitution programs for vet-

ers who have not responded well to
drug-free treatment regimens. Other
new programs, such as those in Tampa,
FL; Cincinnati, OH; Columbia, MO; and
Loma Linda, CA put special emphasis
on treating veterans with more com-
plex conditions that include PTSD and
substance abuse. As an additional serv-
ing has enabled VA to develop better
outpatient substance abuse and PTSD
treatment programs, outpatients dual-
diagnosis programs, more PTSD com-

munity clinical teams, and more resi-
dential substance abuse disorder reha-
bilitation programs. The legislation
being blocked in the Senate would en-
sure that this funding remained “pro-
ected” for three more years, and
would assure VA that the amount of
funding identified specifically for
the care of substance abuse disorders
and PTSD from $15 million to $25 mil-
ion.

Additionally, the bill contains au-
thorization for four construction
projects. Two of these projects are
much-needed seismic corrections to
the VA Medical Centers in the state of
California. I think all of my colleagues
would agree that no veteran should
ever be endangered by an earthquake
while in the care of VA. To ensure the
safety of veterans served in California,
I thank Senator Boxer for her leadership on this issue.

The remaining two construction
projects in S. 2043 are for nursing
homes. One of these homes is in Beck-
ley, WV, of which the design plans have
already been made. I am proud to be
involved in bringing VA a long-term
solution. I am hopeful that we will see
such a home for quite some time now.
The other nursing home project is in
Lebanon, PA.

S. 2043 would also fix a longstanding
problem faced by VA’s retirees. Last
year, I passed the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care
Programs Enhancement Act of 2001. Enacted as Public Law 107–135, this legislation gave VA several tools
to respond to the looming nurse crisis.

In addition, it altered how part-time
service performed by certain title 38
employees to be considered when granting retirement credit.

Previously, the law required that
title 38 employees’ part-time services
be counted as 100 percent for pur-
pose of calculating retirement annui-
ties, resulting in lower annuities for
these employees. Section 132 of the VA Health Programs Enhancement Act was in-
tended to exempt all previously retired registered nurses, physician assistants,
and expanded-function dental auxili-
aries from this requirement. However,
the Office of Personnel Management
has interpreted this provision to only
apply to those health care profes-
sionals who retire after its enactment
date.

The legislation being blocked in the
Senate would require OPM to comply with
the original intent of the VA Health Programs Enhancement Act, and
therefore to recalculate the annui-
ties for those retired health care pro-
fessionals. This clarification would not
extend retirement benefits retro-
actively to the date of retirement, but
would ensure that annuities are cal-
culated fairly from now on for eligible
employees. The legislation was passed
by the Senate on April 7, 1996, and

Mr. President, the legislation would
also provide transfer rights for hourly
rate Veterans Canteen Service, VCS,
employees to title 5 VA positions
through internal competitive proce-
dures. VCS hourly employees are fed-
eral employees hired under the author-
ity of 38 U.S.C. 7802. While this author-
ity provides many of the benefits
that title 5 federal employees enjoy,
(i.e., workers compensation, health
benefits, retirement, and veterans pref-
erence) there are benefits to which
they are not entitled. For example,
VCS hourly employees do not have the
same transfer rights to other VA posi-
tions that VCS managers have.

As a result, VCS hourly employees
applying for VA food service positions,
VA housekeeping positions, and other
VA positions—positions for which they
are well qualified—are not treated as
internal competitive service can-
didates. Their years of service are irre-
levant, as they cannot easily transfer
to another job at VA without first going through civil service com-
petitions. This legislation would change
that and allow them to compete equal-
lly with other VA candidates. I wish to
thank the American Federation of Gov-
ernment Employees for bringing this
issue to my attention and for the as-
sistance and leadership that they pro-
vided.

S. 2043 will help thousands of
veterans across America, in a variety of
ways. We cannot turn our backs on
those who have served so much for
this country. I strongly urge my col-
leagues to support this legislation.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of
the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Sec-
retary of the Senate, on October 23,
2002, during the recess of the Senate,
received a message from the House of
Representatives announcing that the
Speaker has signed the following en-
rrolled bills:

S. 1210. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suit-
ability and feasibility of establishing the Ni-
agara Falls National Heritage Area in the
State of New York, and for other purposes.

S. 1277. An act to authorize the Secretary
of the Interior to conduct a study of the suit-
ability and feasibility of establishing the
S. 1270. An act to designate the United
States courthouse to be constructed at 8th
Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon,
and the “Wayne Lyman Morse United States
Courthouse.”

S. 1533. An act to amend the Public Health
Service Act to reauthorize and strengthen the
health centers program and the National
Health Service Corps, and to establish the
Healthy Communities Access Program, which
will help coordinate services for the un-
insured and underinsured, and for other
purposes.

S. 1646. An act to identify certain routes in
the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado,
and New Mexico as part of the Ports-to-
Plains Corridor, a high priority corridor on
the National Highway System.

S. 2890. An act to reaffirm the references to
one Nation under God in the Pledge of Alle-
iance.
The Secretary of the Senate reported that on October 23, 2002, she had presented to the President the following enrolled bills:

S. 1227. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Niagara Falls National Heritage Area in the State of New York, and for other purposes.

S. 1270. An act to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the “Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse.”

S. 1553. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and strengthen the health centers program and the National Health Service Corps, and to establish the Healthy Communities Access Program, which will help coordinate services for the uninsured and underinsured, and for other purposes.

S. 1564. An act to identify certain routes in the State of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico as part of the Ports-to-Plains Corridor, a high priority corridor on the National Highway System.

Congressional Record — Senate S10799

October 28, 2002

H.R. 2215. An act to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2486. An act to authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, through the United States Weather Research Program, to conduct research and development, training, and outreach activities relating to climate forecasting improvement, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3233. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance emergency preparedness of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4015. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4967. An act to establish new non-immigrant classes for border commuter students.

H.R. 5542. An act to consolidate all black lung benefit responsibility under a single office, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5626. An act to amend section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate notification and return requirements for State and local party committees and candidates and to avoid duplicate reporting by certain State and local political committees of information required to be reported, made publicly available under State law, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5647. An act to authorize the duration of the base contract of the Navy-Marine Corps Intranet contract to be more than five years but not more than seven years.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the enrolled bills were signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD) on October 23, 2002.

Enrolled Bills Signed

Under the authority of the Order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Secretary of the Senate, on October 25, 2002, enroled the following bills:

H.R. 669. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 127 Social Street in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, as the “Alphonse F. Auclair Post Office Building.”

H.R. 670. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as the “Nat King Cole Post Office.”

H.R. 4585. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as the “Nat King Cole Post Office.”

S. 1227. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Niagara Falls National Heritage Area in the State of New York, and for other purposes.

S. 1270. An act to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the “Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse.”

S. 1553. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and strengthen the health centers program and the National Health Service Corps, and to establish the Healthy Communities Access Program, which will help coordinate services for the uninsured and underinsured, and for other purposes.

S. 1564. An act to identify certain routes in the State of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico as part of the Ports-to-Plains Corridor, a high priority corridor on the National Highway System.
Kerry, Mr. Kohl, Ms. Landrieu, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Leven, Mr. Lieberman, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Lugar, Mr. McCain, Mr. McConnell, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Miller, Mr. Murrkowski, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Nelson of Florida, Mr. Nelson of Nebraska, Mr. Reed, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Mr. Smith of Oregon, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Specter, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Torricelli, Mr. Voinovich, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Wyden:

S. Res. 354. A resolution relative to the death of Paul Wellstone, a Senator from the State of Minnesota; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1828

At the request of Mr. Leahy, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. Boxer) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1828, a bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 and chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to include Federal prosecutors within the definition of a law enforcement officer, and for other purposes.

S. 2581

At the request of Mr. Miller, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Allen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2581, a bill to conduct a study on the effectiveness of ballistic imaging technology and evaluate its effectiveness as a law enforcement tool.

S. 3058

At the request of Mr. Bingaman, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. Carnahan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3058, a bill to amend the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 to provide benefits for contractor employees of the Department of Energy who were exposed to toxic substances at Department of Energy facilities, to provide coverage under subtitle B of that Act for certain additional individuals, to establish an ombudsman and otherwise reform the assistance provided to claimants under that Act, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 354—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF PAUL WELLSTONE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. Dayton (for himself, Mr. Daschle, Mr. Lott, Mr. Reed, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Allard, Mr. Allen, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Biden, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Bond, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Brownback, Mr. Bunning, Mr. Burns, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Campbell, Ms. Cantwell, Mrs. Carnahan, Mr. Carper, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Cleland, Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Cochran, Ms. Collins, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Corzine, Mr. Craig, Mr. Crapo, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Domenci, Mr. Dorgan, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Ensign, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Feingold, Ms. Feinstein, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Frist, Mr. Graham, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Hagel, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Kyl, Ms. Landrieu, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Leven, Mr. Lieberman, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Lugar, Mr. McCain, Mr. McConnell, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Miller, Mr. Murrkowski, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Nelson of Florida, Mr. Nelson of Nebraska, Mr. Reed, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Mr. Smith of Oregon, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Specter, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Torricelli, Mr. Voinovich, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Wyden) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 354

Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone taught at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, for more than 20 years in the service of the youth of our Nation;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone served Minnesota in the United States Senate with devotion and distinction for more than a decade;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone worked tirelessly on behalf of America’s Veterans and the less fortunate, particularly children and families living in poverty and those with mental illness;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Wellstone never wavered from the principles that guided his life and career;

Whereas his efforts on behalf of the people of Minnesota and all Americans earned him the esteem and high regard of his colleagues; and

Whereas his tragic and untimely death has deprived his State and Nation of an outstanding lawmaker: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses profound sorrow and deep regret on the deaths of the Honorable Paul Wellstone, late a Senator from the State of Minnesota, his wife Sheila, their daughter Marcia, aides Mary McEvoy, Tom Lapic, and Will McLaughlin, and pilots Richard Conry and Michael Guess.

Resolved, That the Senate expresses respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, and the families of all the deceased.

Resolved, That the Senate conveys its respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, and the families of all the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, and as a further mark of respect to PAUL WELLSTONE, the Senate stands adjourned in his memory until the hour of 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, October 31, 2002.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 11:11 a.m., adjourned until Thursday, October 31, 2002, at 10:30 a.m.
NO CORRELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION SPENDING AND RESULTS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. SCHAEFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to take a look at the facts about education spending and results. The teachers’ unions and other alliances promoting bureaucracy are constantly pressuring Congress to expand federal education spending by billions of dollars. But, what do the numbers show us about the effectiveness of simply spending more money on education?

A recent scholarly article by Cal Thomas pokes holes in the mantra that more education funding will help improve students’ education. I have submitted the article for the RECORD. In the article, Mr. Thomas cites statistics from the Department of Education to back his claims. While the federal government has increased education spending 132 percent between 1996 and the current fiscal year, test scores have remained stagnant. The Department of Education reports 32 percent of public school fourth-graders are proficient in reading, while only 26 percent are proficient in mathematics. These figures are a dismal commentary on the state of education in the United States.

In his article, Thomas cites a study by the bi-partisan American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) surfacing revealing the lack or correlation between education spending and better academic results. “Particularly troubling is the finding that of the 10 states that increased per-pupil expenditures the most over the past two decades, none ranked in the top 10 in academic achievement. Additionally, of the top 10 that experienced the greatest decreases in pupil-to-teacher ratios over the past two decades, none ranked in the top 10 in academic achievement.”

As the House works out appropriation levels for federal education funding over the next several years, I urge that it take a look at the statistics. More money does not mean better student results.

Instead, I commend the House to follow Cal Thomas’ advice regarding how to improve academic performance. Thomas states: “Allowing parents to have the power to choose where they believe their children best be educated is the way to get higher test scores and better learning.”

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced an education tax deduction bill that is currently reported to the House floor. It would empower parents with the ability to select the best education options for their children. Rather than spending more money on bureaucratic federal programs, I recommend my colleagues pass the Back to School Tax Relief Act, H.R. 5193, and begin sending money back to the parents to spend as they deem appropriate. Only when we empower parents will we begin to see a reversal in the negative test score trends.

More spending doesn’t always translate into improved educational performance. (By Cal Thomas)

Democrats lament that the presumpitious war with Iraq has kept them from focusing the public’s attention on domestic issues. OK, let’s talk about one of their favorite domestic issues: Education. Democratic candidates (and sometimes a few Republicans) promise that if elected, or re-elected, they will fight to spend more money for education. They imply a relationship between increased spending and better academic performance. The public has mostly accepted this line of thinking.

The federal government has spent $321 billion on education since 1965. The worthless Department of Education, which was established in 1979 as President Jimmy Carter’s payoff to the teachers unions, has an annual budget of $55 billion. Yet on the DOE’s own Web page, there are some embarrassing facts. Promoting its “No Child Left Behind” agenda (www.nochildleftbehind.gov/next/stats/index.html), DOE notes that education spending has increased 132 percent between 1996 and the current fiscal year. As the watchdog group Citizens Against Government Waste notes, that compares to a 96 percent budget hike for the Department of Health and Human Services and a 48 percent boost for defense over the same period.

What are our children and their parents getting for this extra money? Not much. The DOE reports just 32 percent of public school fourth-graders are proficient in math. Of those who can’t read well, 58 percent are mimicking their illiterate hillbilly parents. The federal government has increased assistance from Congress. Specifically, the Administration and the Office of Education has spent $321 billion on education since 1965. The worthless Department of Education, which was established in 1979 as President Jimmy Carter’s payoff to the teachers unions, has an annual budget of $55 billion.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses are reeling from the downturn in the economy and are struggling to acquire the capital needed to establish or expand their businesses. These same small businesses are the backbone of our economy, and provide much of the innovation and inventions of new concepts and products that large corporations are unable to develop. The Small Business Administration plays an important role in supporting and assisting small businesses in our country by offering a variety of loan programs, as well as counseling and training for all types of firms.

Allowing parents to have the power to choose where they believe their children can best be educated is the way to get higher test scores and better learning. If competition improves the products we buy, it can improve the quality of education our children receive—or, in this case, are not receiving. How much more money will it take before the public awakens to the unnecessary and ineffective education spending?

This would be one good question for the campaign trail in any debate about domestic issues.

TRIBUTE TO CATHERINE HARRIS
HON. ROBERT A. BRADY
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the lifelong service of Catherine Harris. A dedicated civil service employee, Mrs. Harris has worked for the Philadelphia Department of Public Health for the past 40 years.

Mrs. Harris began her exemplary service as a Clerk-Typist in the Pharmacy Department. She eventually went on to become the only full-time Mortality Coder for the entire health department. As a supervisor, she helped other staff learn the methods and principles used to rank importance of the cause of death for statistical purposes.

Mrs. Harris retired from the City of Philadelphia Department of Public Health on October 4, 2002. In recognition of her years of service to the Philadelphia community, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues rise to congratulate her on retirement.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION LOAN PROGRAMS SUBSIDY RATE MISCALCULATION
HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, small businesses are reeling from the downturn in the economy and are struggling to acquire the capital needed to establish or expand their businesses. These same small businesses are the backbone of our economy, and provide much of the innovation and inventions of new concepts and products that large corporations are unable to develop. The Small Business Administration plays an important role in supporting and assisting small businesses in our country by offering a variety of loan programs, as well as counseling and training for all types of firms.

The Small Business Administration and its affiliates, including Certified Development Company, not to mention small businesses in general, have been struggling in recent years with user fees on loan programs and decreased assistance from Congress. Specifically, the Administration and the Office of

This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary of Regis University, a highly acclaimed Jesuit institution in Denver, Colorado.

Founded in 1877 as Las Vegas College in Las Vegas, New Mexico, Regis University has undergone three name changes, two moves and significant growth since its inception one hundred and twenty-five years ago. The university now enrolls more than 35,000 students in three constituent schools: Regis College, for traditional liberal arts; School for Professional Studies, with programs designed for working adults; and School for Health Care Professionals, which houses Regis’ doctoral program in physical therapy. An additional 15,000 students attend the university’s five branch campuses in Colorado and one in Las Vegas, Nevada.

As of 1877, 28 Jesuit institutions of higher education in the country, Regis University has developed a reputation for academic excellence and a commitment to the Jesuit mission of developing leaders committed to the service of others. For seven consecutive years, U.S. News and World Report has ranked Regis University to be among its top tier of colleges and universities in the Western United States. The University has also been recognized for its leadership in the field of student character development. The University was one of 100 colleges and universities honored in the Templeton Guide: Colleges that Encourage Character Development.

As a U.S. Representative from Colorado, I know my Colorado colleagues join me in expressing appreciation to Regis University for its significant contributions to the state, country and world at large. It has hosted numerous world leaders to its Colorado campus, including ten Nobel Prize winners, Mother Theresa and the historic meeting between Pope John Paul II and the President in 1993. The school has also produced an American Rhodes Scholar, two Fulbright professors and two athletes to USA Today’s College All-Academic Team.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, please join me in honoring Regis University as it celebrates 125 years of dedicated service to the academic enrichment and development of thousands of college graduates. The university and all of its faculty and staff are to be congratulated on this momentous occasion.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 2002

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize October as Domestic Violence Prevention Month and add my strong support to the struggle against domestic abuse.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month is an opportunity for us to remember those who have been victims of abuse, to support those who are survivors, to educate ourselves about the barriers and hardships domestic violence victims face, and to find effective and lasting solutions to this horrific crime.

I would like to share a story with you about a domestic violence survivor named Anna. Anna is married to an abusive man, who regularly harasses, threatens, and hits her. One evening, he flew into a rage and brutally beat her, because she was considering leaving him.

Anna came into work the next day and confided to her supervisor that her injuries were the result of domestic violence. Her boss referred her to the Human Resources office where the staff had training in working with employees who are victims of domestic violence. Human Resources helped Anna contact a local domestic violence service provider.

The employer gave Anna the rest of the day off to meet with a counselor and figure out other precautionary steps. When made aware that she would need several days off to get a restraining order and move into a shelter, Anna called her boss who gave her additional time off.

Before returning to work, Anna was able to develop a safety plan with her boss and counselor that included one afternoon off per week to attend group counseling sessions at the local service provider.

Anna’s ability to get help and support from her employer had a significant positive impact on her life. Anna found a safe place to live and remained economically independent. Anna’s boss also gained significantly by retaining a productive and contributing employee.

Further saving the company time and money in not having to recruit and retrain a new employee.

Mr. Speaker. I use this story to underscore the benefits of having a supportive system in place to help domestic violence victims break the vicious cycle of violence. Sadly, however, this story is fiction rather than fact. Anna’s story is a far cry from what most domestic violence victims currently encounter when they seek help from their employers. Federal law does not specifically allow women to take leave from work to effectively deal with abuse. Nor do most states allow women who leave work as a result of domestic violence to collect unemployment compensation.

Instead, victims of abuse live with the added fear of losing their job and falling into poverty if they take time off to go to a shelter or seek a protective order. In addition employers also lose out. It is estimated that it costs employers $100 million a year as a result of higher turnover, lower productivity, absenteeism and health and safety expenses.

To address the inadequacy of our current laws, I have introduced the Victim’s Economic and Security Act also known as VESSA. This bill ensures that victims of domestic violence are allowed to take time off from work to make necessary court appearances, seek legal assistance, contact law enforcement officials or make alternative housing arrangements, without the fear of being fired or demoted. Further, to make sure victims can retain financial independence VESSA requires states to provide unemployment benefits to workers who are forced to leave work as a result of domestic violence. In addition, VESSA creates a workplace safety program tax credit for 40 percent of the costs incurred or paid by an employer who implements a domestic violence workplace safety and education program.

Mr. Speaker, Anna’s story, although fiction, clearly illustrates how a comprehensive support system can help to break the cycle of violence as well as benefit business and society as a whole. I am extremely pleased to announce that VESSA has already garnered the support of 115 of my colleagues in the House of Representatives. I’m hopeful that with the increased support of my colleagues in Congress VESSA will soon become law, and help turn victims of domestic abuse into survivors.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and celebrate the accomplishments of Mrs. Maria Louise Brooks Jones, a resident of Philadelphia for more than fifty years. "Mom Jones" as she is affectionately called, has been a blessing to many in the great city of brotherly love. She is a wife, mother of nine children, grandmother of twenty-six, great-grandmother of seventeen, and an adopted "mother" to a host of children and grandchildren that have claimed her throughout many years. Mom Jones gained some of these "children" because encouraging others is her way of life. The people in her community know that they can get assistance from her in the form of prayer, clothing, or shelter.

Mrs. Jones joined the church at an early age, and from Richmond, VA via Baltimore, MD joined Second Pilgrim Baptist Church in Philadelphia under the pastorate of the late Rev. L. Thomas. At Second Pilgrim Baptist Church, she has actively served as a member of the Combined Mass Choir and held various offices on the Jones Gospel Chorus, Senior Choir, Hospitality Ministry, Nurses Ministry, Women's Ministry, Youth Supervisor, and the Delaware Valley Hospitality Circle.

Mom Jones is an activist and leader in the education of children both in and around her community and church. She worked in the public and private schools of Philadelphia for over fifty years, and remains active in the private sector to this day. As far as she is concerned, she'll help educate children as long as children need to be educated.
Initially celebrated by our forefathers, this holiday became a tradition of thanks for a bountiful harvest, which provided colonists with enough food to last through the winter. The observation was also a time to pray and give thanks for peace with their Native American neighbors. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln officially set aside the last Thursday of November as a national celebration of Thanksgiving. Since then, each president has issued a Thanksgiving Day proclamation, designating the fourth Thursday of each November as the official holiday.

As we take the time out of our busy lives to stop and give thanks for the food on our table, our loved ones, the homes we live in and our magnificent nation, let us also remember our forefathers and the sacrifices they made to build our great country and the freedoms by which we may celebrate and express our thanks.

As we enjoy the holiday season, let us reflect on the values that have shaped our history and continue to guide us in the future. May this Thanksgiving be a time of joy, thanksgiving, and peace for all.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Changing Lives character education program, an exceptional curriculum being used throughout the country with proven results to improve individual lives and schools.

The development of character among our young people today is critical to the stability and success of our nation and society. John Adams, the second President of the United States, recognized the immense importance of character and morality to our nation. “Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people,” he said in an address to the military. “It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other.”

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there is a real vacuum of values in our culture today. Too many of our youth are growing up without the guidance and modeling of basic, time-honored character traits, which at one time were reinforced by one’s family, church, school and community.

Two well-respected teachers and coaches have joined together to respond to this need for character development among elementary and secondary students. Dennis Parker and D.W. Rutledge, in conjunction with Zig Ziglar, have created a character curriculum called “Changing Lives.” The curriculum involves several innovative components, including “Word of the Week” character concepts, a mission statement for the school, banners and posters in the halls about character education, books and readings, journal writing, and focused activities facilitating student, parent, teachers and community involvement in the character education process.

While there are many character education programs on the market, the Changing Lives curriculum is the only one which has received extensive study and evaluation. Two psychologists at the University of Dayton recently conducted a scientifically based study of the Changing Lives program. They found that schools with the Changing Lives curriculum demonstrated positive behavior changes and results among the student body in comparison with schools that did not incorporate the curriculum into the classroom.

Teachers reported less frequent negative student behaviors and fewer disciplinary actions. Students reported fewer unruly behaviors and were more likely to attend school activities and rate the schools more positively.
Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to discuss the merits and benefits of the Changing Lives character education program. I would urge all school districts to consider using this program as they apply for the Character Education grants distributed by the Department of Education. It is a proven program with results that attest to its effectiveness in changing student behaviors and transforming school environments.

RECOGNIZING JOHN MICHAEL ROSE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true friend of Colorado's Arkansas Valley. John Rose is a good neighbor, and he typifies the Western values I hold dear.

John Michael Rose and his wife, Jolly, moved to the Lower Arkansas Valley in February of 1995. They settled near the town of Fowler, Colorado. John said, “We came down here to escape the metropolitan lifestyle, and to enjoy the peace and quiet associated with living a rural lifestyle.” The Rose’s have raised corn and alfalfa on their eighty-acre farm for two years. John switched the operation from farming to ranching in 1997 and went into a cow-calf operation. They enjoyed living on the land and learning about farming and ranching.

In October of 1998 John received a call from the local Soil Conservation District with an offer to fill a vacant chair on the Board of Directors. John said, “That was just the beginning of my reentry into public service.” In December of 1999 the City of Aurora announced its intentions to purchase the remaining shares of the Rocky Ford Ditch. John encouraged the Soil Conservation Board to become proactive and get involved with the process of objecting to the sale and monitoring what would happen to the land when Aurora took the water and dried up the land. The board held a water forum and John served as the moderator. John says this thrust him into the spotlight and thus began his involvement in water issues in the Lower Arkansas Valley. The Otero County Commissioners created the Water Works Committee and asked John to be the coordinator. This led to the creation of the Arkansas Valley Preservation Land Trust; the revival of the Arkansas Valley Water Preservation Group. John is a frequent speaker throughout the valley to community groups, service clubs, and to other governmental agencies.

John serves on the Board of Directors of Big Brothers-Big Sisters. He is active in the Masonic Lodge and continues to serve on West Otero Timpsah Conservation District. He is a valuable member of his community, and I am proud to have represented such a vigorous conservator in the Congress. John is a man of integrity who does the right thing even when it isn’t the easiest thing to do.

TRIBUTE TO MR. FREDERIC PAUL GRESKY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to express gratitude and congratulations to Mr. Frederic Paul Gresky, Colorado, one of Colorado’s most outstanding citizens. Paul, a Colorado resident for over 30 years, is an individual who has made a positive and lasting difference in the lives of others.

In 1971, he and his wife Carol moved to Colorado and have raised two wonderful children, Ellen and Michael. His call to civic duty began in 1974 when a neighbor of Mr. Gresky’s left a loaded shotgun unattended and the neighbor’s son injured another boy. The injured boy happened to be the son of Paul’s co-worker. We all have pivotal events that affect our lives, and this was definitively Paul Gresky’s. Instead of reacting irrationally, Paul set out to make a difference.

Since 1974, Paul Gresky has served as a volunteer hunter education instructor, teaching the values of safe firearm handling and responsible human-to-wildlife interaction. Mr. Gresky has earned the title of Division of Wildlife Master Instructor in 1983 and instructed an astonishing 11,000 students. In 1985, he was named Colorado Instructor of the Year and in both 1987 and 1989 he was the Colorado Candidate for Winchester’s Instructor of the Year. Paul is a Certified Instructor for the Boy Scouts of America and has been called on by the Poudre Valley School District to teach Home Safety for Firearms.

Paul Gresky’s commitment to wildlife has been equally impressive. When the Kodak Company wanted to develop a watchable wildlife site, they called on Mr. Gresky. His expertise resulted in one of only two watchable sites in Colorado, the only location where observers can walk through 41 acres and view natural wildlife habitats.

The values that Paul Gresky holds should never be ignored. If you have the privilege of attending one of his classes, you will hear him quote Victor Hugo saying, “Common sense is developed without regard to education, not as a result of it.” The young children in his courses go home with a life-changing regard to firearms, our country’s heritage, and the value of wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Gresky’s service and dedication to teaching and serving his country remind us of all that is good in America. Paul is truly a shining example for all Americans.

As a constituent of Colorado’s Fourth Congressional District, Paul Gresky not only makes his community proud, but also his state and country. It is a true honor to have such an extraordinary citizen in Colorado and we owe him a debt of gratitude for his service and dedication to the community. I ask the House to join me in extending wholehearted congratulations to Mr. Frederic Paul Gresky.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ALAN FOUTZ

HON. BOB SCHAFFER OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to express gratitude and congratulations to one of Colorado’s outstanding citizens, Mr. Alan Foutz of Akron, Colorado. Mr. Foutz, a graduate of the Colorado State University’s department of Soil and Crop Sciences, was recently honored for his leadership and contributions to agriculture.

Mr. Foutz received his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in agronomy from Colorado State in 1968 and 1970. Since owning Foutz Farms in Akron, Alan has been an advocate for relationships between Colorado State and rural communities. Always working for the future of agriculture, Mr. Foutz has pushed for more student scholarships and awards for faculty members deserving recognition. His influence in the agricultural industry has spanned many groups, including serving as president of the Colorado Farm Bureau and Colorado Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance. Additionally, Mr. Foutz has served on the board of directors for Western Farm Bureau Insurance, the American Farm Bureau Federation Wheat Advisory Committee and the National Sunflower Board. Mr. Foutz also serves on the Colorado State College of Agricultural Sciences advisory board and has been a university commencement speaker.

While his service with formal organizations has been impressive, Alan’s own peers recognize his valuable contributions. Mr. Jim Quick, the Soil and Crop Sciences Department Head recently commented that Alan has made “many valuable contributions to science and to the crop industry.”

As a constituent of Colorado’s Fourth Congressional District, Alan Foutz not only makes his community proud, but also his state and country. It is a true honor to have such an extraordinary citizen in Colorado and we owe him a debt of gratitude for his service and dedication to the community. I ask the House to join me in extending wholehearted congratulations to Mr. Alan Foutz.

APPRECIATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM GROUPS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the valuable contribution and tireless assistance of more than 30 organizations committed to helping all children achieve academic excellence through educational choice. Over the past year, these groups have demonstrated a remarkable dedication—often under difficult circumstances—to advancing education tax credit legislation.

During my time in Congress, no issue has captured my time and attention more than education reform through school choice. Seven years ago, a handful of my colleagues and I began meeting to work on a serious parental choice legislative effort. The result of our work was several education tax-related
bills, including the Education Freedom Act (H.R. 5192) and the Back to School Tax Relief Act (H.R. 5193), which I introduced earlier this year.

As the 107th Congress draws to a close, I am struck by the historic progress we made toward advancing education tax credits. Dozens of education tax-related bills were introduced during the 107th Congress, and one bill, H.R. 5193, passed the Ways and Means Committee and is currently awaiting floor action in the House. Our President, George W. Bush, offered his endorsement of education tax credits and established a placeholder in his budget for such legislation.

Mr. Speaker, let me be the first to say, none of this progress could have been made without the relentless support of numerous individuals and organizations. Several of them deserve mention here in the House: Agudath Israel, Alexis de Tocqueville Institution, American Association of Christian Schools, American Conservative Union, Americans for Tax Reform, American Legislative Exchange Council, Association of Christian Schools International, Catholic Vote, CATO Institute, Children First America, Concerned Women for America, Center of the American Experiment, Council for American Private Education, Council for Urban Renewal, Education Leaders Council, Empower America, Family Research Council, Heritage Foundation, Institute for Policy Innovation, Latino Coalition, Lexington Institute, Maryland Catholic Conference, Minnesota Catholic Conference, National Association of Private Special Education Centers, National Catholic Education Association, National Center for Home Education, North Carolina Education Reform Foundation, People Advancing Christian Education, REACH Alliance, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, United New Yorkers for Choice in Education, Washington Scholarship Fund.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, please join me in commending these organizations for their fine work and dedication to improving the education of all children in America. The battle for education freedom will not be easy, but it will be won someday soon with the sustained efforts of these committed organizations. For me, it has been a true privilege to work alongside these fine organizations and the people they represent. May God bless them all.
Monday, October 28, 2002

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S10791–S10800

Measures Introduced: One resolution was submitted, as follows: S. Res. 354. Pages S10799–S10800

Measures Passed:

Relative to the Death of Senator Wellstone: Senate agreed to S. Res. 354, relative to the death of Paul Wellstone, a Senator from the State of Minnesota. Pages S10791–96

Messages From the House: Page S10798–99

Enrolled Bills Presented:

Additional Cosponsors: Page S10800

Additional Statements: Page S10796–98

Adjournment: Senate met at 10:30 a.m., and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Paul Wellstone, of Minnesota, in accordance with S. Res. 354, adjourned at 11:11 a.m. until 10:30 a.m., on Thursday, October 31, 2002 in pro forma session.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 2 public bills, H.R. 5702–5703, were introduced. Page H8044

Reports Filed: The following report was filed today.

Problems with the Presidential Gifts System (H. Rept. 107–768). Page H8044

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest Chaplain, Rev. Emmett J. Gavin, Prior, Whitefriars Hall, of Washington, D.C. Page H8043

Meeting Hours—Thursday, Oct. 31 and Monday, Nov. 4: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it stand adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday, Oct. 31 and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, it stand adjourned until 11 a.m. on Monday, Nov. 4. Page H8043

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no quorum calls or recorded voted during the proceedings of the House today.

Adjournment: The House met at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 11:03 a.m. in respect of the memory of the late Honorable Paul D. Wellstone, a Senator from Minnesota.

Committee Meetings

No Committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, of October 24, 2002, p. D1109)

H.R. 2121, to make available funds under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to expand democracy, good governance, and anti-corruption programs in the Russian Federation in order to promote and strengthen democratic government and civil society and independent media in that country. Signed on October 23, 2002. (Public Law 107–246)

H.R. 4085, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2002, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans. Signed on October 23, 2002. (Public Law 107–247)


COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2002

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No Committee meetings are scheduled.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10:30 a.m., Thursday, October 31
Senate Chamber
Program for Thursday: Senate will meet in pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
11 a.m., Thursday, October 31
House Chamber
Program for Thursday: Pro forma session.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE
Brady, Robert A., Pa., E1961, E1962
Rothman, Steven R., N.J., E1961
Roybal-Allard, Lucille, Calif., E1962

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