

the world community. It violated the U.S. Constitution, it violated the U.N. charter, it violated the Geneva Convention; and it continues to cost, because we are now losing our men and women in combat on a regular basis. We continue to lose them. It has cost the lives of countless innocent Iraqis. It has cost the taxpayers of this Nation over \$100 billion, and it has cost tens of billions of dollars in damage to Iraq. It has strengthened religious fundamentalists in Iraq who now threaten the freedom of women in Iraq's society.

This manufactured catastrophe called "foreign policy" represents not only a failure of truth, a great credibility gap, but, more than that, America faces a crisis of legitimacy of this administration itself, which lied to the American people to get approval for a war.

ENSURE QUALITY OF CARE AND SOLVENCY OF MEDICARE

(Mr. BURNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, while the House is in the midst of debate that will improve Medicare for millions of seniors, we must ensure both the quality of care and the solvency of the Medicare system for all of our seniors.

Mr. Speaker, the prescription drug benefit we institute must be coupled with meaningful reforms within Medicare. We must provide meaningful prescription drug coverage and reforms to Medicare for seniors, both today and tomorrow.

APPLAUDING THE SUPREME COURT ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION RULINGS

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the Supreme Court on its rulings on the University of Michigan affirmative action cases. The rulings indicate to the entire Nation that the Supreme Court believes in the basic premise behind affirmative action: to create opportunities for minorities and to eliminate discrimination.

Affirmative action programs have been successful in increasing the racial, ethnic, and gender diversity of many educational and workplace settings throughout the United States. Affirmative action has also been shown to provide a boost to the Nation's economy.

A recent study by the Educational Testing Service argued that diversity was one of the engines that drove the United States' economy. It showed that if African American and Hispanic workers were represented at colleges and universities in the same proportions as other 18- to 24-year-olds, the

United States' wealth would increase by \$231 billion a year, and annual tax revenues would increase by \$80 billion. Why? Because it gives hope to blighted and forgotten areas of our Nation, and it improves trade and commerce worldwide.

This goes to show that by promoting adequate funding for kindergarten through twelfth grade education in underserved areas and promoting diversity in higher education in the workplace, our economy will improve.

TRIBUTE TO BOB STUMP

(Mr. SHADEGG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Nation lost a distinguished public servant. Bob Stump humbly and admirably served his country and represented Arizona for nearly 60 years.

His service began as a Navy medic during World War II and continued in Arizona in the State legislature and then here in the United States House of Representatives. From his Stetson hat down to his dusty leather boots, Bob personified the independence and western congeniality of Arizona. The soft-spoken conservative was true to his beliefs and always represented his constituents with integrity and determination.

Like so many courageous young men of his time, Bob enlisted in the Navy at the age of 16, too young to legally do so, in the midst of the second world war. He was elected to Congress in 1976 and, drawing on his military experience, Bob established himself as the preeminent champion for active military personnel and veterans.

His insight and knowledge on issues landed him the chairmanship of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs in 1995, and then in 2000, the chairmanship of the House Committee on Armed Services. Even still, he never let the power go to his head. He was one of the few Congressmen, indeed probably the only committee chairman, to personally answer his office telephone.

I looked to Bob Stump on so many issues. His advice was always thoughtful, solid, and consistent. He was the dean of our delegation, and I will sorely miss his leadership and friendship.

Mr. Speaker, for more than 25 years, he served this body with dignity and earned the admiration of not only myself, but of every Member of this House. He possessed the unwavering reliability and good judgment not commonly found in the politics of today.

Bob remains with us in spirit as a model of devoted service to Arizona and the Nation. He is and always will be missed.

HOUSE TO SPEND \$400 BILLION FOR FLAWED PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, how can you spend \$400 billion and not provide a decent Medicare prescription drug benefit? Well, it is an excellent question, but the Republicans have come up with a formula.

First, you underwrite the profits of the private insurance industry. Yes, there will be subsidies to the private insurance industry in this bill, trying to drive people out of Medicare; and you do that because they lost a bunch of money on crummy investments, and we have to help out their bottom line. Well, we can understand that; they are big campaign contributors.

Secondly, how else? Well, overall, number one, do nothing about the extortion it costs to prescription drugs in the United States. Do not allow the imports or the reimportation of American-manufactured drugs. Do not allow the people on Medicare to be organized into a group to drive down the price of these prescription drugs. No. Because actually, the pharmaceutical industry are bigger campaign contributors to the Republicans than the insurance industry. So we are going to spend \$400 billion to provide a benefit nobody understands that is going to be pretty parsimonious.

We could do better. We could take on the pharmaceutical industry, and we can forget about giving a subsidy to the private insurance industry; and for \$400 billion, we could provide a meaningful prescription drug benefit that seniors would enjoy and it would help with their health. But that is not where the majority is going in this House of Representatives.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN BURDENS FUTURE GENERATIONS

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, adding prescription drugs to Medicare is one of the most unfair burdens that Congress and the President have placed on future generations in a long, long time.

I have 10 grandkids and now, for a Medicare program that is already broke, insolvent Congress is adding benefits. We are reaching into the general fund to pay for Medicare. Medicare and Social Security are going to be insolvent within the next 10 to 14 years.

Yet we are adding a new prescription drug burden to Medicare, moving into socialized medicine, and making my kids and 10 grandkids and everybody else's responsible to pay for seniors' drug prescriptions.

Actually, today's retiring seniors are probably the most wealthy and better off than any generation of Americans. Yet we are placing a burden on our kids, and young workers who are trying to save money to send their kids to college. We are placing a huge burden on my grandkids to pay off the debt. We are actually borrowing the money,

Mr. Speaker, to pay for this huge expansion in socialized medicine.

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PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE FOR SENIORS IN NEED

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, it is time to revise and reform Medicare. It is time to move us away from a government oriented, a Soviet model of socialism approach to health care for our senior citizens. We need a program that is light, a program that is solid, a program that is efficient, not one that is heavy with burdensome bureaucratic red tape.

We need to have a prescription drug benefit. We need to have one that does not just blanket us all with a brand new entitlement, one that does not necessarily worry about Ross Perots or some retiree from General Motors who already is getting it anyhow. But we need to help the widow out there who is choosing between tamoxifen for her breast cancer and rent for her home.

We want to help people stay independent. In 1965, when Medicare was conceived, the miracle drugs that are available to our seniors were not out there. They were not foreseen. Now we have drugs that enhance our life-style, that make us live longer and healthier and in less pain, and Medicare needs to adjust to this. That is what this bill is about that we will be voting on this week.

I am confident that we can take the best ideas of Democrat Party, the Republican Party, the Independents and move it out of this body, combine it with those in the other body and come up with a plan that is best for our seniors.

REMEMBERING ROBERT LEE STUMP

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert Lee Stump, former Congressman from Arizona and past chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Veterans' Affairs who died on Friday.

First elected to Congress as a Democrat, he became a Republican after Ronald Reagan assumed the presidency in 1981. It was truly an honor to serve as a member by me on the Committee on Armed Services under Chairman Stump's leadership. He was a man dedicated to the protection of the American people and peace in the world through a powerful military.

Bob Stump knew the only way to keep our forces strong was to take care of the soldier and his family both dur-

ing service and retirement. He served in the Navy during World War II as a combat medic on Luzon, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa.

America has lost a great man and a true patriot, one of the finest statesman Arizona has ever produced. In conclusion, God bless our troops.

SENSIBLE MEDICARE REFORMS

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, as Congress this week considers the largest expansion of Medicare in 35 years, we should begin with the understanding that Medicare has actually cost the American taxpayers 7½ times in real dollars what it was projected to cost. And while the needs for some prescription drug for some seniors is very, very real, it is important also to recall that 76 percent of seniors in America today have prescription drug coverage.

I would offer that our reforms this week should be about focusing solutions at the point of the need. Let us help our seniors near the poverty level with urgent and sufficient prescription drug coverage. Let us reform Medicare so it will be there for the future without placing an undue burden on our children and grandchildren. Let us otherwise do no harm to the private sector foundation of the greatest health care system in the history of the world.

For all these reasons I will oppose a universal drug benefit in Medicare. By agreeing to a prescription drug benefit for all seniors rather than just those in need, Congress threatens our Nation's fiscal stability, our own private prescription plans, and the survival of our free market health care system.

One more massive Federal entitlement is, simply put, a prescription for disaster.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or yeas or nays are ordered, or on which the voted is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCACY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1772) to improve small business advocacy, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 1772

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Advocacy Improvement Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Excessive regulations continue to burden the Nation's small businesses.

(2) Federal agencies continue to impose disproportionate burdens on small businesses.

(3) An independent office of small business advocacy will help to ensure that Federal agencies are responsive to small businesses and that those agencies comply with their statutory obligations with respect to small businesses.

(4) The independence of an office that acts as an advocate for small businesses is essential to ensure that it can serve as an effective advocate without being restricted by the views or policies of the Small Business Administration or any other Federal executive branch agency.

(5) To be effective an office that acts as an advocate for small businesses needs sufficient resources to conduct creditable economic studies and research which are necessary for the maintenance of small business databases and for the accurate assessment of the impact of regulations on small businesses, the role of small business in the Nation's economy, and the barriers to the growth of small businesses.

(6) The research, information, and expertise provided by an independent office of small business advocacy will be a valuable source of information and advice for Congress and Federal agencies with which the office will work on behalf of small businesses.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to ensure that there exists an entity that has the statutory independence and adequate financial resources to effectively advocate for and on behalf of small business;

(2) to require that such an entity report to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate, and to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration in order to keep them fully and currently informed about issues and regulations affecting small business concerns and the necessity for corrective action by the regulatory agency or Congress;

(3) to provide a separate authorization for appropriations for such an entity; and

(4) to strengthen the role of the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman by ensuring continued cooperation between the Ombudsman and the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

SEC. 3. APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF COUNSEL OF ADVOCACY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201 of Public Law 94-305 (15 U.S.C. 634a) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" before "There is established";

(2) by striking the second sentence; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) The management of the Office shall be vested in a Chief Counsel for Advocacy who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who should be appointed without regard to political affiliation and on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the office.

"(c) No individual may be appointed under subsection (b) if such individual has served as an officer or employee of the Small Business Administration during the 5-year period