

Whereas, exactly 1 year later, that discussion led to the formation of Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. at the first annual National Police Survivors Seminar, which drew 110 law enforcement survivors from throughout the United States;

Whereas Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. has grown to serve over 15,000 surviving families of fallen law enforcement officers by providing healing, love, and the opportunity for a renewed life;

Whereas Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. and its 48 chapters throughout the United States—

(1) provide a program of peer support and counseling to law enforcement survivors for 365 days a year;

(2) helps survivors obtain the death benefits to which they are entitled; and

(3) sponsors scholarships for children and surviving spouses to pursue post-secondary education;

Whereas Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. sponsors a year-round series of seminars, meetings and youth activities, including the National Police Survivors' Seminar during National Police Week, retreats for parents, spouses, siblings, and programs and summer activities for young and adolescent children;

Whereas Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. helps law enforcement agencies cope with the loss of an officer by promoting the adoption of standardized policies and procedures for line-of-duty deaths; and

Whereas Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. inspires the public to recognize the sacrifices made by law enforcement families by encouraging all citizens of the United States to tie a blue ribbon to their car antenna during National Police Week; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 14, 2006, as "National Police Survivors Day"; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Police Survivors' Day with appropriate ceremonies to pay respect to—

(A) the survivors of the fallen heroes of law enforcement; and

(B) the fallen law enforcement officers who, through their courageous deeds, have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their community.

HONORING THE NAACP ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 97TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 335, and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 335) honoring and praising the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its 97th anniversary.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 335, a concurrent resolution honoring and praising the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 97 years of championing the cause of equality in the United States.

At the dawn of the 20th century—almost 56 years after the end of the Civil

War—African Americans were still denied the full rights of citizenship. African Americans were forced to endure the daily humiliation of economic exploitation and social segregation with almost no recourse. Racial tensions boiled over into riots and lynchings. It was at this critical juncture in our nation's history that a group of concerned citizens, answering freedom's call, gathered together to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City.

Since its founding, the NAACP has fought for the social, political, and economic equality of all Americans and has sought to eliminate racial discrimination. And the NAACP has never wavered from its commitment to non-violence in achieving these goals.

In 1918, the NAACP successfully pressured President Wilson to publicly condemn lynching and continued to raise awareness about the horrific crime. In 1930, the NAACP began its long history of protesting judicial nominees who oppose the advancement of civil rights, with the successful defeat of John Parker to the Supreme Court. The NAACP fought for, and ultimately achieved, desegregation of the military and other federal government institutions. The NAACP was victorious in *Buchanan vs. Warley*, where the Supreme Court held that states cannot restrict and segregate residential districts. And of course, in the seminal case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, the NAACP successfully argued that the "separate, but equal" doctrine is unconstitutional, thereby making segregation in public schools illegal.

In the 1960s, the NAACP was a leader in the fight to eradicate Jim Crow laws and abolish segregation. And the NAACP was integral to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 1960, and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Rights Act.

In short, the NAACP has been a catalyst for social change in this country, winning landmark court decisions and advocating for civil rights laws that have walked our nation closer to the promise of equality envisioned in our Constitution.

Notwithstanding its powerful voice and extraordinary accomplishments, we must never forget that the NAACP works through the tireless efforts of its individual members, united around a common vision of justice and equality. During desperate times, legendary NAACP members such as Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, and Medger Evers made historic stands in service of the movement of civil rights.

However, equally as important are the "everyday" contributions of organizers and activists. One example is Mary Burnett Talbert. Originally a teacher in Little Rock, AR, Talbert eventually moved with her husband to Buffalo, NY, where she received an advanced degree. An active member of her community, Talbert was one of the founders of the NAACP and later its di-

rector, vice president, and president. As director the NAACP's Anti-Lynching Campaign, Talbert traveled the Nation giving speeches to black and white audiences. She once wrote that "By her peculiar position the colored woman has gained clear powers of observation and judgment—exactly the sort of powers which are today peculiarly necessary to the building of an ideal country." With every public education campaign, every fight over a judicial nomination, and every lobbying effort to pass progressive legislation, the NAACP takes us one step closer to the "ideal country" that Mary Talbert envisioned.

While the NAACP's mission is to fight for the rights of African Americans, it has always been a multiracial and multicultural organization. Many of its founding members were white, including Oswald Garrison Villiard, Mary White Ovington, and Henry Moscovitz.

As we celebrate the accomplishments of the NAACP, we must also honor the values upon which it was founded, for there is much work left to be done, and the same tireless dedication and clarity of purpose will be required to continue onward.

Despite the last century of achievements, substantial racial disparities persist in educational achievement, access to health care, and economic prosperity. Hurricane Katrina highlighted the tragic and enduring link between race and poverty in our country, as well as emphasized our nation's failure to care for those among us least able to provide for themselves. We must continue vigilantly to guard against the resurgence of discriminatory practices that would deprive African Americans of the most fundamental right of democracy—the right to vote. We must continue to work to guarantee that every citizen is able to vote and that every vote is counted. And this summer, we must reauthorize the Voting Rights Act.

The NAACP has always stood ready to face these and other challenges. Ninety-seven years after a group of concerned citizens assembled in New York around the common goal of creating a more just society, the NAACP's half million members continue to lead Freedom's march.

For the battles it has fought, and for the battles it has yet to fight, our nation is forever in debt to the NAACP.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without further intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 335) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

NOMINATION DISCHARGED

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of George McDade Staples, PN 1361, be discharged from the Foreign Relations Committee and placed on the calendar.

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2005

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, when the Senate completes its business today, I ask unanimous consent that it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 11. I further ask that, following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate proceed to the conference report to accompany H.R. 4297, the Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act, as under the previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, tomorrow we will turn to the tax reconciliation conference report under the agreement reached. There will be a maximum of 8 hours of debate prior to a vote on the conference report. I filed cloture on the pending substitute amendment to S. 1955, the small business health plan bill. That vote will occur following the tax relief act vote and sometime before closing remarks.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader if he would give me the option to make a closing statement, and that the Senate adjourn after that option is given.

Mr. FRIST. I have no objection to that.

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

The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

HEALTH CARE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, what we have just seen happen is not surprising, but it is disappointing. Health Care Week has come to an end in the Senate on Wednesday evening. We have decided we don't have the time, interest, or inclination to take up other issues. It is a take-it-or-leave-it situation. If we do not accept the Enzi bill, S. 1955,

now pending, nothing will be done on health care in the Senate.

It is no wonder to me the American people are cynical about this process. There are so many things we need to do. We are 5 days away from the deadline on Medicare prescription Part D. My best estimate is 50 percent of the people we had hoped would enroll have not done it. They are going to be penalized on May 15 up to 7 percent a year on their premium costs for the rest of their life. We have asked for an extension of time so they can make a choice. We have asked for an extension of time so seniors who have chosen the wrong plan can choose another plan without penalty. Those are not unreasonable. We ask for extensions for people who file income tax without questions asked. To give an extension to an elderly person struggling with 45 different choices for the right prescription drug program is not unreasonable. It would be compassionate. It is the decision of the Senate Republican leadership that we don't have the time or inclination to take up that issue.

I just asked the majority leader: What about stem cell research? Last July, he pledged support for stem cell research. The writing is on the wall: Another year will go by, and this Senate will not go on record on stem cell research.

While millions of Americans and their families are suffering from diseases that could be directly impacted by this research, the Senate doesn't have the time or the inclination to take up this issue. Is it any wonder that people are angry with the Congress as it is presently being conducted? Is it any wonder people are calling for significant change, not only in the direction of this country but in the policies we follow on Capitol Hill? We are going to break our necks to bring up a tax bill before we leave this week to give tax benefits and tax cuts to the wealthiest people in America. We have to get that done, but we don't have time to bring up stem cell research which could give hope and promise for cures and relief to millions of American families?

Where are our priorities? The priorities of this Republican-led Congress are priorities that do not reflect where America is today. The motions we have just heard do not reflect that. To suggest that we don't have time, for example, to even consider the reimportation of drugs so that people struggling with fixed incomes can afford the drugs they need to stay independent, be strong, stay alive—we don't have time for that. No, we have to get on to a tax cut—a tax cut. Let me tell you what the tax cut is.

The tax cut which the Republicans want to force through here before we leave this week—we have to break all records to make sure we get this done—is a tax cut that will mean for people making less than \$75,000 a year about on average \$100 in tax relief. The good old \$100 check is coming back at

you, America, if you make less than \$75,000 a year; that is your tax cut; be prepared, party on. But if you happen to be making \$1 million a year, well, that is another story. This Republican tax cut, which they just have to have, means about \$42,000 less in taxes paid by someone making \$1 million a year.

No time for drugs imported from Canada for people on fixed incomes who can't afford what they need to stay alive, no time for stem cell research for the millions of families counting on us to push forward on medical research to find cures and relief, no time to deal with Medicare prescription Part D when 7 or 8 million Americans, senior citizens, are about to face penalties in 5 days, no time for that, but plenty of time for tax cuts. It tells the story. No wonder the people across this country and even 30 of the Republicans are saying it is time for a change on Capitol Hill. It is time for new leadership, new direction, and new values. If this is the best we can do, to come up with a tax cut for the wealthiest people in America and ignore the real needs of small business and the elderly, to ignore the real needs of those who are fighting for medical research to give them hope to live another day, it is a sad outcome.

I started this day by praising Senator ENZI and I will end it by doing the same. I respect him. I admire him. He brought an issue to the floor that is a tough one—health care in America. And this debate is long overdue. We have been waiting a long time to address an issue that troubles families and businesses across this Nation. I thank Senator ENZI for his leadership in bringing this to the floor. But I have to tell you, what has happened today procedurally on the floor gives no credit to that effort by Senator ENZI. Shutting down amendments, not even giving us a moment to raise these important issues, even with limited time and limited debate, is unfair. And what a contrast. What a contrast to the immigration bill where the Senator from Tennessee, the Republican majority leader, has argued that we need every possible amendment to be considered before it comes to a conclusion. Wide open; let everybody bring what they want, whether they are for the bill or against it. But when it comes to health care, when it comes to what counts, this man, who has made medicine his profession and his life before he came to the Senate, does not give us an opportunity to go into the issues that are so important to people across America. It is a sad outcome for America, it is a sad outcome for the Senate. This Senate appears to be not only risk averse but work averse, and that is a shame. It is time for a change.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.