

She came to my office with 6 years of Capitol Hill experience, having worked for Congressman Ed Jones of Tennessee and then-Congresswoman BARBARA MIKULSKI from Mary Jane's own home town of Baltimore, MD.

Over the years, Mary Jane Small has worked in my legislative department, providing a much-valued link between my Washington office and the people of West Virginia. There have been a lot of changes in how Senators correspond with constituents since the time Mary Jane started working for me.

Back in 1977, no one had heard of e-mail. We did not have fax machines. Mary Jane joined my staff before we had computers. She was with me in the days when we produced letters the old-fashioned way—on typewriters—which must seem archaic to the younger generation of Capitol Hill staff.

But despite the lack of telecommunications and high-tech gadgetry, our staffs produced quantity and quality. I am proud to count Mary Jane as one of those staff members who has been with me through so much change. And though times are different, she still shines with the enthusiasm and drive that she had when she first joined my staff.

The work of Senators will be recorded in history. Our names, our speeches, our legislative accomplishments will have been printed in newspaper articles and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. But most of the men and women who have toiled on our staffs will never get any public notice of their devoted service to their fellow citizens. Twenty-five years of Senate service is certainly deserving of recognition.

I thank Mary Jane for her dedication to the people of the State of West Virginia and for the work she has done for our country. And I look forward to the next 25 years with her.

IN MEMORIAM: HILDA MARCIN

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to share with the Senate the memory of one of my constituents, Hilda Marcin, who lost her life on September 11, 2001. Mrs. Marcin was 79 years old when the flight she was on, United Airlines Flight 93, was hijacked by terrorists. As we all know, that plane crashed in a Pennsylvania field, killing everyone on board.

Mrs. Marcin was born in Schwedelbach, Germany. When she was 7 years old, her family emigrated to the United States to escape oppression. Like many immigrants, her family left all possessions behind and came only with the clothes on their backs.

Her family settled in Irvington, New Jersey, where she attended local schools. She worked seven days a week in the payroll department of the New Jersey shipyards during World War II.

A friend arranged a blind date with Edward Marcin and they were married on February 13, 1943. They had two daughters, Elizabeth and Carole. The

Marcin family enjoyed participating in school functions, class trips, the PTA, and various church activities. Mr. and Mrs. Marcin were also socially and politically active in Irvington. Mrs. Marcin later worked as a special education teacher's aide.

Hilda Marcin embraced life with enthusiasm and made the most of every minute. She adored her family and her granddaughter, Melissa Kemmerer Lata. She was an inspiration to those she touched, including the special needs children in the school where she worked. Her friends admired her positive attitude and her desire and ability to continue working during the later years of her life. Mrs. Marcin treasured freedom and democracy, and her American citizenship.

At the time of her death, Mrs. Marcin was flying to San Francisco to live with her younger daughter, Carole O'Hare. She is survived by her daughter, Elizabeth Kemmerer and son-in-law Raymond Kemmerer; daughter Carole O'Hare and son-in-law Thomas O'Hare; and granddaughter Melissa Lata and Melissa's husband, Edward Lata.

Mr. President, none of us is untouched by the terror of September 11, and many Californians were part of each tragic moment of that tragic day. Some were trapped in the World Trade Center towers. Some were at work in the Pentagon. And the fates of some were sealed as they boarded planes bound for San Francisco or Los Angeles.

I offer today this tribute to one of the 51 Californians who perished on that awful morning. I want to assure the family of Hilda Marcin, and the families of all the victims, that their fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, aunts, uncles, brothers and sisters will not be forgotten.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to help bring attention back to the issue of fiscal discipline and protecting Social Security and Medicare for the generation to come.

All parents want the best for their children. Parents will scrimp and save so that they can take care of their kids, buy them new clothes, and help them go to school. We do it because we love our children, and because it's the right thing to do.

On a societal level, we are doing exactly the opposite. Rather than saving for the future needs of the next generation, rather than paying down debt to prepare for their future needs, rather than investing in assets now so that we will be better able to provide for the next generation, the Government instead has decided to spend its resources and more on current consumption. And that's the wrong thing to do.

When we can see our children's faces and hear their dreams, we try to do whatever we can for them. But when we act as a society, when we make gov-

ernment policy, we seem unable to control our appetites for current consumption, we seem unable to do anything for the millions of our children's generation. And that is simply, on a moral level, the wrong thing to do.

For when we in this generation choose to spend on current consumption and to accumulate debt for our children's generation to pay, we do nothing less than rob our children of their own choices. We make our choices to spend on our wants, but we saddle them with debts that they must pay from their tax dollars and the sweat of their brow.

On top of that, the demographic wave of the baby boom generation adds another burden on our children's generation. We know now—there is no doubt about it—that our generation will retire in large numbers beginning in the next decade. By the nature of older age, we know that our generation will require increased spending on income support and health in the decade to come and thereafter. And by the nature of the Social Security system, and by the nature of Medicare and Medicaid, we know that the Government will have greatly increased obligations to fund. Even if we as a society choose to provide the baby boom generation with exactly the same benefits that society provided our father's and mother's generation, even if we do not provide for Medicare coverage of prescription drugs—and I believe that we should provide those benefits—we as a society will need to devote greater resources to these important programs.

We could at least in part prepare for those needs by paying down our Government debt now, so that the Government would have greater freedom to borrow in the decades to come. Some suggest that we could at least in part prepare for those needs by accumulating financial assets now, which the Government could sell in the future as an alternative to raising taxes in the future. These actions would be the functional equivalent of saving by the Government.

In the last year and a half, we have done exactly the opposite. We have chosen to do the functional equivalent of binge consumption. The Government has gone on a spending spree.

In February of last year, the Bush administration's Office of Management and Budget started with a baseline projection that the Government would run a surplus of \$282 billion in this year, fiscal year 2002. Earlier this month, in contrast, the OMB projected that we will in reality run a deficit of \$165 billion this year, a difference of \$447 billion between their initial baseline projections and their latest predictions for one year alone. In less than a year and a half, the deficit picture for this year alone has clouded by nearly half a trillion dollars.

The Bush administration's own numbers tell a similar story for the decade as a whole. Last February, the OMB projected baseline surpluses of \$5.6 trillion for the 10 years to come. Looking

at the data that the OMB provided the Budget Committees along with the OMB's Mid-Session Review of the Budget, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities calculated that \$3.9 trillion of that 10-year surplus has evaporated, and that the Administration seeks an additional \$1.3 trillion in tax cuts and spending increases over the same period. Thus, by the OMB's own numbers, in the past 17 months, we have dissipated nearly all of the surplus for the decade to come.

Putting the receipts of the Social Security Trust Funds aside, last February, the OMB's baseline projections showed the Government running surpluses throughout the decade. This month, the OMB policy projections show the non-Social Security budget running deficits through 2012, and probably for decades thereafter.

Thus, instead of reducing the Federal debt, we are adding to the debt that our children's generation must pay. Instead of saving for the future, we are consuming future resources for ourselves.

The causes and solutions to these circumstances are simple to see, although clearly, amassing the political will to act on them is far less simple to do. Plainly, last year's tax cut was too large, and the Government is spending too much. To meet our obligations to our children's generation, we should address both failings.

By the OMB's own numbers, fully 38 percent of the reduction in surplus over the coming decade results from last year's tax cut. Two-fifths of our problem results from that tax cut.

Now that the fiscal realities have come home to roost, we should reevaluate future tax cuts. This is not to say that we should require anyone to pay higher taxes than they do now. To contribute mightily to our fiscal responsibility, we do not need to raise people's taxes higher than they pay now. If we simply keep future, additional tax cuts that benefit the highest income brackets from taking place, we would go a long way toward balancing the budget.

According to Citizens for Tax Justice, if we simply froze tax rates for the top 1 percent of the income scale, it would save almost half of the loss to the Treasury from the tax cut in future years, once the tax cut is fully phased in. Citizens for Tax Justice estimates that \$477 billion of last year's tax cut will go to the top 1 percent of the income scale. That's an average tax cut of \$342,000 each for taxpayers in that category, over the decade to come. And while the well-off have received some of those tax cuts already, as have most taxpayers, fully 80 percent of the tax cuts for the top 1 percent are scheduled to take effect in years after this year—most after 2005. There is still time to correct this unbalanced tax cut, without raising anyone's tax rates higher than today's.

Additional discipline is needed not only on the tax side, but also on the spending side. According to OMB's new

numbers, spending for this year, fiscal year 2002, is up 11 percent over last year's levels. And as we have not enacted caps for 2003, we are at great risk of continuing these unsustainably large increases in spending into the future.

Some have pointed to the fight against terrorism as reason enough for such spending levels. But we cannot make the fight against terrorism bear the vast weight of the entire Government's spending.

We should not exempt military spending from its due scrutiny, but I do not propose that we constrain military spending alone. We should constrain both military and domestic spending. We need to put some constraint on spending levels, or they will continue to add to the Federal debt.

The Federal Government's budget is obese. We can exercise some willpower now and cut back our consumption, or the doctors will put us on a far stricter diet later. And surely the credit markets and the economy will be a rigorous doctor. We delude ourselves if we imagine that the need to cut back will not come.

As my colleagues are aware, I have twice come to the floor this year to offer amendments to extend the spending caps in the budget law, on June 5 with Senator GREGG and on June 20 with Senator CONRAD. Although neither effort obtained the necessary 60 votes, the Gregg-Feingold amendment received 49 votes, and the Feingold-Conrad amendment received 59 votes. And between the two amendments, 91 Senators have voted for caps of one duration or another.

To paraphrase George Bernard Shaw, we as a Senate have established that we are for caps. We are just haggling over the price.

I assert to my colleagues that caps at any level are better than no caps at all. We must have some restraint, or the Government will grow beyond any limit.

We need to strengthen our budget process, to get the Government out of the business of using Social Security surpluses to fund other Government spending.

That is a goal with a long and bipartisan history. In his January 1998 State of the Union address, President Clinton called on the Government to "save Social Security first."

That is also what President George W. Bush said in a March 2001 radio address, that we need to, in his words, "keep the promise of Social Security and keep the Government from raiding the Social Security surplus."

We should stop using Social Security surpluses to fund the rest of Government because it is the moral thing to do. For every dollar that we add to the Federal debt is another dollar that our children must pay back in higher taxes or fewer Government benefits.

Our children's generation will not forgive us for our failure of fiscal responsibility. History will not forgive us, if we fail to act.

The task before us is plain. We must restrain future tax cuts, and we must restrain future spending.

The task before us is not too difficult for us to achieve. We saw in the 1990s that when the Government balanced its budget, invested in education, and regulated business sensibly, it combined to lower interest rates, bolster consumer and investor confidence, and help the economy grow. We can do that again.

We are not the first generation who has been asked to live with sacrifice. And the sacrifices that are asked of us are by far not the hardest with which generations have lived.

All parents want the best for their children. Let us act on behalf of our children not just as individuals, but as a generation, as well. Let us return to fiscal discipline. And let us restore to our children's generation the freedom to choose their own future.

IN MEMORIAM: DEORA BODLEY

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to share with the Senate the memory of one of my young constituents, Deora Bodley, who lost her life on September 11, 2001. Ms. Bodley was a 20-year-old college student when the flight she was on, United Airlines Flight 93, was hijacked by terrorists. As we all know, that plane crashed in a Pennsylvania field, killing everyone on board.

Ms. Bodley grew up in San Diego, CA. As a high school student, she visited local high schools to discuss HIV/AIDS with her peers. She volunteered with the Special Olympics and a local animal shelter. Chris Schuck, her English teacher at La Jolla Country Day School, recalls "Deora was always thinking big and going after big game."

At the time of her death, Ms. Bodley was studying psychology at Santa Clara University. She coordinated volunteers in a literacy program for elementary school students. Kathy Almazol, principal at St. Clare Catholic Elementary, recalls Ms. Bodley had "a phenomenal ability to work with people, including the children she read to, her peer volunteers, the school administrators and teachers. We have 68 kids who had a personal association with Deora."

In the words of her mother, Deborah Borza, "Deora has always been about peace." At the tender age of 11 years, Deora wrote in her journal, "People ask who, what, where, when, why, how. I ask peace." A warm and generous person, Deora was a gifted student and a wonderful friend. Wherever she went, her light shined brightly.

Deora's father, Derrill Bodley, of Stockton, CA, feels her life was about "getting along" and sharing a message of peace. Her 11-year-old sister Murial recalls Deora taught her many things and says, "Most of all she taught me to be kind to other people and animals. I cherish the memories of my sister and