

Protestant, it would show that religion was no longer a defeating handicap in a Presidential contest. Kennedy won that primary by a substantial margin, and, as a result, as Kennedy stated the day after winning the primary, the religious issue was "buried . . . in the soil of West Virginia."

Mr. President, I am proud of my State. I love its beauty, its culture, and its history. Foremost, I have always appreciated its kind, good, and generous people and the way they have retained what I call the "old values"—faith in God, love of country, family, honesty, decency, and integrity. And a leading value of the people of West Virginia, as I have tried to show, has been our motto, "Mountaineers are always free."

Happy birthday West Virginia.

May God always bless you, and keep you free.

#### FLOODING IN ILLINOIS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, President Bush is in Iowa today to see firsthand some of the devastation that more than a week of severe flooding has inflicted on that State.

It is the President's first visit to the Midwest since the floods began more than a week ago.

Midwesterners appreciate the President's visit to our region. These floods are happening in our States, but they are a national disaster.

The President's visit to Iowa today gives us some reassurance that the Federal Government will help our region through this crisis.

As the President visits Iowa today, I hope he looks across the river to my State of Illinois.

Floods don't stop at State lines.

The floodwaters are receding now in Iowa; they are rising in Illinois. Levees are breaking and farmland and towns along our side of the Mississippi are being swallowed up by the river now.

The damage in Iowa has been staggering and heartbreaking, and we pray for our neighbors' safety and well-being.

But the entire Midwest is reeling from weeks of flooding and tornadoes—from Minnesota to Kansas and everywhere in between; Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and, of course, Illinois.

We know from the great flood that devastated the Midwest in 1993 and, more recently, from Hurricane Katrina, that the losses from this chain of weather-related disasters will be more than our States and citizens alone can shoulder.

We also know that, in times of crisis, Americans have always come together to help those in need. We are counting on that American tradition of cooperation now.

My colleagues and I whose States have borne the brunt of these floods appreciate greatly the support and offers of cooperation we have received from Senator LANDRIEU and others whose States have also suffered major natural disasters.

I hope that President Bush and others are equally committed to rebuilding the Midwest, not just through disaster relief but by strengthening levees, rebuilding houses, providing loans to small businesses, or helping farmers who have lost an entire season of crops.

As we speak, the floodwaters are still rising—in Iowa in Missouri, and in my State of Illinois—breaking levees, leaving people without running water, and leaving whole towns submerged.

Yesterday, two more levees broke on the Illinois-Iowa border near Quincy, flooding thousands of acres of farmland and forcing people to leave their homes. That brings the total number of broken levees in Illinois to nine as a result of the flooding.

In Galesburg, residents are on boil order and are in danger of losing their access to running water.

In Lawrenceville, where the floodwaters from earlier storms are finally receding, over 10,000 people have been without running water for more than a week. We will not forget our neighbors on the east side of the State, where it all began earlier this month.

Over 500 homes have been affected in Machesney Park, a small community in Winnebago County without a public works department and without trucks or any other equipment to help with the clean-up efforts.

My heart goes out to everyone affected by the floods, especially those who have watched their homes and livelihoods disappear under muddy waters.

But as the waters keep rising, the people of Illinois continue to humble and inspire me.

Illinoisans continue to work day and night to prepare for the worst. In cities and towns all along the Mississippi, people have spent the last week filling sandbags and fortifying levees. This is difficult work, often backbreaking, but as hard as it's been on the body, it hasn't broken people's spirits.

Day after day they have shown up—residents, volunteers, emergency workers, members of the Illinois National Guard. It is not easy to stand your ground in the face of a force as powerful as the Mississippi, but these folks have done just that. Their resolve and determination show an amazing spirit at work. It is something Senator OBAMA and I had a chance to see for ourselves when we were in Quincy and Grafton last week. It is a sight to behold.

I also commend FEMA and the Army Corps of Engineers. They are doing what needs to be done to help these communities prepare for the worst. A number of State of Illinois departments and agencies are working 24/7 to ensure communities have the resources to fight the flood waters. This is truly a team effort.

Right now we are in a race against time and nature. The worst is still to come.

The river is still swelling and is projected to crest for many of the commu-

nities farther south in the coming days.

When the floodwaters recede, we will need to roll up our sleeves and begin the long, hard process of rebuilding.

Senator OBAMA and I will be working with the Illinois congressional delegation and our Senate colleagues to ensure that the people in the Midwest will not face this formidable task of rebuilding alone.

My thoughts and prayers are with everyone on the ground.

#### TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE L. MILLER

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a well-respected Kentuckian, Mr. Clarence L. Miller. Throughout his life, Mr. Miller has contributed immensely to our Commonwealth and Nation.

Recently the Sentinel-News in Shelbyville, Kentucky, published a story about Mr. Miller. The story summarizes the extraordinary life he led, while paying tribute to him as a remarkable Kentuckian. Throughout his career as a public servant, Mr. Miller has worked hard to give back to the State and Nation that he loves so dearly.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Clarence L. Miller as a true patriot and Kentuckian whose legacy will forever be remembered, and I further ask unanimous consent that the full article be included in the RECORD.

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

[From the Sentinel-News, April 30, 2008]

CLARENCE L. MILLER: FARMER,  
ADMINISTRATOR, DIPLOMAT, RACONTEUR  
(By BG Ron Van Stockum)

I called on Clarence Miller recently to add my appreciation to that of his many other friends for his generosity in donating his farm to Shelbyville. In our informal conversation it became apparent that his story needed to be recorded and reported.

Accordingly, a few days later, my son Reggie invited him to Allen Dale where he taped as oral history an extended audio/visual interview. My column today will constitute an abbreviated story of Clarence Miller's life, providing information additional to that contained in Gayle Deaton's excellent article in an issue of last year's Sentinel-News.

Clarence Miller was born in Louisville in 1912. His father, Pleasant Green Miller, always called "P. Green" (1871-1968), born in Estill County, was employed as a federal whisky inspector or "whiskey gauger." His responsibilities, within the Department of the Treasury, included the recording of whiskey production and assuring that the distillers paid the proper federal tax on alcohol. With the onset of World War I, distillation was dramatically curtailed in order to preserve grain. His job disestablished, he took his family to Florida where he set out a citrus grove.

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT: PROHIBITION (1920-33)

Before the production of whisky could be fully restored, National Prohibition was established by means of the Eighteenth Amendment, with Kentucky being the third state to ratify it. Ratification was certified on 29 January 1919 and on 28 October the Volstead Act was passed, defining "intoxicating

beverage" as one containing greater than one-half of one percent alcohol. This act went into effect on 29 January 1920, along with the Eighteenth Amendment. President Hoover called Prohibition a "noble experiment," but others used stronger words. Clarence described the effect of Prohibition on the distilleries as "confiscatory." They held millions of gallons of whiskey in storage, but, except for a controlled trickle for "medicinal" purposes, were not allowed to sell it.

Even moderate imbibers needed to adjust. While I do not recall alcohol being served by my parents in Seattle, Washington, I do remember my mother sending me out on the lawn to pick dandelions for wine. The process she used is unknown, but it is possible today to learn all that is necessary by "googling" "dandelion wine."

P. Green Miller and many other federal agents, were called back to the Treasury Department to enforce the new law. In view of its unpopularity, affecting so many special interests and tastes, this was a formidable task. In 1923, he became Division Chief for Enforcement of Prohibition for the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, with offices in Louisville and Memphis. Later, he spent a good deal of time on the east coast, in New York, Baltimore and Boston, trying to eliminate, or at least minimize, the illegal smuggling by high-speed cutters, called "rum runners," which picked up whiskey from vessels lying beyond the territorial limits. He also was involved in the attempt to break up the illegal activities of the most powerful and infamous of all bootleggers, Al Capone, who operated out of Chicago.

#### REPEAL OF PROHIBITION—TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT (1933)

On 23 March 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, after signing into law an amendment to the Volstead Act, allowing the manufacture and sale of "3.2 beer" and light wines, is reported to have remarked "Now let's all have a beer." The Eighteenth Amendment, itself, was repealed later with ratification of the Twenty-first amendment on 5 December 1933. P. Green Miller returned to farming.

#### YOUNG CLARENCE L. MILLER

Meanwhile, on 1 January 1925, when Clarence was 12 years old, the Miller family purchased Red Orchard Farm and established residence there, although Clarence's father was still spending most of his time elsewhere discharging his enforcement responsibilities. The farm, originally 119 acres, now constitutes 130 acres. Clarence helped his mother with the farm, entering Shelbyville High School where he graduated with the class of 1932. A schoolmate of his was Ben McMakin, the subject of one of last year's columns, who died as a Marine prisoner of war in 1945. "Ben was president of our class one year, and I the next." He then spent two years at University of Kentucky with the intent of studying law, but instead returned to Shelbyville.

#### MOVING UP IN AGRICULTURE

Here, he was employed with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration (AAA), later called the Commodity Stabilization Service (CSS). He started literally from the ground up, measuring tobacco plantings to assure compliance with the regulations. In 1947 he married his high school sweetheart, Katherine Barrickman, always called "Toddy." The daughter of a prominent Shelbyville lawyer and County Attorney, she was an accomplished competitive golfer, being local women's champion for 13 straight years. In 1953 Clarence became chairman of the state CSS and a year later went to Washington DC as national Director of the Tobacco Division of the same agency. In 1956,

he became Associate Administrator of the national CSS. In 1959 and 1960, the final two years of the Eisenhower administration, he served as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Foreign Agriculture, working directly under Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, Agricultural Attaché in Madrid.

From 1961 to 1969 he was back in Shelbyville, operating his farm and occupying a position in public relations with the Kentucky Farm Bureau. In 1970 he was appointed under the Nixon administration as Agricultural Attaché in Spain, serving until 1976, initially under his good friend, Ambassador Robert C. Hill. It was during this period that several of his friends from Shelbyville were his guests at the Embassy in Madrid. I remember my fellow tennis player, the late Guy Lea, one of his guests, remarking about Clarence's hospitality when he and his wife visited Spain.

#### WORLD TRAVELER

Despite undergoing double artery by-pass surgery and replacement of the aortic valve in 1998, the following year he took a trip to Singapore. There are few countries he has not visited. He has traveled around the world, rounded both Africa and South America by ship, and visited Greenland and Antarctica. Nevertheless, he has never lost touch with his home town and his lifetime of public service to his community and to his country has culminated in the most altruistic act of all: the gift to his home town of Red Orchard Farm.

Note: It is encouraging to report that Clarence Miller continues to be hale and hearty, strong of voice, forceful in expression and vitally concerned about public affairs. He looks back upon his long life with a feeling of accomplishment: "It has been my good fortune to have been in the right place at the right time with the right credentials."

#### CAPTURE ARREST AND TRANSPORT CHARGED FUGITIVES ACT OF 2008

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss legislation I recently introduced called the Capture Arrest and Transport Charged—CATCH—Fugitives Act of 2008. I am pleased that Senator DOLE has joined me as a cosponsor of this bill.

The CATCH Fugitives Act addresses three important problems that undercut State and local efforts to catch fugitives. First, State and local law enforcement authorities have insufficient resources for identifying and arresting fugitives. Second, even when fugitives are arrested, they may not be prosecuted because of the high cost of extradition. Third, when fugitives flee across State lines, they frequently escape detection because law enforcement officers lack complete information about warrants issued in other States. Fewer than half of all outstanding felony warrants have been entered into the nationwide database that alerts other law enforcement officials that a person is wanted.

The act addresses these three problems by providing assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies through the U.S. Marshals Service to help them identify fugitives and transport them from one State to another for prosecution. It also creates grant programs that will encourage States to share information about warrants with

each other and help them pay for the cost of additional extraditions.

This legislation is supported by Illinois Attorney General Lisa Madigan, Cook County State's Attorney Richard A. Devine, Cook County Sheriff Thomas Dart, City of Chicago Police Superintendent Jody P. Weis, Peoria State's Attorney Kevin Lyons, the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Illinois Sheriffs' Association.

Nationwide, there are an estimated 2.8 million to 3.2 million outstanding warrants for the arrest of persons charged with felony crimes, and the number is growing. Fugitives often commit additional crimes while they are at-large. However, searching for and apprehending them is costly. Increasing the resources available for conducting fugitive investigations would increase the number of fugitives who are arrested, brought to trial for previous crimes, and prevented from committing new crimes.

The Marshals Service plays an integral role in the apprehension of fugitives and has a long history of providing assistance and expertise to other law enforcement agencies in support of fugitive investigations. Pursuant to the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000, the Marshals Service created its Regional Fugitive Task Force program. The task forces combine the efforts and resources of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies as they work to locate and apprehend fugitives. Between 2002 and 2006, the Marshals Service established task forces in six regions of the country. Since their inception, these six task forces have arrested approximately 90,000 Federal and State felony fugitives, contributing to a significant increase in the number of fugitive arrests in those regions. The Marshals Service has developed a plan to establish 12 additional task forces—enough to serve the rest of the country—but since 2006 it has not received the resources needed to implement this plan.

The CATCH Fugitives act increases the authorization for the Regional Fugitive Task Force program from \$10 million under current law to \$50 million for each of fiscal years 2009–2012 and \$25 million for each of fiscal years 2013–2015, in order to fully fund the existing task forces and add new ones that serve the remaining parts of the country.

In addition to strengthening fugitive-hunting capacity in general, the act also tackles the problem of capturing out-of-State fugitives and extraditing them for prosecution. Since 1967, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has operated the National Crime Information Center, NCIC, which administers a database containing criminal history information from the Federal Government and the States, including outstanding arrest warrants. The NCIC database is designed to allow a law enforcement officer who stops a person in one State to be made aware of any outstanding warrants for that person