

The two Senators succeeded in winning Senate passage of their amendment to the Kennedy-Kassebaum health insurance health protection bill with 70 votes in favor. Unfortunately, their amendment was defeated in the conference committee.

The two Senators continued working together to enact their historic legislation. Tragically, the Senate effort has lagged since Senator Wellstone's death, despite the present majority leader's pledge in his remarks on the Senate floor of October 24, 2003 "to ensure that mental health is appropriately addressed in this Congress." That legislation has not been voted on in the Senate, either in the last session of Congress or in this one.

It would be the best possible commemoration of Senator Wellstone's life, and the giving of his life in the service of his country, for the Senate to pass that legislation and insist that it becomes law.

There is so much more that Paul Wellstone achieved, such as protecting women and children from domestic abuse, on which he and his wife Sheila worked closely together, and which he wanted to achieve before his life was tragically ended.

His uniqueness recalls the words of Ernest Hemingway:

Few men are willing to brave the disapproval of their fellows, the censure of their colleagues, the wrath of their society. Moral courage is a rarer quality than bravery in battle or great intelligence. Yet it is the one essential, vital quality of those who would seek to change a world which yields most painfully to change.

Paul Wellstone dedicated his life to change the world for the betterment of people. That is why he and Sheila meant so much to so many people in Minnesota and across the country.

All of us—their family, friends, and admirers—still feel their loss. They and Marcia, Mary, Tom, and Will all had so much life left to live. We will cherish them forever.

I close with a brief passage from Paul Wellstone's political autobiography, "The Conscience of a Liberal."

When I am in coffeeshops with people, no one asks, Are you left, right or center? No one cares. What people want is that your politics be about them.

Tip O'Neill once declared, "All politics is local." But I would go further. All politics is personal. These are people who more than anything else yearn for a politics they can believe in. They want politicians whom they can trust and who are at least most of the time on their side.

With Paul Wellstone, people had the very best on their side all of the time. He will always be missed. May his life—all of their lives—be an example and inspiration to us all.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 12:30 having arrived, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:32 p.m., recessed until the hour of 2:16 p.m., and

reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. ENSIGN).

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 2213

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided on the motion to waive the Congressional Budget Act with respect to Kennedy amendment No. 2213.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this amendment is a very modest amendment. It effectively adds \$200 for students who receive Pell grants. These are students who come from families with low incomes. Pell grants have been a backbone of our education policy and are essential to providing these students an opportunity.

We initially passed in the budget a \$5.4 billion increase in funding for higher education. All of that was eliminated. We have an opportunity this afternoon to make a small difference for those who receive Pell grants.

This amendment is about education. Education is about opportunity. This amendment is about competitiveness because in today's global economy we need well-educated individuals.

This amendment is about national security because education is the key to having a strong national security.

Finally, it is about fairness. Americans understand fairness. They believe in education.

I hope this amendment will succeed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I agree with everything Senator KENNEDY has said about the importance of increasing Pell grants. But the difficulty is, in adding this appropriated fund, in his effort to add additional money, there is no offset. We have a budget of \$145 billion. We have made the allocations as best we can.

Since I took over the chairmanship of the Appropriations subcommittee, in 1995 we have increased the Pell grants on an annual basis from \$2,340 to \$4,050. I would like to increase them more, but there simply is not enough money to do so. If the Senator from Massachusetts has a suggestion as to some other priority which is of lesser importance, I would be glad to listen. This is a carefully crafted bill. Much as I would like to increase the Pell grants, there simply are not the funds to do so.

I am constrained to ask my colleagues to support the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. What is the issue before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to waive the Congressional Budget Act in relation to the Kennedy amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Further inquiry: An aye vote effectively would be related to keeping the pending amendment alive?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive the Budget Act. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 268 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Akaka	Dorgan	Lincoln
Baucus	Durbin	Mikulski
Bayh	Feingold	Murray
Biden	Feinstein	Nelson (FL)
Bingaman	Harkin	Obama
Boxer	Inouye	Pryor
Byrd	Jeffords	Reed
Cantwell	Johnson	Reid
Carper	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Chafee	Kerry	Salazar
Clinton	Kohl	Sarbanes
Coleman	Landrieu	Schumer
Collins	Lautenberg	Snowe
Dayton	Leahy	Stabenow
DeWine	Levin	Talent
Dodd	Lieberman	Wyden

NAYS—51

Alexander	Dole	McCain
Allard	Domenici	McConnell
Allen	Ensign	Murkowski
Bennett	Enzi	Nelson (NE)
Bond	Frist	Roberts
Brownback	Graham	Santorum
Bunning	Grassley	Sessions
Burns	Gregg	Shelby
Burr	Hagel	Smith
Chambliss	Hatch	Specter
Coburn	Hutchison	Stevens
Cochran	Inhofe	Sununu
Conrad	Isakson	Thomas
Cornyn	Kyl	Thune
Craig	Lott	Vitter
Crapo	Lugar	Voinovich
DeMint	Martinez	Warner

NOT VOTING—1

Corzine

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 51. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected. The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

Mr. SPECTER. I move to reconsider the vote and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for their prompt arrival in the Chamber to vote. We had an 18½-minute vote. I don't think we have had too many under 20 minutes, recently, at least, so we are moving right along. I thank my colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

AMENDMENT NO. 2222

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.