

that our fighting men and women in Iraq and Afghanistan have the supplies they need.

Today, I am introducing a bill that would send a clear message to the administration that Federal workers are not bargaining chips.

The idea behind this legislation is simple, rather than laying off Federal workers to close a budget shortfall, the Pentagon should suspend contracts for non-essential services. Many service contractors work side-by-side with Federal workers. There is no reason that Federal workers should get a pink slip for Christmas while the Pentagon continues to spend millions on contractors.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2462

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON FURLOUGHS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) EMPLOYEE.—The term “employee”—

(A) has the meaning given under section 7511(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code; and
(B) includes a member of the Senior Executive Service.

(2) FURLOUGH.—The term “furlough”—

(A) has the meaning given under section 7511(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code; and
(B) with respect to a member of the Senior Executive Service, has the meaning given under section 3595a(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) LIMITATION ON FURLOUGHS.—Before the Secretary of Defense may furlough employees of the Department of Defense on the basis of a lack of funds, the Secretary shall suspend all nonessential service contracts entered into by the Department of Defense as are necessary to make up for the lack of funds.

(c) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall transfer an amount equal to payments not required to be made by the United States by reason of the suspension of contracts under subsection (b) from the applicable appropriations accounts used for making such payments into the applicable appropriations accounts for the salaries and expenses of employees.

(d) USE OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—Amounts transferred into appropriations accounts under subsection (c) may be used for authorized purposes of those accounts to prevent the furlough of employees on the basis of a lack of funds.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2008.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 402—RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF HENRY JOHN HYDE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. ALLARD,

Mr. BUNNING, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. KYL, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mrs. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 402

Whereas Representative Henry John Hyde of Illinois was born in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on April 18, 1924;

Whereas Henry Hyde excelled as a student both at Georgetown University, at which he helped take the Hoyas basketball team to the National Collegiate Athletic Association semifinals in 1943 and from which he graduated with a bachelor of science degree in 1947, and at Loyola University Chicago School of Law, from which he graduated in 1949;

Whereas Henry Hyde served his country for his entire adult life, as an officer of the United States Navy from 1944 to 1946, where he served in combat in the Philippines during World War II, in the United States Navy Reserve from 1946 to 1968, from which he retired at the rank of Commander, as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives from 1967 to 1974 and Majority Leader of that body from 1971 to 1972, as a delegate to the Illinois Republican State Conventions from 1958 to 1974, and as a Republican Member of the United States House of Representatives for 16 Congresses, over 3 decades from January 3, 1975, to January 3, 2007;

Whereas Henry Hyde served as the Ranking Member on the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives from 1985 to 1991, in the 99th through 101st Congresses, and as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives from the 104th through 106th Congresses and the Committee on International Relations from the 107th through 109th Congresses;

Whereas, in his capacity as a United States Representative, Henry Hyde tirelessly served as a champion for children, both born and unborn, and relentlessly defended the rule of law;

Whereas Henry Hyde demonstrated his commitment to the rule of law during his tenure in the House of Representatives, once stating, “The rule of law is no pious aspiration from a civics textbook. The rule of law is what stands between us and the arbitrary exercise of power by the state. The rule of law is the safeguard of our liberties. The rule of law is what allows us to live our freedom in ways that honor the freedom of others while strengthening the common good. . . . If across the river in Arlington Cemetery there are American heroes who died in defense of the rule of law, can we give less than the full measure of our devotion to that great cause?”;

Whereas Henry Hyde was a key player in some of the highest level debates concerning the response to the terrorist attacks on our Nation on September 11, 2001;

Whereas Henry Hyde received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation’s highest civilian honor, on November 5, 2007, at a ceremony at which President George W. Bush explained about Representative Hyde, “He used his persuasive powers for noble causes. He stood for a strong and purposeful America—confident in freedom’s advance, and firm in freedom’s defense. He stood for limited, accountable government, and the equality of every person before the law. He was a gallant champion of the weak and forgotten, and a fearless defender of life in all its seasons.”;

Whereas Henry Hyde’s greatest legacy is as the author, during his freshman term in the House of Representatives, of an amendment to the 1976 Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Act—commonly referred to as the Hyde Amendment—that prohibits Federal dollars from being used to pay for the abortion of unborn babies, which conservative figures estimate has saved at least 1,000,000 lives;

Whereas Henry Hyde lived by the belief that we will all be judged by our Creator in the end for our actions here on Earth, which he once explained on the floor of the House of Representatives by saying, “Our moment in history is marked by a mortal conflict between a culture of life and a culture of death. God put us in the world to do noble things, to love and to cherish our fellow human beings, not to destroy them. Today we must choose sides.”;

Whereas Henry Hyde selflessly battled for the causes that formed the core of his beliefs until the end of his life, and was greatly respected by his friends and adversaries alike for his dedication and will remain a role model for advocates of those causes by virtue of his conviction, passion, wisdom, and character; and

Whereas Henry Hyde was preceded in death by his first wife, Jeanne, and his son Hank, and is survived by his second wife, Judy, his sons Robert and Anthony and daughter Laura, 3 stepchildren, Susan, Mitch, and Stephen, 7 grandchildren, and 7 step-grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) notes with deep sorrow the death of Henry John Hyde on November 29, 2007, in Chicago;

(2) extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family of Henry Hyde;

(3) recognizes the life of service and the outstanding contributions of Henry Hyde; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of Henry Hyde.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today, I am introducing a Senate resolution to honor the life and work of Congressman Henry John Hyde of Illinois. I authored this resolution because I knew Henry Hyde for over 20 years. In fact, he and I were 2 of 16 Republicans who were first elected to the House of Representatives in 1974.

Congressman Hyde was a true leader in the House of Representatives. He proved his leadership by authoring the “Hyde Amendment” to help protect the lives of unborn children. Because of this long-standing policy, innocent lives have been saved and taxpayers have not been forced to fund abortions.

Henry Hyde was intelligent, as was proved during his tenure as chairman of two different committees—the House Committee on the Judiciary and the House Committee on International Relations. In his 32 years in the House of Representatives, he was dedicated to the rule of law as well as the expansion of freedom around the world.

He was a great Representative for the people of his district, and he leaves an important legacy for our Nation. It is with great respect that I introduce this resolution in his honor.