

down by over 1,000 agents. As a result, drug investigations have dropped by 60 percent and violent crime investigations have been reduced by 40 percent.

This has created a perfect storm for law enforcement, and I hope that these latest dramatic and troubling crime statistics serve as a wake-up call to Congress and the President.

We must build on the successes of the past; we must never become complacent. When I speak to law enforcement groups on the subject of crime, I make the point that keeping crime rates low is like cutting the grass. You mow your lawn and it looks great. You let it grow for a week, and it starts looking ragged. You let it grow for a month and you have a jungle.

The preliminary numbers released yesterday show that we have not been cutting the grass. In Cleveland, from 1994 to 2001, we spent \$3.2 million per year for COPS hiring. From 2002 to 2005, we only spent \$875,500 per year. A 2004 news article noted that Cleveland lost 250 officers, a reduction of 15 percent in their force. In their latest crime numbers, murder is up 38 percent; violent crime is up 7 percent. In St. Louis, from 1994 to 2001, we spend \$770,000 per year for COPS hiring. From 2002 to 2005, that number was zero. A 2003 study found that St. Louis had lost 168 officers, a reduction of 11 percent in their force. In their latest crime numbers murder is up 16 percent, violent crime up 20 percent. The pattern is, unfortunately, clear.

In Philadelphia from 1994 to 2001, we spent \$5,250,000 per year for COPS hiring. From 2002 to 2005, that number was again zero. Last year, I asked the Philadelphia police chief about the number of officers they have lost recently. He said since 2003, they were down 600 officers. In Philadelphia's latest crime numbers, murder is up 14.2 percent, violent crime up 3.4 percent.

Now is the time to see the error in our recent ways. It is my hope that the Appropriations, Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee will see fit to fully fund the COPS Program, the Justice assistance grants, and other critical crime control programs when it reports out its appropriations bill later this summer. If they do not, I will be offering an amendment to restore full funding for the COPS Program. I have done this for the past several years.

The Senate has previously not adopted my amendments, however—with opponents arguing that the COPS Program has worked, so we should kill it, or that it is not a Federal responsibility to fund local law enforcement. Critics will also argue that adding funding to the COPS Program will bust the budget.

I believe that the safety of the American citizens is our No. 1 priority, and I cannot accept the argument that we cannot find funding for local law enforcement at the same time we are giving a tax cut to our nation's millionaires. They did not ask for this tax cut,

and I know that they would be willing to give that back in order to keep their communities safer.

The COPS Program helps us prevent both crime and terrorism, and I hope my colleagues will support me in restoring funding for this critical program.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE LIFE OF DR. JAMES CAMERON

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, Dr. James Cameron, sadly, passed away on June 11, and with his passing, the Nation has lost one the 20th century's greatest civil rights pioneers.

James Cameron was born in 1914 in La Crosse, WI, but it was during the time that he lived in Marion, IN, that he would have a terrifying experience that would forever change the course of his life.

On August 7, 1930, when he was just 16, he was wrongly accused of and arrested for the murder of a White man and the rape of a White woman. While in jail, a mob broke in and dragged him, and the other two charged with the crime, out into the street. A rope was placed around Cameron's neck, but he was spared when a man in the crowd proclaimed Cameron's innocence. While Cameron survived the beating and attempted lynching, the other two men were lynched and killed.

Cameron was convicted as an accessory to involuntary manslaughter—for which he was later pardoned—but no one was ever accused, charged, or arrested for the lynching and murder of the other two men.

After surviving this horrific experience, Dr. Cameron dedicated his life to raising awareness of racial injustice in America. In the 1940s, he organized several chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, in Indiana. As the Indiana State director of civil liberties from 1942 to 1950, Dr. Cameron worked to end segregation. The strong presence of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana at the time made his job that much more difficult and dangerous. Dr. Cameron faced threats of violence, including threats to his life.

After he moved to Milwaukee, he continued his civil rights work by protesting against segregated housing and police brutality. During the 1960s, he took part in marches in Washington, DC, with civil rights leaders Martin Luther King, Jr., and Coretta Scott King.

Furthering his commitment to civil rights education, Dr. Cameron mortgaged his home in 1982 to publish 5,000 copies of his memoir, "A Time of Terror." The book provides a moving account of his near-death experience in 1930.

After visiting Israel's Holocaust Museum, Dr. Cameron was inspired to construct a similar museum in Wisconsin,

dedicated to the history and struggles of African Americans. His dream became a reality in 1988 when he opened the Black Holocaust Museum, which has made an important contribution to Milwaukee and an invaluable contribution to our understanding of American history.

It was particularly fitting that Dr. Cameron was able to watch in person as the U.S. Senate finally passed a resolution apologizing to victims of lynching. His monumental efforts were central to that important and long-overdue moment.

Dr. Cameron dedicated his life to ending racial injustice. Now his strength and resilience must inspire all of us as we carry on that critically important work. James Cameron's incredible story of survival is a part of history. But Dr. Cameron was more than just a part of history—he helped to shape history, with his determined commitment to promoting civil rights. With everything James Cameron did, he served the cause of justice. He led a courageous, remarkable life, and he will be greatly missed.●

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MADISON, WEST VIRGINIA

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, it is with great honor that I recognize the 100th anniversary of the founding of the town of Madison, WV. A celebration will take place this month, and I would like to take this opportunity to speak for a few moments about this wonderful Appalachian community. Madison was incorporated as the county seat of Boone County, which it remains today. It is also the home of a number of exemplary schools and dedicated churches. Madison has long been noted for its rich coal mining heritage, and was named for Colonel William Madison Peyton, pioneer coal operator and leader of the movement that led to the establishment of Boone County.

A significant percentage of Madison residents are employed by coal mining corporations, or related businesses. That makes it fitting that the township is the home of the Bituminous Coal Heritage Foundation Museum and the location of the West Virginia Coal Festival. Each year, thousands of people travel to Madison for this festival to celebrate coal heritage. This year, the festival will include a memorial service to the 18 West Virginians who tragically lost their lives in recent months in mining accidents. In light of these events, along with State and local officials and I have been working to better ensure the safety of all West Virginia coal miners. Another important asset to the City of Madison is Boone Memorial Hospital which serves the community with personalized care and respect for all in need of medical attention.

The town of Madison is the historical site of a crucial Union victory during

the Civil War. The Battle of Boone County Courthouse, the name of the town before it was known as Madison, occurred early in the war on September 1, 1861, at a time when the Union army had suffered many devastating defeats. The original court house in Madison was burned by Union soldiers as a result of the skirmish. Madison's centennial celebration will take place on the grounds of the restored structure.

On the grounds of that courthouse stands a memorial to soldiers who died in service of their Nation. Madison and Boone County, as all of West Virginia, have given more than its share of brave men and women to the service of our Nation. Boone countians are fiercely patriotic and dedicated to their families, their community and their God. They are resilient and determined, having suffered the ups and downs of the coal economy. They are also kind-hearted people. When I first came to West Virginia as a young man in the VISTA program over 40 years ago, it was to a community on the Boone-Kanawha county line. The people of that community taught me so much and forever changed my life. I will forever have a special place in my heart for Boone County, the town of Madison, and their residents. I certainly wish the town and its people the best for the centennial celebration and much success during the next 100 years.

I hope my fellow Senators and fellow West Virginians will join me in celebrating this special occasion, the centennial of Madison, WV. ●

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

ST. ALBANS FIRE DEPARTMENT

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the St. Albans Fire Department for 100 years of dedicated service to its community. Their outstanding achievement has not only improved the town of St. Albans, but West Virginia as a whole. I am proud to represent such a courageous and selfless group of individuals, who serve West Virginia well every day. All first responders are enormously important to our well being and to their communities, but the longevity of this department deserves special recognition.

The St. Albans Fire Department was started in 1906 as the St. Albans Salvage Corps. The small group of committed volunteers ventures to preserve property and save lives in this small Kanawha County community. Their goal created a foundation on which the St. Albans Fire Department—SAFD—was built. Today, the SAFD is a 26 person team of 19 full time and seven part time firefighters. Although the operation has grown tremendously, the firefighters still strive to protect every aspect of the community. They respond not only to fires, but also to automobile accidents, water rescue, as well as providing emergency medical service. The firefighters that represent St.

Albans are highly trained and capable of handling all types of emergencies.

The SAFD was presented with the Life Safety Achievement Award for the sixth time in 2005. This award is given to the departments that help reduce the number of fire related deaths each year. In 2004, St. Albans did not have any structural fire deaths. The Department was also able to improve their Insurance Safety Office rating from a Class 4 to a Class 3. The better rating will help not only the fire department, but the people they serve as well, by lowering their insurance premiums. This achievement shows the true dedication of the St. Albans Fire Department. Congratulations on such an amazing accomplishment, and let the next 100 years be as strong as the first. ●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 3534. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for a YouthBuild program.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 16, 2006, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1445. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 520 Colorado Avenue in Arriba, CO, as the "William H. Emery Post Office".

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 3531. A bill to appropriate \$430,000,000 for medical care for veterans and \$70,000,000 to improve the security for personal data of veterans held by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 3532. A bill to support the goals of the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study

Abroad Fellowship Program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COLEMAN:

S. 3533. A bill to require the Department of Homeland Security to carry out certain activities with respect to delivering training in age-appropriate basic life supporting first aid skills to school children, including funding of a program to provide this education to the public; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 3534. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for a YouthBuild program; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. Res. 514. A resolution to authorize testimony and legal representation in City of Eugene v. Peter Vincent Chabarek; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 930

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 930, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to drug safety, and for other purposes.

S. 1353

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1353, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of an Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Registry.

S. 2148

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2148, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Chatahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor in Alabama and Georgia, and for other purposes.

S. 2154

At the request of Mr. OBAMA, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2154, a bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Rosa Parks.

S. 2250

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2250, a bill to award a congressional gold medal to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug.

S. 2599

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2599, a bill to amend the Robert T.