

the world in your effort to bring peace to a region, you have a far greater chance of success, world acceptance, sharing the burden; and, ultimately, the American people would not stand by themselves but stand in concert with those of like mind and like values.

As I return to Illinois, people tell me over and over again: Senator, when you go back, please go to the floor of the Senate and express our feelings that we do need a coalition of force, not just for the principle and value of it but for the military significance of it, not just so we are not standing alone but so we are validated in the eyes of the world that what we are standing for is not just a narrow interest of the United States but in the best interest of a free and peaceful world.

That is what makes sense. That is what we ought to move forward with.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DURBIN. Yes, I am happy to yield.

Mr. REID. I ask my friend from Illinois, is it true, when you returned to Illinois, people were asking about things other than Iraq?

Mr. DURBIN. Exactly true.

Mr. REID. Are people concerned about the stumbling, staggering, faltering economy?

Mr. DURBIN. I say to the Senator from Nevada, that is where I was headed next.

This chart, which I have brought to the floor, talks about the lost private sector jobs in the last 50 years. Look at what has occurred under President Eisenhower through George W. Bush. Look at the only period that shows red ink, the net loss of jobs; and it turns out to be under President Bush.

The people of Illinois talk about Iraq because it is in the headlines. That is all the media talks about. But when it comes to the issues they worry about, this is what they are concerned about. There are not enough jobs, not enough good-paying jobs.

Unfortunately, under this administration, the economy is not even a major issue. They are ignoring it. I asked last week—and I will renew my request to the President—can you give us 1 hour a week on America's economy, 1 hour to talk about income and job security? That is a valid issue.

Take a look at long-term unemployment. It has more than doubled under President Bush. In January 2001, when he came to office, there were 648,000 under long-term unemployment, people unemployed for half a year. That number has more than doubled in this period of time. The President may rally America to stand behind him, as he should, on the war on terrorism and foreign policy. But he ought to rally America to work, give people opportunities so they can be employed, so they have some opportunity to enjoy the benefits of this country.

We are facing now the weakest economic growth in 50 years. This chart shows economic growth, the average rate of growth over the last 2 years.

Under President George W. Bush, it has been 1.0 percent. The next worst President, since Eisenhower, was his father. Then you have to go back to Gerald Ford to find another bad period of time.

#### EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time for morning business has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I don't see anyone here wishing to speak. It is my understanding morning business has, under the previous order, ended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. The next period of time is for debate on the cloture motion; is that right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate is to resume consideration of H.R. 5093.

Mr. REID. So is it now time to debate the Dodd amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, to discuss the Dodd amendment.

Mr. REID. I don't see anyone here, so I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Illinois be recognized for 10 minutes and that the Republicans be given an extra 10 minutes also.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I will yield at least a portion of my time to my friend from North Dakota.

Look at the rate of growth under the Bush Presidency. Is it any wonder the President does not want to talk about the economy?

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DURBIN. I am happy to yield.

Mr. REID. I should have included that this time comes from the debate on the Dodd amendment, that that number be lessened by 20 minutes.

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

Mr. DURBIN. If you have the weakest economic growth in 50 years, there is no reason for you to talk about it. Certainly this Bush White House will not. They won't bring this issue to the American people because they don't have much to tell us.

The news we have seen on the economy is well known. Take a look at what has happened in terms of the market value of those who own stocks, the New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq, \$4.5 trillion of lost stock market wealth between January 2001, when President Bush came to office, and August 2002. That, of course, represents not just a loss in stock market wealth, it is a loss of savings. It is a loss of college savings accounts for kids. It is a loss of pension plans, 401(k)s, and people making new plans with their lives because of the bottom falling out of the stock market.

Of course, last week we saw the Dow Jones crashing even further. The people in the Bush administration do not

want to discuss this. They don't want to talk about turning this economy around. They want to talk about rallying troops.

Let's rally the American people to get the economy back on its feet. Let the President give us 1 hour a week talking about what we can do to try to get this economy moving forward again.

This stock market decline is a new record. If you look at the sharpest percentage decline in the Standard & Poor's 500, only Herbert Hoover has a worse record than President George W. Bush. Herbert Hoover in the Great Depression saw the stock market decline by 30 percent. So far, under President George W. Bush we have seen a decline of 21 percent—historic declines. It is no wonder the President does not want to discuss this.

Look as well at what workers are facing who still are on the job. The cost of health insurance has inflated dramatically since the President came to office: family coverage, 16 percent; individual coverage, 27 percent.

The biggest single complaint I have heard from businesses, labor unions, and individuals in the State of Illinois: the cost of health insurance. Senator, what are you going to do about it? The honest answer is that this Congress has done nothing about it, nor has the President proposed anything significant.

When we consider the issues we should be about, national security is No. 1, I agree, but it is not the only issue facing America. We need to discuss issues of pension security and income security and health care security and the future of Social Security. Those are issues American families worry about every single day. We in the Senate should worry about them as well.

I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I have been listening to the Senator from Illinois. He is right. Iraq is not an irrelevant issue. It is a very important issue. The President will find, as we finish all of these discussions, that we will have a pretty unified voice on what we do around the world, but we need to do that through the United Nations, with other partner countries, as part of a coalition. At the end of the day, this country will have led the way towards that result.

It is also the case, when most people sit down around the supper table and talk about their lives, they are talking about subjects that are much different from Iraq. They are discussing issues such as: Do we have a good job; does it pay well; do we have job security; do we send our kids to good schools; do grandpa and grandma have decent health care; do we live in a safe neighborhood? All of those issues exist as well.

There are some who don't want to talk about any of those issues. They

say: These issues somehow are irrelevant.

They are not irrelevant to people out of work, who are concerned about their jobs, concerned about opportunities for themselves and their children, concerned about the ability to buy health care, to pay for health insurance, to afford their prescription medicine. The Senator is absolutely correct. There are a lot of other issues we must resolve.

This Senate is at parade rest; I am guessing because there are some people here who don't want us to do anything on these issues, whether it is health care, the economy, or corporate scandals. And incidentally, I won't have time to talk much about that, but we have not finished on that issue, the issue of corporate scandals. We are talking about hundreds of millions and billions of dollars frittered away by CEOs and others who have run corporations into the ground.

A recent study by the Financial Times says that of the 25 largest bankruptcies in America, prior to bankruptcy 200, executives took \$3.3 billion out of the companies prior to running them into the ground. Should we do something about that? We should. That issue isn't over, despite the fact there are some in this Chamber and downtown who resist every step of the way.

We have a lot to do. There is a lot on the agenda, a lot on our plate. Frankly, there are some people who are sitting here with their feet on the brakes. They don't want anything to happen on issues that matter a great deal to the average American family.

I have listened attentively to the presentation. I was going to come over and make a presentation myself. I will do that tomorrow.

The answer is, yes, let's be very concerned about Iraq, about foreign policy, about the war on terrorism. Let's be concerned about it, do it seriously. But let's also understand it is not the only subject. There are other important considerations impacting on the lives of American families with which we need to be dealing.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Senator from North Dakota. Average families have to worry about a lot of issues: the health of their children, whether they can make the mortgage payment. If families can face more than one responsibility, our Government certainly can.

It is not enough to say we are just going to focus on the Middle East and what might happen there in the years to come; let's talk about what is happening in the middle west and the East and the South and the North, all across the United States. What are we doing to make sure this economy turns around and gives people a chance?

I spoke to a friend of mine in the plumbers union in Chicago who told me that the cost of prescription drugs for retirees last year went up 300 percent in his one local. He said: I don't know if we can meet our obligation to our

seniors that we promised over the years.

As for corporate greed and scandals, the Senator from North Dakota talks about the bankruptcies and the money squandered before bankruptcy. There is a company called Tyco where the CEO, Mr. Kozlowki, has been written up in the Wall Street Journal. Their company didn't go into bankruptcy. It is still in business. But what he did to it was to bleed it of a lot of money, hundreds of millions of dollars in the years leading up to his resignation.

All of these things have discredited American business. They have discredited the good, honest businesspeople who lead our Nation effectively. Frankly, they have put a damper on America's feelings about buying stock. The President needs to address this.

We passed the Sarbanes bill. It was a good bill. I was glad to vote for it. There is more to do: the bankruptcy code, that corporate bankruptcy will take into account when people have squandered the money of corporations so that it comes back into the corporation and away from these corporate executives; that they be charged with crimes when they are guilty. All of these issues need to be taken up. It is an agenda which we should face because it is an agenda the American people face every single day. And unless and until we do that, we are not meeting our obligation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I see the Senator from Colorado here. Under the order entered, it is my understanding that Senators CAMPBELL and INOUE have equal time with Senator DODD. Is that the understanding?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

Mr. REID. The order said Senator CAMPBELL had 20 minutes, Senator DODD had 20, and Senator INOUE had 20. Is that all right with the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is my understanding.

Mr. REID. When we started this debate, we gave 10 minutes to the Democrats and 10 minutes to the Republicans, leaving 20 minutes on each side. Senator INOUE said that would be OK with him. If we need more time—

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think 10 will be enough. Perhaps I can ask unanimous consent if it is not; that is, 10 minutes for Senator INOUE and 10 for me?

Mr. REID. Yes. Why don't we do this. There is no one here to use the Republicans' morning business time. Why don't we give you back, so you have enough time, 25 minutes, and let's make sure Senator DODD has that. So I think that will extend the vote 10 minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is fine. Has Senator DODD spoken yet?

Mr. REID. No, he has not. The vote would take place at 5:40, and Senator DODD will have 25 minutes and Sen-

ators CAMPBELL and INOUE would have 25 minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I ask the leader, has Senator INOUE been here yet?

Mr. REID. Yes.

Mr. DODD. This debate would end at 4:30; is that right?

Mr. REID. Yes. But the Republicans are entitled to 10 minutes in morning business. They may use that.

Mr. DODD. Does this require a unanimous consent request?

Mr. REID. Yes, Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent for that.

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

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 5093, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5093) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Byrd Amendment No. 4472, in the nature of a substitute.

Byrd Amendment No. 4480 (to Amendment No. 4472), to provide funds to repay accounts from which funds were borrowed for emergency wildfire suppression.

Craig/Domenici Amendment No. 4518 (to Amendment No. 4480), to reduce hazardous fuels on our national forests.

Dodd Amendment No. 4522 (to Amendment No. 4472), to prohibit the expenditure of funds to recognize Indian tribes and tribal nations until the date of implementation of certain administrative procedures.

Byrd/Stevens Amendment No. 4532 (to Amendment No. 4472), to provide for critical emergency supplemental appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be debate on the Dodd amendment No. 4522 until 4:40, equally divided between Senators DODD, INOUE, and CAMPBELL, or their designees.

The Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, the amendment is offered on behalf of myself and Senator LIEBERMAN. I presume he will be coming to the floor at some point. He has a strong interest in the amendment. I want to be notified by the Chair when I have consumed 10 minutes, so I can leave time for Senator LIEBERMAN.

I begin by thanking my colleagues from Hawaii and Colorado. They were very generous—they are all the time, but particularly last week—in conducting a hearing on the subject matter that is the subject of this amendment. They graciously listened to a series of witnesses from the administration, from Connecticut, mayors from towns in Connecticut, along with other interested parties on the subject matter generally of the recognition process at the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So any discussion of the matter before us