

system of repression and securing Iraq's borders and oil facilities. The Iraqi people will only be able to emerge from the shadow of Saddam Hussein's tyranny if they are freed from the threat of violence and lawlessness.

Third, the Iraqi people must be able to shape their own future, not have it imposed on them by outsiders. We can help create an environment for this to happen. This means, most fundamentally, a civil administration that protects three basic freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of movement. Iraq also must develop the rule of law. Its people need the international community's help in capturing and trying war criminals, developing legal institutions, educating judges and lawyers, and developing a legitimate police force.

The reconstruction effort must also begin to restore the basic elements of everyday life, from ensuring that they have adequate electricity and clean water to helping them at tasks life rebuilding their roads and schools.

All Iraqis must have confidence that they will have a voice in their future and that they will have a government that reflects their diversity. A free and democratic Iraq will not spring up by itself or overnight in a multi-ethnic, complicated society that has suffered under repression for generations. The Iraqi people deserve and need our help to rebuild their lives and to create a prosperous, thriving, open society. All Iraqis—including Sunnis, Shia and Kurds—deserve to be represented.

Fourth, the Iraqi people must have the tools to build a prosperous economy that is theirs alone. Iraq has enormous natural resources and it has great potential. While we should help the Iraqi people tap into that potential, we have to make clear to the Iraqi people that the oil is theirs, and not for the U.S. or others to exploit. We also will have to explore all possibilities for debt restructuring and relief. Yet doing what it takes to succeed in Iraq is only one of the challenges we face. We have to develop a new kind of leadership throughout the world.

In the Middle East, it is time to engage to achieve a real peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians. I think this administration's disengagement in this crisis for the past 2 years has been a mistake. With the end of the conflict in Iraq, we have an opportunity to bring hope to this troubled region. We must seize it.

We also have to do far more to support democracy and freedom throughout the Middle East. No region of the world is more vital to our interests; yet no region is as undemocratic. Ultimately, there is no greater force for peace and prosperity—and against terrorism—than the promotion of democratic regimes that respect human rights and the rule of law, both within and beyond their borders.

Showing a new kind of leadership in the Middle East will also help begin to bridge the gap that has grown between

America and many of our best friends in the world.

The most powerful country in the world can afford to heed the concerns of its friends. We cannot afford to lose them. Yet I am concerned that some would move us in the opposite direction, attempting to punish allies that disagreed with us on Iraq. This is wrong. We also have to take action to revitalize institutions like NATO and the United Nations. At times these institutions can be frustrating, but we must remember that it was America's vision and leadership that created these institutions. American leadership will be indispensable to helping them act to tackle today's challenges.

Make no mistake, America's families are safer in a world where America is looked up and respected, not isolated and resented. America's interests are best served when we lead in a way that brings others to our side, not drives them away. Like the generation of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman, we have a chance to define how America uses its power—whether it is defending against threats, promoting prosperity and freedom or giving help to those who need it.

We have a chance to strengthen international institutions and alliances to help us meet these challenges. And we have a chance to ensure America's place of respect in the world. This is what we can achieve with the right kind of leadership.

#### NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, as a strong supporter of Federal programs to strengthen and protect libraries, I am pleased to recognize April 6 to 12 as National Library Week. This is the 45th anniversary of this national observance, and its longevity is evidence of the great importance our Nation places on libraries, books, reading, and education.

National Library Week grew out of 1950s research that showed a troublesome trend: Americans were spending more money on radios and television and less on buying books. The American Library Association and the American Book Publishers joined forces and introduced the first National Library Week in 1958 in an effort to encourage people to read and to use their libraries.

When the free public library came into its own in this country in the 19th century, it was, from the beginning, a unique institution because of its commitment to the principle of a free and open exchange of ideas, much like the Constitution itself. Libraries continue to be an integral part of all that our country embodies: freedom of information, an educated citizenry, and an open and enlightened society.

I firmly believe libraries play an indispensable role in our communities. They promote reading and quench a thirst for knowledge among adults, adolescents, and children. More impor-

tantly, they provide the access and resources to allow citizens to obtain timely and reliable information that is so necessary in our fast-paced society. In this age of rapid technological advancement, libraries are called upon to provide not only books and periodicals, but many other valuable resources as well—audiovisual materials, computer services, internet access terminals, facilities for community lectures and performances, tapes, records, videocassettes, and works of art for exhibit and loan to the public.

Libraries provide a gateway to a new and exciting world for all—the place where a spark is often struck for disadvantaged citizens who, for whatever reason, have not had exposure to the vast stores of knowledge and emerging technology available to others. In this information age, they play a critical role in bridging the digital divide. Many families cannot afford personal computers at home, yet the role of computers has become almost necessary to a basic educational experience. The children of these families would suffer without the access to emerging technology that libraries provide to all patrons regardless of income. In addition, special facilities libraries provide services for older Americans, people with disabilities, and hospitalized citizens.

During National Library Week, I wish to salute those individuals who are members of the library community and work so hard to ensure that our citizens and communities continue to enjoy the tremendous rewards available through our libraries. Library staff, volunteers, and patrons work to ensure existing libraries run smoothly and have adequate resources, as well as advocate for increased funding and new libraries.

I am proud that Maryland is a State of readers. Recent statistics show that Maryland citizens borrowed more public library materials per person than those of almost any other State, nearly 9 per person. In addition, 67 percent of the State's population are registered library patrons. We are lucky to have 24 public library systems, providing a full range of library services to all Maryland citizens and a long tradition of open and unrestricted sharing of resources. The State Library Network that provides interlibrary loans to the State's public, academic, special libraries, and school library media centers has enhanced this policy. Marylanders have responded to this outstanding service by showing their continued enthusiasm and support for our public libraries.

I have worked closely with members of the Maryland Library Association, colleges and universities, and others involved in the library community throughout the State, and I am very pleased to join with them and citizens throughout the Nation in this week's celebration of National Library Week.

I look forward to continuing this relationship with those who enable libraries to provide the unique and vital services available to all Americans.

I ask unanimous consent that the attached op-ed by Carla Hayden, "Don't Take Libraries for Granted," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Apr. 9, 2003]

DON'T TAKE LIBRARIES FOR GRANTED

(By Carla D. Hayden)

Americans have several beacons of light in what seem to be dark and fearful times, among them libraries.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library is proud to join the American Library Association in celebrating all that libraries have to offer during National Library Week this week.

Every day, more than 120,000 librarians nationwide connect students, families, senior citizens, businesspeople, teachers and professors with the information they need to be successful in a swiftly changing and increasingly troubled era.

Americans rely on libraries for help in finding jobs, using the Internet, demystifying technology, getting free access to thousands of books and videotapes and connecting with their neighbors and colleagues. And this couldn't be more relevant in Baltimore City, where more than 23 percent of our residents live at or below the poverty level.

The staff at the Pratt works to meet the needs of the community by providing seminars on race relations, building personal assets, entrepreneurship, computer training and more.

As the State Library Resource Center for Maryland, the Pratt is dedicated to assisting residents across the state in finding information they need 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We are a major support of the new "Ask Us Now" statewide library reference service, an invaluable resource. And it's all free of charge.

Librarians are committed to freedom of access to information and are fighting to ensure that such freedom remains intact so that no one is afraid to search for answers to important questions. It is often easy to take our libraries and librarians for granted.

Carla D. Hayden is the executive director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and president-elect of the American Library Association.

#### DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a man for whom I had the utmost respect.

One of the first times I was presiding in the Senate, Senator Moynihan was speaking from the floor. What he had to say and the way he said it made a lasting impression on me. The next day I asked for a copy of the statement and have kept it in my desk ever since. Senator Moynihan began: "Mr. President, it is agreed that I will begin these brief remarks in order that our chairman might conclude the debate and proceed to the vote which I think has every prospect of being prodigious in its majority." He continued to explain one of the most complicated and difficult issues that we will deal with here in the Senate in a clear and concise

manner. "In very short order, I would simply like to recapitulate the four simple steps which will put Social Security on an actuarially sound basis for the next 75 years. They are: 1. Provide for an accurate cost-of-living adjustment. In 1996, the Boskin Commission originally estimated that the CPI overstates changes in the cost-of-living by 1.1 percentage points; now they say it is 0.8 of a percentage point; 2. Normal taxation of benefits; 3. Extend coverage to all newly hired State and local workers; 4. Increase the length of the computation period from 35 to 38 years."

I don't know if this is the answer, but I will always refer to it when the topic of Social Security comes up. He laid out a plan with professorial clarity and a complete grasp of the issue. Whether you agreed or disagreed with Senator Moynihan, you had to appreciate his style.

Although I did not have a close working relationship with Senator Moynihan, I am truly impressed with the depth and breadth of his career achievements. From his pioneering work on Social Security reform, his almost encyclopedic knowledge of fiscal policy, to his championing of environmental and transportation issues, Senator Moynihan was the kind of Senator worth emulating. I also admired his ability to always look at the long view of the steps taken today and their impact on future generations. Senator Moynihan had an unwavering commitment to care for all people in need and was willing to cross party lines to accomplish his goals. His work as advisor to Presidents of both parties is testament to the high regard that official Washington had for his intellect and integrity.

As a dear friend of my father's for over 25 years, my strongest sense of the Senator comes from hearing my dad speak of Senator Moynihan with reverence and true admiration. Upon my father's passing, Senator Moynihan included an excerpt from a wonderful poem by W.B. Yeats, "The Municipal Gallery Revisited," in his tribute. Those kind words were a great comfort to our family.

In the words of another poem by the poet W.B. Yeats:

The man is gone guided ye, unwearied,  
through the long bitter way,  
Ye by the waves that close in our sad nation,  
Be full of sudden fears,  
The man is gone who from this lonely station  
—Has moulded the hard year . . .  
Mourn—and then onward, there is no returning  
He guides ye from the tomb;  
His memory is a tall pillar, burning  
Before the gloom

Our Nation will mourn, but Senator Moynihan would insist that we move on. On behalf of my mother and the Chafee family, we send our sincere condolences to Liz and all her family.

JEFF MADRICK ON "THE U.S. ECONOMY AND THE IRAQI TIME BOMB"

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, last Sunday's magazine section of the New York Times contained an excellent and insightful article by Jeff Madrick on the Nation's troubled economy as a result of huge tax cuts, the stalled economy, and the cost of the war and the reconstruction of Iraq. His article emphasizes the severe consequences we will face if we fail to bring the exploding deficit under control. Mr. Madrick's article, "The Iraqi Time Bomb," will be of major interest to all of us in Congress, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times Magazine

Section, Apr. 6, 2003]

THE IRAQI TIME BOMB

(By Jeff Madrick)

The denial of economic reality that permeated Wall Street a few years ago has now migrated to Washington. On Wall Street, when companies did not generate the promised profits to justify the bubble in stock prices, many analysts told investors that profits did not matter. A new economy would be gauged by other measures, they insisted. Today, in similar fashion, as the federal budget has plunged into the red over the past two years, President Bush's economic team is telling the nation that deficits no longer matter.

At first, perhaps, the claim seemed plausible. Damage to the economy was not yet evident. And I, for one, am not a deficit hawk. At times, deficits are necessary to stimulate economic growth, and their dampening impact on private investment is occasionally exaggerated. But because of the Bush administration's policies and a weak economy, deficits are now approaching unmanageable levels, as they did in the 1980's. In fact, the federal government's fiscal health has deteriorated at a pace so stunning that few have yet caught up with the facts.

Here are some of those facts. Even without a war, the budget deficit would have exceeded \$300 billion this year—just three years after the budget experienced a surplus of nearly \$240 billion. (This was in the midst of a four-year run of substantial surpluses.) But with war costs escalating and revenues falling as a result of the flat economy, this year's deficit could rise to \$400 billion. In fiscal year 2004, it is likely to be higher.

The president has asked Congress for \$75 billion to finance war-related costs, but many think a more realistic estimate of the combined costs of war and reconstruction will be closer to \$200 billion. More alarming is the decline of government revenues over the long run. Instead of generating \$5 trillion to \$6 trillion in surpluses over 10 years from rising tax revenues on growing incomes, the government will now probably come up nearly \$2 trillion short through 2013. That recession and slower growth have shrunk tax revenues is predictable enough. But the sinking stock market has taken more of a toll than expected: there are no more outside capital gains to tax. These yielded fat revenues in the late 1990's, when stocks were soaring, exaggerating the fiscal health of the nation. Now the train is running in reverse.

Finally, the Bush tax cuts have made long-term financial prospects significantly worse. Occasionally, tax cuts make sense. But the