

I commend my colleagues for introducing S. 805, and I ask that my name be added as a co-sponsor of the bill at its next printing.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, it is my privilege today to commend the University of Minnesota, its students, staff faculty, alumni and supporters for its long history of excellence and accomplishments. The University of Minnesota celebrates its 150th anniversary this year as one of the Nation's great public universities.

The University was established in 1851, six years prior to the founding of Minnesota as a state. It began as a small preparatory school and operated without State or Federal funding.

During the Civil War the University went through a series of trying financial times, but was greatly lifted when Congress passed the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862.

Signed by President Abraham Lincoln, this act gifted over 100,000 acres of land for public use in Minnesota, and called for the creation of a perpetual public fund.

The interest on this fund was to go towards, in the historic words of the document, "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in several pursuits and professions in life."

In 1869 William Watts Folwell was inaugurated as the first president of the University. At that time there were only nine faculty members and 18 students. Today the University of Minnesota system is home to nearly 60,000 undergraduate and graduate students under the direction of President Mark Yudof.

As a land-grant institution, the University of Minnesota with its campuses in Crookston, Duluth, Morris and the Twin Cities has earned distinction as one of the most prestigious and competitive public university systems in the nation.

Since the first two bachelors of arts degrees were awarded in 1873, the university has granted over 549,000 undergraduate degrees and 25,000 Ph.D.'s in over 373 fields of study. Such rich academic diversity has allowed for students to walk in step with their dreams.

The University of Minnesota has fostered an environment for high-standards of education, academic achievement, and public service. It conducts some 300 programs serving children and youth, and students and staff of the University work with over 700,000 Minnesotans every year on issues ranging

from agricultural research, health and medical sciences, to social development. The University of Minnesota is also a major source of employment, providing work for more than 100,000 Minnesotans.

As a major research institution the University has produced scholars of national and international distinction, including 13 faculty members and alumni who have been awarded Nobel Prizes, including the Nobel Peace Prize.

Alumni, faculty and staff have also developed a strong tradition of giving back to the University, beginning with historic philanthropist and University Regent, John Sargent Pillsbury in 1867, and continuing today. Private donations, grants and scholarship funds, along with Federal and State funds help the University of Minnesota to provide students with the necessary resources for a world-class education.

As a Senator from Minnesota I take pride in congratulating the University of Minnesota, with its solid and colorful academic history, on its 150th year of excellence. The State of Minnesota and the nation shall continue to benefit greatly from the efforts of this fine public university.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I join the senior Senator from Minnesota, PAUL WELLSTONE in honoring the 150 year anniversary of the University of Minnesota. The many milestones so aptly described by Senator WELLSTONE illustrate the distinguished history of one of America's great land grant schools. From the most humble beginnings in 1851, before Minnesota could call itself a State, the University established itself, as a small preparatory school. Today, it is a premier land grant University, with a major medical school, an Institute of Technology, School of Agriculture and three campuses in greater Minnesota. The University serves nearly 60,000 undergraduate and graduate students.

The value of any great learning institution is measured both within its hallowed, academic halls as well as beyond the geographic borders of a central campus. The University of Minnesota Twin Cities has long been considered one of the Nation's top 25 public research universities. The University also serves a large and diverse state by reaching young people through the campuses at Morris, Crookston, and Duluth. In addition, the University has formed a unique partnership with the Rochester Community and Technical College, and Winona State University to form the University Center at Rochester.

Each of these campuses has its own identity, and adds a unique dimension to the University, and to the State. Rochester, the newest campus, is a joint venture with three different institutions and two academic systems. Because of this partnership, a student attending the University Center at Rochester can pursue a doctorate program or certificate. Established in 1959, the

University of Minnesota, Morris is today considered one of the top three public liberal arts institutions in the country. University of Minnesota, Crookston attracts nearly 3,000 students, earning one of U.S. News and World Report's Best College rankings and Wired Magazine's Most Wired Campus Designation. And, the University of Minnesota Duluth, ranked as one of the 12 best Midwest regional public universities, serves the academic needs of the State with a comprehensive undergraduate and graduate program. Equally important, UMD is a vitally active partner in the economic development of Northern Minnesota.

We celebrate the University's Sesquicentennial by looking back through the long lens of a history rich with the achievements that have informed the people of our great State. These are the accomplishments in which the University of Minnesota played a key role. They include helping Minnesotans develop a strong agricultural economy, building a global reputation in medical sciences, establishing the relationship between the University's intellectual resources and community service, and forging an academic base, providing the brainpower that has carried Minnesotans into the new millennium. While we celebrate the University's past, we recognize that it is a part of our present and our future. It educates our children, grows our economy, and evaluates our decisions with sound research and good science.

I join all Minnesotans in celebrating the University of Minnesota's 150th anniversary. I know there will be many more productive years to come.

UNBORN VICTIMS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize a group of people who are often overlooked—the unborn. Recently, the House has passed legislation that would protect this defenseless group from violent attacks. The Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2001 would make it a crime to assault or murder an unborn child.

Recently, I have come across several compelling stories that show the importance of this legislation. One such story is of Tracy Marcinlak of Wisconsin. On February 8, 1992, Tracy was pregnant with her son, Zachariah, who was due to be born in four days. That night, Tracy's husband, Glendale Black, brutally beat her and refused to let her get help. Eventually relenting, her husband let her call an ambulance and Tracy was rushed to the hospital. Little Zachariah was delivered by an emergency Caesarean section. It was too late. He had bled to death from blunt-force trauma.

Unfortunately, in 1992, Wisconsin did not have an unborn victims law and state prosecutors were unable to convict Tracy's husband under a law that required them to prove that he intended to kill Zachariah. He was only convicted of assaulting Tracy. Glendale

Black, who murdered his own son, is already eligible for parole.

In response to violent acts such as this, the Wisconsin legislature passed one of the nation's strongest unborn victims laws in 1998. However, even today, there is no federal law to prosecute criminals who kill unborn children. The Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2001 would correct this injustice. Under this law, people like Glendale Black, who kill their unborn children, will be prosecuted in the same manner as if they had murdered someone who is already born.

I applaud my colleagues in the House for passing this important legislation as it will give unborn children a fundamental right—the right to live. Many of our forefathers fought and died to make this a basic right for all Americans. Today, the fight continues. I hope my colleagues in the Senate will join me in this fight and vote yes to the Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2001.

ROCKY BOY/NORTH CENTRAL MONTANA WATER SYSTEM

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to voice my support for the Rocky Boy/North Central Montana Regional Water System Act of 2001. I join Senator BURNS, Representative REHBERG, and Governor Martz in recognizing the problem that the Chippewa Cree Tribe and other Montana residents in the surrounding area face in getting clean, affordable drinking water. The population of the Rocky Boy Reservation, which grew by over 40 percent in the last decade, is dangerously underserved. Many other residents in the North Central Montana area are completely without water service, and the problem is worsening because of the drought conditions plaguing our State. Many families must haul in their own water, or pay to have it delivered. This is just unacceptable.

Within the region, many homes can turn on the faucet in the kitchen or bathroom and see a black liquid come pouring out. Others are exposing their families to dangerously high levels of arsenic. I ask my colleagues if they would be willing to subject their husbands, wives, and children to these water quality issues? The situation has become so desperate that the current area water systems have "qualified" for the EPA's Significant Non-compliance list. I say again, this is unacceptable.

Without a reliable, accessible safe drinking water source, North Central Montana cannot diversify its economy or encourage future economic growth.

The Rocky Boy/North Central Montana Regional Water System Act would address these important water needs by constructing a Regional Water System. The system would involve fifteen participants, eight water districts, and six municipalities. It would cover a six-county region, and its service area would span more than 10,000 miles. By allowing current water systems to co-

operate under a larger regional framework, the proposal will allow for more efficient management.

For the Chippewa Cree Tribe, the Act would represent the fulfillment of a Water Compact which was ratified by the Montana Legislature and signed by President Clinton in December, 1999. The Compact guaranteed the Tribe a 10,000 acre feet water allocation from the Tiber Reservoir south of Chester. In order to honor this agreement, the Act authorizes the construction of a water treatment plant at Tiber Reservoir, along with the 50 miles of pipeline necessary to connect the Reservoir and the Reservation.

The Rocky Boy/North Central Montana Regional Water System Act is also extremely important to other Montana households as well in the area, in fact, it is important to over 7000 additional households. Fourteen off-reservation towns and counties have expressed their interest in the program by signing an Interlocal Agreement to create the North Central Montana Regional Water Authority. The Authority is the legal entity, required under Montana law, that will administer the non-tribal components of the regional system.

This project is important to me and to North Central Montana. Water is life and without it our communities cannot continue to flourish and grow. This region in Montana is economically very important to our state. But, if they don't have clean, safe water to drink, their economic future looks uncertain. How will their business continue to expand? How can you build new houses? The answer is simple. They will not and you cannot. Without water, all growth and progress stops.

That is why I will do everything I can to see that this project is authorized and funded.

THE SAVINGS OPPORTUNITY AND CHARITABLE GIVING ACT OF 2001

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, today, I rise on behalf of legislation which I have introduced with Senator JOE LIEBERMAN, S. 592, The Savings Opportunity and Charitable Giving Act of 2001. Other bipartisan cosponsors of the underlying bill include Senators HUTCHINSON, DURBIN, BROWBACK, LANDRIEU, LUGAR, BAYH, DEWINE, MILLER, KYL, JOHNSON, BOB SMITH, SESSIONS, and COCHRAN. The amendment number is 655.

I am disappointed that we have not included in H.R. 1836 the key tax relief provisions of the President's Faith-Based Initiatives to expand charitable giving opportunities and incentives for all Americans and expansion of savings opportunities through Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) which President Bush also endorsed in his campaign and included in his budget. Just yesterday, in a speech at Notre Dame University, President Bush reaffirmed his vision and support for these initiatives in the effort to enable

the community renewal and poverty alleviation efforts throughout this country. I will continue to work with the President and my colleagues to create additional opportunities to advance this initiative this year.

Representatives J.C. WATTS, Jr. and TONY HALL have introduced a similar measure in the House of Representatives along with Speaker HASTERT, H.R. 7, the "Community Solutions Act of 2001." Charitable or Beneficiary Choice expansion, charitable donations liability reform, and other provisions will be introduced in the Senate, but on a separate track from the tax provisions which have already been introduced in S. 592 and reflect two-thirds of the President's initial faith-based proposals.

Success in today's new economy is defined less and less by how much you earn and more and more by how much you own—your asset base. This is great news for the millions of middle-class homeowners who are tapped into America's economic success, but it is bad news for those who are simply tapped out—those with no assets and little hope of accumulating the means for upward mobility and real financial security. This widening asset gap was underscored in a report issued earlier this year by the Federal Reserve. The Fed found that while the net worth of the typical family has risen substantially in recent years, it has actually dropped substantially for low-income families.

Statistics: For families with annual incomes of less than \$10,000, the median net worth dipped from \$4,800 in 1995 to \$3,600 in 1998. For families with incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000, the median net worth fell from \$31,000 to \$24,800 over the same period. The rate of home ownership among low-income families has dropped as well. For families making less than \$10,000, it went from 36.1 percent to 34.5 percent from 1995 to 1998; for those making between \$10,000 and \$25,000, it fell from 54.9 percent to 51.7 percent.

How do we reverse this troubling trend? IDAs are the unfinished business of the Community Renewal and New Markets Empowerment initiatives which became law in December of 2000 and will increase job opportunities and renew hope in what have been hopeless places. But to sustain this hope, we must provide opportunities for individuals and families to build tangible assets and acquire stable wealth.

Our legislation is aimed at fixing our nation's growing gap in asset ownership, which keeps millions of low-income workers from achieving the American dream. Most public attention focuses on our growing income gap. Though the booming American economy has delivered significant income gains to the nation's upper-income earners, lower-income workers have been left on the sidelines. This suggests to some that closing this divide between the have-mosts and the have-leasts is simply a matter of raising