



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 2003

No. 82

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This morning, we will be led in prayer by our guest Chaplain, Dr. K. Randel Everett, president of the John Leland Center for Theological Studies.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Let us bow together in prayer.

Dear Father, we thank You for surrounding these Senators with such a great cloud of witnesses who have served in the seats of honor before them. We thank You for those who stood with courage during difficult days. We thank You for those whose wisdom guided our Nation through times of darkness. We thank You for the times when the Senate stood in unity in pursuit of justice when the world was threatened by the forces of evil.

Dear Lord, we pray that You will give these Senators freedom from the encumbrances of business, of pettiness, and worry. Loosen them from any of the sins of prejudice or bitterness or anger that might entangle them. Give them the discipline to run with endurance the race You have set before them. Fix their eyes on You, the author and perfecter of sight. And fill them with Your spirit so that they will not grow weary or lose heart.

Endow them with Your gifts of faith, hope, and love: Faith that You are the sovereign God, hope that righteousness will prevail, and love for You, for Your creation, and for each individual as a person of worth and value.

In Thy name we pray. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. I ask the Democratic assistant leader if he will lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable HARRY REID, a Senator from the State of Nevada, 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the assistant Republican leader.

SCHEDULE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, this morning Senator DOLE will give her maiden speech in the Senate.

When the Senate resumes consideration of the Energy bill, Senator BOXER will offer the first of her two amendments. The votes in relation to those amendments, as well as the pending Schumer amendment, will be stacked to occur later in the day. There are a number of scheduling conflicts, and we will be looking for the most appropriate time this afternoon for those votes to occur.

In addition to the ethanol amendments, a LIHEAP amendment is pending. Members may want to speak on that issue as well. Therefore, the vote on first- and second-degree LIHEAP amendments may be stacked to occur later today as well.

It is hoped that Senators who have additional amendments will make themselves available to offer those amendments so that further progress can be made on this important legislation.

I also add that it is possible we could reach an agreement for the filing deadline for all first-degree amendments.

Having said that, votes will occur on amendments throughout the day on the Energy bill, with the goal of mak-

ing substantial progress towards its completion.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

SENATOR DOLE'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am aware that the distinguished Senator from North Carolina is going to make her maiden speech today. I haven't had the opportunity to say to her privately what I will say publicly, and that is my fault. But I simply say that we have this big horserace coming up this Saturday—the Belmont Stakes—and we talked about the pedigree of the horses that are going to be running that race. Rarely in the history of the Senate has there been anyone come with a pedigree of the Senator from North Carolina. She not only has a distinguished husband with whom we all served here in the Senate who was so direct and so full of humor and so full of wisdom, and a person we still miss today, but being a Senator in her own right, she has a pedigree that is basically unsurpassed: A person who served as a Cabinet officer on at least two separate occasions, who served in other capacities in the White House, and who was so good in her capacity as head of the International Red Cross, doing work all over the world that is still being done as a result of her leadership.

The Senate is certainly favored with her presence, and I look forward, as does all of the Senate, to hearing her maiden speech today.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, let me also say that had Senator DOLE not recruited my wife to come into government, I never would have met her. So in addition to all of her substantial accomplishments, she also has made extraordinarily good hiring decisions over the years and brought outstanding

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



Printed on recycled paper.

S7417

people to Washington, and particularly outstanding women.

We are here today to listen to her maiden speech. She enters the Senate with an extraordinary record, as the Senator from Nevada has pointed out, that goes far beyond what most of us did when we came here. She has already made an important contribution to this body.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is served.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10 a.m., with the time under the control of Senator DOLE.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Carolina.

NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, I first thank the majority whip, Senator MCCONNELL, and the Democrat whip, Senator REID, for their very kind comments this morning. Then I thank you, Mr. President, and other members of the leadership, for your unwavering support of this freshman class.

I also recognize Senator FRIST for the traditional courtesies of a maiden speech to be extended to the new Senator and express my appreciation for his commitment to the rich history of this great tradition.

Tradition is held that, by waiting a respectful length of time, senior colleagues would appreciate the humility shown by a new Member of the Senate who would use the occasion to address an issue of concern.

I come in that sense today to share my thoughts on a matter that weighs heavily on my mind. Hunger is the silent enemy lurking within too many American homes. It is a tragedy I have seen firsthand and far too many times throughout my life in public service. This is not a new issue.

In 1969, while I was serving as Deputy Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, I was privileged to assist in planning the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health. In opening the conference, President Nixon said:

Malnutrition is a national concern because we are a nation that cares about its people, how they feel, how they live. We care whether they are well and whether they are happy.

This still rings true today.

On National Hunger Awareness Day, I want to highlight what has become a serious problem for too many families, particularly in North Carolina.

My home State is going through a painful economic transition. Once

thriving textile mills have been shuttered. Family farms are going out of business. Tens of thousands of workers have been laid off from their jobs. Entire areas of textile and furniture manufacturing are slowly phasing out as high-tech manufacturing and service companies become the dominant industry of the State. Many of these traditional manufacturing jobs have been in rural areas where there are fewer jobs and residents who are already struggling to make ends meet.

In 1999, North Carolina had the 12th lowest unemployment rate in the United States. By December 2001, the State had fallen to 46—from 12 to 46. That same year, according to the Rural Center, North Carolina companies announced 63,222 layoffs. Our State lost more manufacturing jobs between 1997 and the year 2000 than any State except New York.

Entire communities have been uprooted by this crisis. In the town of Spruce Pine in Mitchell County, 30 percent—30 percent—of the town's residents lost their jobs in the year 2001. Ninety percent of those layoffs were in textile and furniture manufacturing. These are real numbers and real lives from a State that is hurting.

Our families are struggling to find jobs, to pay their bills, and, as we hear more and more often, to even put food on the table. In fact, the unemployment trend that started in 1999 resulted in 11.1 percent of North Carolina families not always having enough food to meet their basic needs. That is according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. And North Carolina's rate is higher than the national average. This means that among North Carolina's 8.2 million residents, nearly 900,000 are dealing with hunger. Some are hungry, others are on the verge.

My office was blessed recently to meet a young veteran, Michael Williams, and his family. Michael served his country for 8 years in the U.S. Army before leaving to work in private industry and use the computer skills he had gained while serving in the military. He was earning a good living, but after September 11 and the terrorist attacks, he and his wife Gloria felt it was time to move their two children closer to family back home in North Carolina. As he said, "It was time to bring the grandbabies home."

But Michael has found a shortage of jobs since his return. He worked with a temp agency but that job ended. It has been so hard to make ends meet that the family goes to a food bank near their Clayton, NC, home twice a month because with rent, utilities, and other bills, there is little left to buy food.

Their story is not unlike so many others. Hard-working families are worrying each day about how to feed their children. As if this were not enough, our food banks are having a hard time finding food to feed these families. In some instances, financial donations have dropped off or corporations have scaled back on food donations. In other

cases, there are just too many people and not enough food.

At the Food Bank of the Albemarle in northeast North Carolina, executive director Gus Smith says more people are visiting this food bank even as donations are off by 25 percent. Thus Gus says, "We just can't help everybody at this point in time." To try to cope, they recently moved to a 4-day workweek, meaning the entire staff had to take a 20-percent pay cut just to keep the doors open.

America's Second Harvest, a network of 216 food banks across the country, reports it saw the number of people seeking emergency hunger relief rise by 9 percent in the year 2001 to 23.3 million people. In any given week, it is estimated that 7 million people are served at emergency feeding sites around the country.

These numbers are troubling indeed. No family—in North Carolina or anywhere in America—should have to worry about where they will find food to eat. No parent should have to tell their child there is no money left for groceries. This is simply unacceptable.

I spent most of the congressional Easter recess going to different sites in North Carolina: homeless and hunger shelters, food distribution sites, soup kitchens, farms, even an office where I went through the process of applying for Government assistance through the WIC Program, the Women, Infants, and Children Program.

I was also able to meet, on several occasions, with a group known as the Society of Saint Andrew. This organization, like some others across the country, is doing impressive work in the area of gleaning. That is when excess crops, that would otherwise be thrown out, are taken from farms, packing houses, and warehouses, and distributed to the needy.

Gleaning immediately brings to my mind the Book of Ruth in the Old Testament. She gleaned in the fields so that her family could eat. You see, Mr. President, in Biblical times farmers were encouraged to leave crops in their fields for the poor and the travelers. Even as far back as in Leviticus, Chapter 19, in the Old Testament, we read the words:

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and the stranger.

So gleaning was long a custom in Biblical days, a command by God to help those in need. It is a practice we should utilize much more extensively today. It is astounding that the most recent figures available indicate that approximately 96 billion pounds of good, nutritious food, including that at the farm and retail levels, is left over or thrown away in this country.

It is estimated that only 6 percent of crops are actually gleaned in North Carolina. A tomato farmer in North Carolina sends 20,000 pounds of tomatoes to landfills each day during harvest season.