

both sides of the aisle in that committee enjoy a wonderful Thanksgiving, a lovely Christmas, and a Happy New Year.

And may God look down upon us and help us in our struggles, as we will continue to do our best, with limited resources, in the forthcoming year.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If all time has been yielded back, the clerk will read the joint resolution for the third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. T. HUTCHINSON), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 253]

YEAS—92

Akaka	Domenici	Lugar
Allard	Dorgan	McCain
Allen	Durbin	McConnell
Barkley	Edwards	Mikulski
Baucus	Ensign	Miller
Bayh	Feingold	Murray
Bennett	Biden	Nelson (NE)
Bingaman	Fitzgerald	Nelson (FL)
Bond	Frist	Nickles
Boxer	Graham	Reed
Breaux	Gramm	Reid
Brownback	Grassley	Roberts
Bunning	Gregg	Rockefeller
Burns	Hagel	Santorum
Byrd	Harkin	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hatch	Sessions
Cantwell	Hollings	Shelby
Carper	Hutchison	Smith (NH)
Chafee	Inhofe	Smith (OR)
Clinton	Inouye	Snowe
Cochran	Jeffords	Specter
Collins	Johnson	Stabenow
Conrad	Kennedy	Stevens
Corzine	Kohl	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Landrieu	Thurmond
Daschle	Leahy	Torricelli
Dayton	Levin	Voinovich
DeWine	Lieberman	Warner
Dodd	Lott	Wyden

NAYS—2

Kerry Lincoln

NOT VOTING—6

Carnahan	Helms	Murkowski
Cleland	Hutchinson	Schumer

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 124) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business for 5 minutes.

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

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PAUL WELLSTONE

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I was unable to be on the floor the day that we paid tribute to our colleague, Senator Paul Wellstone. I would like to take just a few moments this evening.

Like my colleagues, I was deeply saddened over the tragic death in a plane crash of our colleague, Paul Wellstone, his wife Sheila, his daughter, several members of his staff, and the plane's pilots. His death is a grievous loss to those members of his family who survived, to the people of Minnesota, whom he served so faithfully and honorably, to his colleagues in the Senate, and to the Nation.

Paul Wellstone lived the American dream. His parents came to this country as immigrants. He excelled in school. He earned both his B.A. and his doctorate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He went straight from the University of North Carolina to Carleton College in Northfield, MN, as a young professor, where he taught for more than two decades. Minnesota became home to him and his family.

In 1990, the people of his State sent him to the Senate; and in 1996, they voted to send him back for another term.

Paul Wellstone was a person of deeply held convictions, a dedicated fighter for working families. He fought with passion for his principles but was also deeply respectful of those who disagreed with him. He was profoundly committed to the democratic political institutions that he had studied in his youth, that he taught to so many students over the years, and that, by his own direct engagement in our Nation's politics, he brought to life.

We feel a great loss in the death of this courageous fighter for a just and decent America, and we will seek to honor his memory by carrying forward in the spirit in which he lived and gave his life.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SARBANES). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

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

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I too rise to pay tribute to Paul Wellstone and send condolences and prayers to the Wellstone family, to all of his hard-working and dedicated staff, and to the other families involved.

Paul Wellstone was a passionate, courageous, never wavering fighter for his ideals. He fought vigorously for what he believed in. He fought vigorously for Minnesotans, Americans, and people around the world. And he did so side by side with his wife Sheila, herself and eloquent and forceful advocate for domestic abuse victims and so many others.

He was committed to economic and social justice.

He was indignant about the lives faced by the poor, the downtrodden, the battered, and all the "little guys."

He envisioned a better world for everyone, and strove every day to help secure that better world. He was tireless, but never humorless, in this struggle.

He challenged Members of the Senate, the President, and all Americans to envision this better world and to join him in the struggle for that better world.

He fought for all of us, but most especially for our children, for battered women, for working families, for individuals with disabilities, for seniors, for family farmers, for veterans, for Native Americans, and for new immigrants.

He fought to improve education, health care, and the environment. He was a leading voice, a champion, a fighter for these and other important needs of our Nation.

As he said:

If we don't fight hard enough for the things we stand for, at some point we have to recognize that we don't really stand for them.

His view of politics was insightful and straightforward, just like the way he lived his life. He said:

Politics is what we create by what we do, what we hope for, and what we dare to imagine.

He believed with all of his heart and soul in the American promise of equal opportunity, that "every child in America should have the same opportunity to reach his or her full potential regardless of the color of skin, gender or the income level of the child's parents."

To make that happen, we need to provide every child with the same tools for success. I can still hear him say: "We cannot realize the goal of leaving no child behind on a tin cup budget." He would make this pitch during hearing held by the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, on which I was honored to serve with him, on the floor, education funding rallies, and anywhere and everywhere.

He believed that education funding should come before tax cuts for the wealthy. In the education reform law, that he voted against because he believed that it didn't provide enough resources and that the tests it demanded

would be "educationally deadening," he worked to ensure the highest quality tests possible and to recruit and retain highly qualified teachers, among other important provisions.

He was also a leader in the fight for full funding of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. He also long worked to give welfare recipients the chance to get off the rolls and into good paying jobs by allowing them access to postsecondary education.

His legislative efforts to provide mental health parity were born in large part out of his brother Stephen's struggle with mental illness and his family's struggle with the problems of lack of insurance coverage of mental illness treatment.

In an editorial in the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, he said:

Think of what fairness in treatment for mental illness would mean. Think of the lives saved, the suffering eased. Suicide is linked to untreated mental illness in 90 percent of cases. Americans with mental illness, who are homeless or warehoused in jails, would instead get the humane care they need. Workplace productivity would improve, with less absenteeism and a higher quality of work. Other medical costs would go down. There would be fewer broken families, broken lives and broken dreams.

Paul Wellstone could not have been more right. We must pass mental health parity in his name, and we must pass it as a first order of business in the next Congress of the United States.

He also championed improved health care for children and adolescents, particularly substance abuse and mental health treatment and suicide prevention, included in the Children's Health Act of 2000. He coauthored the law that provides funding for Parkinson's Disease research. He also worked for a real Patients' Bill of Rights and a prescription drug benefit for our seniors.

With his wife Sheila, he led the fight to end domestic violence. He worked for passage of the Violence Against Women Act in both 1994 and 2000, a landmark law that provides help, protection, and improved services to victims of domestic violence.

He long worked to address the needs of children who witness domestic violence. Children who live in homes where domestic violence occurs are at a higher risk of anxiety and depression, and exhibit more aggressive, anti-social, inhibited, and fearful behaviors than other children. They also are at risk for recreating the abusive relationships they have observed, and many, as a consequence, are juvenile offenders.

His legislation on this issue is pending in the Senate version of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act reauthorization bill.

He fought for passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act, and was working to expand it.

He was a leader in the fight to raise the minimum wage and to extend unemployment insurance.

He believed in equal pay, worker protections, and secure pensions.

He fought to ensure veterans get the benefits and support they deserve.

He worked for cleaner air and water, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and renewable energy. He led the fight to stop the oil companies from drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

He once again spoke for people with no voice, by championing naturalization for Hmong citizens who aided the U.S. war efforts in Vietnam, as well as by joining me as a cosponsor of the Liberian Immigration Fairness Act.

Paul's efforts were not limited to improving the lives of Americans. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he championed human rights around the globe. He worked with Senator BROWNBACK to enact legislation to address international trafficking in women and children for prostitution and forced labor.

He also coauthored the Torture Victim Protection Act to help rehabilitate tortured survivors in the U.S. and abroad.

And he was a leading advocate and voice for sensible multinational-international approach to foreign policy.

Paul Wellstone demanded bold action to right the wrongs of this world. He fought for many valiant causes, and in doing so, he improved millions of lives. However, his fight is not finished. There is still much to be done. It is a fight we all must continue.

As Paul Wellstone once said, after the 1994 election:

We don't have time for despair. The fight doesn't change. It just gets harder. But it's the same fight.

In his spirit and the spirit that is the most noble part of this Nation, let us carry on this noble fight.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, what is the business before the Senate?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REED). There is nothing pending. The Senator can ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

CONGRATULATING FORMER PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER ON RECEIVING 2002 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I have had this Senate resolution cleared with the majority and the minority sides. It is a resolution commending former President Carter on his upcoming receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 360 submitted earlier today by myself and others.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 360) congratulating former President Jimmy Carter for being awarded the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize, and commending him for his lifetime dedication to peace.

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

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I will take a minute or two to explain the purpose in offering this resolution. I think it is rather self-explanatory. I want to thank Senator DASCHLE and Senator LOTT, our respective leaders, along with both the Members of the minority and the majority, for their support of this resolution recognizing former President Jimmy Carter for many things, not the least of which is the recognition by the Nobel Committee in awarding him the Nobel Peace Prize.

Over the past 25 years, few have been as dedicated to improving our country and our world than Jimmy Carter. Throughout his life, former President Carter has tirelessly devoted himself to promoting human rights, relieving human suffering, and promoting peaceful resolutions to a wide array of international conflicts.

Jimmy Carter's herculean efforts for peace during his term as President culminated with the signing of the Camp David accords, and indeed, his leadership and determination played a vital role in helping to achieve what once was considered impossible peace between Israel and Egypt. Although his efforts and dedication to peace did not earn him a nomination for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, which was subsequently awarded to then President of Egypt Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, former President Carter's indispensable role in this lasting peace is and will always be a matter of historical record.

Although many public servants retire from the public eye after their terms are completed, since leaving public office, President Carter has used his status and abundant talents honorably and effectively for the benefit of humanity. In 1982, he founded the Carter Center, a highly-respected research organization that seeks to cultivate peace, democracy, and human rights, and helps fight famine and disease. In 1984, he began his affiliation with Habitat for Humanity by leading efforts to restore a residential building in New York, and his annual participation with Habitat ever since further demonstrates his strong commitment to all manners of public service and to the betterment of society. He has been an inspiration to all who want to find ways to serve this country and humanity generally.

In 1999, Jimmy Carter was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest award a United States civilian can receive. In 2002, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, he made a historic visit to Cuba in order to encourage the free exchange of ideas between Americans and Cubans. I believe his visit, the first by an American President since 1928, will help to encourage democracy and build bridges between our citizens and our nations.

Indeed, whether he is working to promote strategic arms reduction or helping resolve inner-city social problems,