

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has been withdrawn.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time of 6:15 p.m. having arrived, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on S. 565, the election reform bill:

Christopher Dodd, Harry Reid, Charles Schumer, Ron Wyden, Debbie Stabenow, Patty Murray, Tom Daschle, Jeff Bingaman, Daniel Inouye, Carl Levin, Max Baucus, Joe Biden, Pat Leahy, James M. Jeffords, Barbara Mikulski, Bob Graham, Edward M. Kennedy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 565, the election reform bill, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are required under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) is necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 40 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Akaka	Dodd	Levin
Baucus	Dorgan	Lieberman
Bayh	Durbin	Lincoln
Biden	Edwards	Mikulski
Bingaman	Feingold	Miller
Boxer	Feinstein	Murray
Breaux	Graham	Nelson (FL)
Byrd	Harkin	Nelson (NE)
Cantwell	Hollings	Reed
Carnahan	Inouye	Reid
Carper	Jeffords	Rockefeller
Cleland	Johnson	Sarbanes
Clinton	Kennedy	Schumer
Conrad	Kerry	Smith (OR)
Corzine	Kohl	Stabenow
Daschle	Landrieu	Wellstone
Dayton	Leahy	Wyden

NAYS—44

Allard	Domenici	Kyl
Bennett	Ensign	Lott
Bond	Enzi	Lugar
Brownback	Fitzgerald	McCain
Bunning	Frist	McConnell
Burns	Gramm	Murkowski
Campbell	Grassley	Nickles
Chafee	Gregg	Roberts
Cochran	Hagel	Santorum
Collins	Hatch	Sessions
Craig	Helms	Shelby
Crapo	Hutchison	Smith (NH)
DeWine	Inhofe	

Snowe	Thomas	Thurmond
Specter	Thompson	Voinovich

NOT VOTING—5

Allen	Stevens	Warner
Hutchinson	Torricelli	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 51, the nays are 44. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I am sure I share the disappointment of a number of our colleagues in our inability to come to some closure on this legislation. But I will say the good news is the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, the manager of the bill, and the Senator from Kentucky, his co-manager, have agreed to continue to attempt to work out what remaining differences exist.

I will also say, because so much good work has been done, it is my strong desire to bring this bill to a successful completion. We are going to do that. I have made a commitment to Senator DODD and to all of our colleagues that at such time as we have been able to work out procedurally a way to resolve these final matters, we will bring the bill back under a unanimous consent agreement.

So when that unanimous consent agreement is reached, it is my desire and my commitment to renew the debate on this issue. This is too important to let go. It is too important not to find some final resolution to the remaining questions.

We spent a lot of time on this bill. I don't want to lose that investment in time and effort. Obviously, the stakes are quite high. We recognize those stakes. We recognize the effort made. We recognize the progress we have made in the last couple of weeks. We are just not quite there yet.

But as I have noted on several occasions, it is my strong desire to go to the energy bill. That will be what we do tomorrow. I hope Senators will be prepared to come to the floor mid-morning, 10 o'clock. We will begin the debate on energy. I am sure there will be opening statements, and we will begin entertaining amendments. I hope Senators are prepared to have a good debate about energy. We will hopefully resolve that issue and move to other questions.

It is my expectation that if some agreement has not yet been reached on the campaign finance reform bill, I will be asking unanimous consent to take that up as well. It will be the only thing that would take us off the energy bill prior to the time we complete it. But my hope is we can reach some agreement procedurally on the campaign finance reform bill as well. If not, of course, when we resolve these issues, if we can resolve them, on energy, my intention is to move to the campaign finance reform bill.

So we have a full agenda over the course of the next 3 weeks. Energy begins tomorrow. Hopefully campaign fi-

nance reform and election reform can also be addressed successfully before we complete our work in this work period.

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. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY
MONTH FEBRUARY 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, every February our Nation celebrates Black History Month to recognize the contributions that African Americans have made to America. It provides us with a special time to commemorate the accomplishments of African Americans and reflect upon their role in our country's diversity and growth. I believe it is important to acknowledge the vision of leaders such as Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall and the efforts of countless others who struggled to bring down the barriers of inequality in this country. They confronted enormous obstacles to make life better for future generations and for all Americans.

As we reflect upon our Nation's history, we see that America has made great strides in improving the status of ethnic and racial minorities. Today African Americans are leaders in our communities, the arts and sciences, and the business world. We no longer accept legal discrimination in any form. We no longer allow the use of poll taxes that prohibited African Americans from voting. And we no longer tolerate discrimination in public accommodations, such as water fountains, lunch counters or movie houses reserved for whites only.

While taking pride in how far we have come, we must recall the painful memories of segregation and intolerance in the not so distant past. Up until the 1950's, casinos and hotels in my own State of Nevada, like many public accommodations did not welcome blacks. But when the Moulin Rouge opened its doors in Las Vegas in 1955, African Americans were received warmly. There they could find lodging, enjoy the casino and see the best entertainers of the day. The Moulin Rouge became one of our Nation's first major interracial hotels and paved the way for the integration of all of Nevada's

casinos. I support efforts to preserve the Moulin Rouge as an important part of African American history in Southern Nevada.

In addition to making political and social gains, blacks are now enjoying unprecedented economic success. African-American unemployment and poverty levels are at record lows. There continues to be a significant rise in African American home ownership and a dramatic increase in loans to African American entrepreneurs.

Despite all of our progress as a society expanding opportunities for all, I know we can do better. We still have more work to do and more challenges we shall overcome.

The population of blacks and other minorities continues to increase and flourish across America, but African Americans often lack the services and resources they need to receive a quality education and in turn to achieve a better place in society. Nearly half a century after *Brown v. Board of Education*, most minority students still attend schools that are predominantly minority. On average, they are in larger classes, use older books, receive less challenging lessons and have teachers with less training in the subject being taught.

Fortunately, Congress passed a bipartisan "Leave No Child Behind" education reform package, which became law this year to correct these inequities by making sure that well-trained teachers are in every classroom, setting higher standards for all students and providing schools with the resources to meet these new standards. To continue improving the quality of education and expanding opportunities for all Americans, our next step must be to raise the standards for safety, character and discipline in our schools.

Although our nation has made substantial progress, blacks still lag behind financially and are disproportionately represented among America's poor. Congress should increase the minimum wage not only to help youths and African Americans but all of our Nation's citizens, especially working single mothers, better meet the needs of their families. In addition, providing unemployment and health care benefits for those who have been hindered by the recession, will help dislocated workers and their families get back on their feet and continue to improve their lives. We also need to find creative, effective ways to narrow the earnings gap between whites and African Americans.

Making these improvements will take the dedication of all Americans. Black History Month is an appropriate time to recognize those helping America move forward. I would like to pay particular tribute to some who are leading the way in northern Nevada:

Delores Feemster has been a activist in Washoe County for many years working for the underdog, organizing voter registration efforts in black churches, and inspiring members of

younger generations to make a difference. In fact, her son Lonnie got involved in social activism during his youth and now serves as president of the Reno-Sparks chapter of the NAACP.

Evelyn Mount started a food program many years ago before any social services agencies offered this kind of help and has provided thousands of Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners to needy families of every color.

Bertha Mullins has worked in the community on equal employment and housing issues for many years.

Bernice Martin Mathews has been a leader in improving access to quality health care and serves as the assistant minority leader in the State Senate.

I would also like to acknowledge some African American leaders from southern Nevada:

Shirley Barber, who for over 40 years as a teacher, principal and now as a Clark County School Board Trustee has served students and encouraged greater parental involvement in education;

Yvonne Atkinson Gates, a Clark County Commissioner who was recently elected to chair the Democratic National Committee's Black Caucus;

Joe Neal, the longest serving African American member of the Nevada Senate; and

Lt. Col. (Ret.) Thomas Leigh, long active in senior issues, who has served on various State commissions and led an AARP chapter in West Las Vegas.

I am proud of these Nevadans and others like them across the country working to promote equality and diversity.

They have toiled for a better life for African Americans and indeed for all Americans, and their work makes our state and our nation better.

Although Black History Month officially ends when February does, let us continue to celebrate the achievements of African Americans each and every day. Our efforts to recover from the tribulations of September 11 remind us that by working together we become a stronger America. We must join together and continue fighting to make sure that all Americans enjoy equal opportunities for justice, quality education, and economic prosperity.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, last month we celebrated Black History Month in the United States, and I took to the floor each week we were in session to speak for a moment or two about the tribulations and contributions of Black Oregonians.

I want to make one more statement, however, since recognition of these contributions really cannot, and should not, be confined to any single month of the year. We must not spend the next eleven months oblivious to the monumental strides and invaluable contributions that black Americans have made since the birth of our Nation. The individuals who opened the west and helped build my State, people like Moses Harris, George Washington Bush, and

York, must not remain obscure characters in the annals of Oregon history. Countless other men and women, who never achieved prominence, are also owed our gratitude for helping make Oregon, and America, a better home for all her citizens.

The efforts of black Americans have helped Oregon shed the days when it was marked by racial intolerance and exclusion. When my predecessor, former-U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield, was a State senator, he was forced to take the great opera singer Marian Anderson to Portland because no hotels in Salem would serve a black woman. Thankfully, now Salem not only hosts black women in hotels, but in the State senate as well. We have come a long way as a State and as a people, and we should be grateful.

In the decades following the passage of the Fair Employment Practices Act in 1949 and the State Public Accommodations Act in 1953, Oregon began slowly to address some of the other problems still facing black Oregonians, such as discrimination in housing and segregation in the public schools. Also of note, in 1969, Portland State established a Black Studies Program. In 1972 the first black person, William McCoy, was elected to the State legislature, and in 1980, Oregon crowned her first black Rose Festival Queen, Robin Marks. All along, organizations such as the NAACP and Urban League have been helping to guide my State's progress.

Not all difficulties facing black Oregonians have been resolved, however. While most students are benefitting from a successful statewide battle to reduce school dropout rates, black students are still dropping out in large numbers, and at the same rate they have for the past three years, 11 percent, compared with a 4.5 percent dropout rate for white students. There are economic distinctions as well, a black Oregonian is more than twice as likely to be poor than a white Oregonian. These and other disparities are not merely coincidences, and we have much work ahead of us if we are to change the circumstances that contribute to current racial inequalities in Oregon.

Still, the trend for all Oregonians has been positive over our State's history, and I see nothing but progress in our future. Oregon has had strong black leaders since the Lewis and Clark expedition, and a history of overcoming obstacles much more daunting than what we face today. Today, Oregon is home to a diverse and prosperous citizenry made up of people from every conceivable background and racial composition. While our Constitution used to prevent black Americans from moving to our State, Oregon now has a growing minority population that fuels our economy, and enriches our local culture. This might never have been possible without the efforts of early black pioneers, and the thousands of black Americans who came to Oregon in the

middle of the last century, bringing with them a thirst for equality, and the wherewithal to achieve it.

We should not celebrate the contributions of black Americans for just one month. The lives we lead 365 days a year have been shaped by individuals and groups who have changed America, and Oregon, forever. Our lives are richer and freer because of the contributions of black Oregonians, and I, for one, will remember that year round.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred August 3, 1993 in Lincoln, NE. A gay man, Harold Grover, 51, was stabbed and beaten to death by two men. The attackers, Eldon T. Leger and Clifford A. Privat, both 19, were charged with first-degree murder in connection with the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GEORGETOWN COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the players and coaches of the 2001 Georgetown College football team.

On December 15, 2001, the Georgetown College Tigers defeated the University of Sioux Falls by a score of 49-27 to win the 46th Annual NAIA Football National Championship. Under the expert leadership of coach Bill Cronin, the Tigers finished with a perfect 14-0 record for the second straight year and became only the 9th team in NAIA history to win consecutive National Championship titles. Clearly, this is a remarkable accomplishment.

Although the Bluegrass State is widely known for producing great basketball teams, the Georgetown College Tigers are doing their very best to let the Nation know that Kentucky is also the home of great football. This season's victory marks the third time the Tigers have claimed the national title and caps a remarkable 28-game winning streak. In addition to bringing home another national championship in 2001, the Tigers also captured their fourth straight Mid-South Conference title.

Through hard work, determination, and skill, this team has established itself as a football powerhouse.

It should also be noted for the record that in addition to being star athletes, these players are also dedicated students. Georgetown College has a long standing history of academic excellence and has been rated by U.S. News & World Report as one of the Nation's top liberal arts colleges for the last seven years. During the 2001 season, the Tigers proved they could juggle the intense responsibility of being student-athletes. As a result, 15 Tigers were named Mid-South Conference Scholar-Athletes.

I want to congratulate the Tigers for their tremendous success. They have made the State of Kentucky very proud. I ask each of my colleagues to join me in honoring Georgetown College, history-making coach Billy Cronin, and most importantly each and every talented player on the 2001 Championship Tiger team.●

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA F. WEAVER

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant in Rhode Island, Barbara F. Weaver, who is retiring from her position as Chief Information Officer for Rhode Island's Office of Library Services after a long and distinguished career.

With an impressive background in libraries and government, Barbara came to Rhode Island as the new Director of the Department of State Library Services in 1991. During her tenure she has made a significant contribution. She is credited with expanding the information role of the Department into the Office of Library and Information Services, and with the creation of that office, she has the distinction of becoming Rhode Island's first Chief Information Officer.

A leader in the library and information management worlds, Barbara has been responsible for coordinating the state's management information systems and coordinating library services to state government and to libraries throughout the state. She is credited with the creation of RI.gov, the state's World Wide web portal, and setting the stage for e-government in Rhode Island. She successfully brought Rhode Island through the y2k phenomenon without incident and has efficiently and effectively been in the forefront of new technologies.

Barbara has also been active nationally as evidenced through her work with organizations like the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies and the National Association of Chief Information Officers. Her vision, initiative and professionalism are indeed noteworthy, and I have been proud to work closely with this outstanding professional on legislative initiatives geared to enhancing literacy, technology and accessibility.

Rhode Islanders have been fortunate to have Barbara Weaver devote nearly

a decade of service to our community. She has increased public and government awareness of the value of library services and leaves a lasting legacy of significant achievements which have brought library and information policy boldly into the new century.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Barbara Weaver for her professionalism, unwavering commitment, and inspired vision. I am honored to join others in my state in offering praise and admiration of a grateful community for all her great work. We wish her much fulfillment and continued success.●

RECOGNITION OF RICHARD WELDON'S RETIREMENT

• Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Richard Weldon upon his retirement from the New Castle Conservation District Board of Supervisors. Dick served on the Board for twenty-three years. He has been a respected colleague and remains a trusted friend.

In his twenty-two years as Board Vice Chair, Dick was an effective liaison between Delaware's State legislature and State agencies, promoting water and soil conservation. He was a strong advocate for the role of conservation districts and the driving force behind the construction of a new conservation office for the New Castle Conservation District and the U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies.

I had the pleasure of serving alongside Dick's brother, CURT WELDON, in the House of Representatives from 1987 to 1992. We all share a passion for protecting the environment, an enthusiasm that ensured we remained focused over the years to protecting our area's historic and open spaces. Together, we worked across party lines to ensure that a balance between progress and preservation was struck. Today that balance appears precarious without Dick.

Dick held a position of leadership within the National Association of Conservation Districts for many years. As Delaware's Governor, I appointed Dick to the Soil and Water Advisory Council. He was also Chair of the Coastal and Urban Committee from 1994 to 1997.

Dick led the Committee to hold the National Urban Conservation Conference, the first successful coordination of Federal agencies with urban conservation programs. His leadership brought Federal agencies to the table, harvesting the support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Resource Conservation Service, and the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The successful conference pooled their interests, goals and resources and resulted in efficient and productive initiatives.