

We need a little sanity here. We need an opportunity—not to reject everything in the rebuilding of Iraq, but we have a role to play. We will step to the plate to do our share.

But this administration has been told in no uncertain terms that this shouldn't be exclusively our obligation; that when we do some rebuilding it shouldn't be at such a fabulous level of extravagance far beyond what any American community could possibly come to Washington and ask for.

Our people deserve better. They deserve to know what is in George Bush's request. They deserve to have some up-and-down votes, and this shouldn't be rushed through in a manner that the people do not actually understand what they are buying into with an agenda such as this.

I know we are going to go to markup on this supplemental request very quickly next week. The difficulty in shoving this thing through so fast is that the American taxpayer will have no idea what was in this thing. They will be told it is \$87 billion—a huge number. Who knows what that means until you explain in some detail what you could buy with that kind of money.

I think we need to have a national debate about America's role in the world and about the level and scope of the contributions that America is making in rebuilding this country. Why has this administration failed to attract international financial support? If you cannot get their troops, why not at least some financial resources for this rebuilding? Why has that failed, as well? We need to know that.

We need to know what will follow. I assure this body, this is not the last request. This is an installment. There is much more to come, both militarily and potentially in rebuilding.

What has happened to the Iraqi oil revenue? Is there a possibility of turning some of this into loans rather than flatout grants? We are told we cannot loan the money because Iraq already has a lot of debt. Their debt is primarily to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Apparently, it appears we are going to put repaying their debts ahead of the American taxpayer, ahead of our financial needs. We are saying we have to give grants because these people have to pay off their loans to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait before they can do anything for us.

We have water projects in South Dakota. We have sewer wastewater problems. We have roads, railroads, all kinds of infrastructure that is underfunded. Those communities are being asked for matching funds. Many projects in South Dakota and across the country are done by loans. And we have a grant level at \$20.3 billion, with mind-boggling levels of expenditure, for purposes that would leave any American citizen shaking his head.

We do not want to delay anything unnecessarily. There are some urgent needs in Iraq, particularly for our

troops. We need to take care of those needs and have some certainty.

I hope in the course of this debate the American people are considering the use of their dollars, that there be considerable scrutiny and the people understand what this President wants them to buy into. If that comprehension is out there, there will be a lot of unhappiness in the land if, in fact, this Senate is unable to break out some of these expenditures; if we have to pass this up-or-down vote in one massive \$87 billion item—three times America's education budget—for purposes that would make royalty blush.

Our people deserve better. The Senate deserves an opportunity to consider these issues with much more care than is being suggested.

We will learn more, no doubt, about the details of some of the proposed expenditures from the Bush administration in the days to come. I hope we have a very real, sobering debate about the use of our constituents' money and whether this is the best use—some of it, no doubt, is; but much of it, I submit, is an outrageous abuse to the American taxpayer.

I yield the floor.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I was quite moved by my colleague from South Dakota and his comments about the war, the budget and the choices that the Senate is going to have to make. I thank my colleague for discussing such specific, detailed, and passionate comments, and raising the awareness of some of the very substantial issues at stake in making such a compelling argument as to why this discussion should continue for some reasonable length of time so these issues can be aired and the American people can have a better opportunity to come to their own conclusion based on facts as the Senator outlined this morning.

I commend the Senator and thank him. Other colleagues will speak of the issues, including the international challenges that face America, as well as the domestic challenges.

LIE AND BUY

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on September 18, 2003, the Bureau of Justice Statistics released its annual report on the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, also known as NICS. According to its report, approximately 136,000, or 1.7 percent, of the 7.8 million of the gun checks performed by the NICS system resulted in a denial. Since its inception, the NICS database

has prevented approximately 976,000 individuals from illegally acquiring a firearm. The report went on to note that 66 percent of the rejections were due to a felony record or outstanding warrant, and about 14 percent were rejected for a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.

Earlier this year, the Americans for Gun Safety Foundation released a report entitled, "The Enforcement Gap: Federal Gun Laws Ignored." The report analyzed the Justice Department's record enforcing and prosecuting gun laws. The report examined prosecution data acquired under the Freedom of Information Act from the Justice Department for fiscal years 2000 through 2002. The AGS study reveals a significant gap between the number of Federal gun crimes committed and the number of Federal prosecutions initiated.

The report found that 20 of the 22 major Federal gun laws are rarely prosecuted. The two statutes consistently enforced are laws against the use of a firearm in the commission of a Federal crime and a felon in possession of a firearm. The 20 laws that address other illegal firearm activity, including gun trafficking, firearm theft, lying on a criminal background check form, removing firearm serial numbers, and selling guns to minors are rarely enforced according to the AGS study.

The statistics in the AGS report are startling. According to AGS, in the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, U.S. Attorneys filed only 578 cases against individuals who lied on the criminal background check form to purchase a firearm despite the fact that over 100,000 people were denied purchases for that reason. President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft pledged to vigorously enforce the gun laws on the books, but the AGS report seems to indicate that the Bush administration has failed to live up to the promise. I believe vigorous law enforcement is a critical step toward reducing gun violence. I urge the Justice Department to step up its efforts to prosecute not only people who commit gun crimes, but those who illegally seek to buy a gun.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN "KELLY" EARL DAVIS

• Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I am delighted to honor a Minnesotan who recently reached the age of 90, after having spent much of her life in dedicated service in her community. Carolyn "Kelly" Earl Davis was born on September 21, 1913, the daughter of Dr. George Earl and Lillian Earl. Growing up, Carolyn, affectionately known since childhood as "Kelly"—the name given to her by her brother, Rol—loved to play baseball. She was an all-star player whose exploits on the field were greeted with exhortations of "Slide, Kelly, slide!"

Kelly lived in St. Paul, MN, and attended Summit School, where she took part in student government, sports, and volunteer work. She then attended Smith College and the University of Minnesota. In 1936, Kelly married Edward P. "Ned" Davis, Jr., and the Davises, who eventually had three daughters, Sally, Janie, and Mary, lived in St. Paul until moving to Bloomington's Friendship Village retirement community. They had been married 60 years at the time of Ned's death in 1997.

Today, Kelly is the proud grandmother of 6 and the great-grandmother of 3. Her family activities and interests have included canoeing, skiing, tennis, and golf. Throughout her life, Kelly has also given of herself through a remarkable career of volunteer service. During World War II, she served her country as a nurse's aide with the Red Cross. She is a member of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, where she has been president of the Women's Association Board, among other offices and committee memberships. She has taught Sunday school and has also been a leader of the Brownies and Girl Scouts. Her enthusiasm for sports motivated her to teach tennis and skiing to underprivileged children, having collected the necessary equipment for them to use.

Because education has been especially important to her, she belonged to the alumni boards of the Saint Paul Academy and Summit School. She was also a member of Summit School's Board of Trustees and chaired the school's 1958 building fund. Even at the age of 79, Kelly was still busy, serving as the chairman of Summit School's 75th anniversary celebration.

The range of Kelly's interests and pursuits is formidable: the arts, public health, employment, child and family welfare. She gave of her energies and fund-raising talents to a variety of organizations and causes, including the Junior League, the St. Paul Rehabilitation Center, the Children's Hospital Association, Neighborhood House, Merriam Park Community Center, the Volunteer Bureau, the Family Nursing Service, Planned Parenthood, and the Minnesota Public Health Association.

Despite the passing years, Kelly remained involved into her eighties. She served for two terms on the Friendship Village residents council and held the post of chair of the Friendship Village ad hoc committee for the health care center renovation.

Kelly's contributions are so numerous that they are almost impossible to catalogue. I am proud to salute this remarkable lady for her exceptional record of community service and advocacy. Truly, Kelly has spent her life working with and enjoying people of all ages.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:44 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2557. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The following enrolled bills, previously signed by the Speaker of the House, were signed on September 25, 2003, by the President Pro Tempore (Mr. STEVENS):

H.R. 2555. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2657. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

S. 111. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes.

S. 233. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

S. 278. An act to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2557. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1657. A bill to amend section 44921 of title 49, United States Code, to provide for the arming of cargo pilots against terrorism.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1665. A bill to permit reviews of criminal records of applicants for private security officer employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1666. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish comprehensive State diabetes control and prevention programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. NICKLES):

S. 1667. A bill to exempt small trailer manufacturers from enhanced early warning reporting requirements under the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation (TREAD) Act; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KYL, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. VOINOVICH):

S. 1668. A bill to establish a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of Federal agencies and programs and to recommend the elimination or realignment of duplicative, wasteful, or outdated functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. BREAUX):

S. 1669. A bill to reauthorize the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 50

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 50, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a guaranteed adequate level of funding for veterans health care, and for other purposes.

S. 736

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 736, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to strengthen enforcement of provisions relating to animal fighting, and for other purposes.

S. 756

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 756, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the qualified small issue bond provisions.

S. 876

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 876, a bill to require public disclosure of noncompetitive contracting for the reconstruction of the infrastructure of Iraq, and for other purposes.

S. 1298

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1298, a bill to amend the