

EXTRANEOUS PROVISIONS—SENATE BILL—Continued
[Prepared by Senate Budget Committee Majority Staff]

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Table with 2 columns: Provision, Violation/Comments. Rows include 6110(g)(1), 6113(d), 6026(a) Sec. 1936(d), 6026(a) Sec. 1936(3)(3), TITLE VII—HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR & PENSIONS, 7101(f), 7101(b), 7102(a), (b) and (d), 7102(i), 7109, 7122 (b), 7153 (h), (i), (j), and Sec. 7155, 7201(d)(3), 7301, Sec. 7302 and Sec. 7311, 7314, 7315, 7316, 7317, 7318, 7319, 7320, 7331, 7341—Sec. 7350, 7351, 7361 2(A), 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7366, 7367, 7368, 7369, 7370, 7386, 7387, 7388, 7389, 7391, 7393, 7394, 7395, 7412, 7422, 7432, 7437, 7438, 7439, 7442, 7443.

Table with 2 columns: Provision, Violation/Comments. Rows include 7445, 7446, 7447, 7448, 7451, 7452, 7453, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7601, 7602, 7603, 7604, 7605, 7606, 7607, 7608, 7609, 7610, 7611, 7612, 7613, 7614, 7615, 7616, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7701—Sec. 7716, 7801, 7901, 7902, 7903, 7904, 7905, 7906, 7907, 7908, 7909, 7910, 7911, 7912, 7913, 7921.

Table with 2 columns: Provision, Violation/Comments. Rows include 7931, 7932, 7941, 7945—Sec. 7946, Sec. 8001(c)(1)(a) Adjustment of Status, 313(b)(1)(A)—This section allows an immigrant who has paid the supplemental petition fee to file for adjustment of status whether or not a visa is immediately available. Because the fee will have already been collected, this application adjustment does not affect the score.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORIAM OF CLIFFORD BROWN

● Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I would like to set aside a moment to reflect on the life of Clifford Brown. He would have celebrated his 75th birthday this past October 30. Clifford was a man who made a remarkable contribution toward the world of music by his soulful playing of the trumpet. He was a truly talented man who dedicated his life to music and his family.

Clifford was born on October 30, 1930, in Wilmington, DE. His father was a self-taught musician who kept several instruments around the house, including a bugle which young Clifford began playing at only 5 years old. He soon discovered the trumpet, which would change his life and the texture of jazz for all of eternity.

At the age of 12, Clifford's father arranged for him to study with esteemed local music teacher Robert Lowery, also from Wilmington. Under Robert's tutelage, Clifford began to display the promise of his ability and develop his own style of playing.

After studying with Mr. Lowery for 3 years, during which Clifford played in his teacher's dance band, Clifford moved his music education to Howard High School where he met Harry Andrews, the school's band and choral director. Mr. Andrews taught Clifford how to blend the free-flowing harmonies of jazz with the classical lines of more traditional music. This experience allowed Clifford to develop his own sound, which would be the starting point for his journey to greatness within the jazz community. His tutelage at Howard High School culminated with Clifford playing "The Carnival of Venice" as his graduation solo, which would be remembered by all who attended the ceremony.

After graduation, Clifford obtained a music scholarship to study mathematics at the University of Delaware, which, at the time, did not have a music department. He later attended Maryland State College, where Clifford played and composed music for the college band. It was during this time that Clifford was to meet the other love of his life, LaRue Anderson.

At the time, Ms. Anderson was doing a study on the psychology of music and had caught the eye of two future jazz greats, Charlie Parker and Max Roach, who were also acquaintances of Clifford Brown. Mr. Parker and Mr. Roach decided that Ms. Anderson and Clifford would make excellent companions, so they arranged for the two of them to meet. They met, fell in love, and later married.

After recovering from severe injuries due to a traffic accident, Clifford traveled to Europe in 1953 with Lionel Hampton and his big band. Despite contractual obligations, Clifford used his free time to record various solo and group projects, which would propel him to the next level of musical recognition. In 1954, Clifford teamed up with fellow jazz great Max Roach to form the Clifford Brown—Max Roach Quintet which was quickly recognized as one of the most formidable collections of contemporary jazz talent.

While touring the Nation with his quintet, Clifford Brown, who was only 25 years old at the time, died in a traffic accident on June 26, 1956. While the tragedy of his passing weighs heavy in our hearts, we are truly blessed that Clifford's musical genius survives in the sounds of modern jazz trumpeters everywhere. His widow LaRue Brown Watson passed away October 2, 2005.

It is difficult to refute that Clifford's rare combination of musical intelligence and immense emotional range changed the landscape of modern jazz forever. Fortunately for music lovers everywhere, Clifford's work has been immortalized on numerous recordings, almost any of which can be safely recommended as superior examples of what the jazz trumpet was meant to sound like. I rise today to commemorate Clifford Brown, his life, and his outstanding musical legacy.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. JACK GEIGER

● Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding leader from New York who has spent his entire career championing improved health for minorities. Dr. Jack Geiger has been a pioneer in medical care for underserved populations through his dedicated work as a human rights advocate, scholar, educator, and physician. In commemoration of his 80th birthday this month, I would like to congratulate him on the extraordinary accomplishments he has achieved during his career that have impacted so many people in our Nation and in other countries.

For more than 60 years, Dr. Geiger has promoted human rights in the health field. In fact, he was one of the earliest leaders to advance the idea of health care as a civil right. He helped pioneer the American health centers movement by creating the first health centers in rural Mississippi and inner-city Boston, which then burgeoned into a network of more than 900 urban,

rural, and migrant centers serving millions of low-income patients today.

It is difficult to cover all of Dr. Geiger's work in addressing human rights violations in the health sector because his contributions are so numerous. In the 1940s and 1950s, he led campaigns to end racial discrimination in hospitals and medical schools. In the 1960s, he helped provide medical care to civil rights workers. Later, he helped found and head the Physicians for Human Rights, a national organization of health professionals that investigates human rights abuses and war crimes and provides medical aid to victims of oppression. This organization shared in the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1998. In more recent years, he has served as the president of the Committee for Health in Southern Africa and as an NGO delegate to the United Nations Conference on Racism and Discrimination, in addition to leading several human rights missions abroad.

Dr. Geiger also has been a prolific researcher and author of numerous articles, book chapters, reports, and monographs on such topics as community-oriented primary care and community health centers, poverty and health care, the role of physicians in the protection of human rights, and health effects of nuclear war. Most recently, he has contributed to seminal reports on racial and ethnic disparities in clinical diagnosis and treatment.

As an educator and a physician, Dr. Geiger has produced generations of committed health professionals throughout the world and has provided medical care to countless patients and communities of all backgrounds. Before assuming his current position as Arthur C. Logan Professor Emeritus of Community Medicine at City University of New York Medical School and Visiting Professor of Epidemiology at Mailman-Columbia School of Public Health, he served as Chairman of the Department of Community Medicine at Tufts University Medical School, Visiting Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Chairman of the Department of Community Medicine at State University of New York at Stony Brook School of Medicine. There is no doubt that this extraordinary man embodies the true meaning of "doctor" and has positively changed the lives of tens of thousands of people.

For his work on health care, human rights, and poverty, Dr. Geiger has been recognized with scores of illustrious awards; most recently, he was the recipient of the Award for Academic Leadership in Primary Care from Morehouse School of Medicine in 2003 and the Paul Cornely Award from the Physicians Forum in 2004. It is only fitting that we acknowledge this health champion today. I congratulate Dr. Geiger on a lifetime full of remarkable accomplishments and am proud to honor his 80th birthday.●

HELEN BOOSALIS

● Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a person who has been instrumental in making Lincoln, NE, one of the great capital cities in America.

Helen Boosalis served on the city council before unseating an incumbent to be elected mayor of Lincoln, NE, earning her the distinction of being the first woman in America elected to the position of mayor in a city with a population of more than 100,000 residents.

As mayor of Lincoln from 1975 to 1983, Helen Boosalis was a member of the U.S. Conference of Mayors where she became one of the first women to become president of that organization.

Three years after leaving the mayor's office, Helen Boosalis won the Democratic nomination to run for Governor of Nebraska in a race where I had the honor of being her campaign chairman. She faced Kay Orr, who was Nebraska State treasurer at the time in what was the first woman-versus-woman gubernatorial campaign in American history.

She didn't win but she didn't give up her desire for public service and helping people who are in need.

Helen Boosalis went on to serve as president and chairman of the board of directors of the American Association of Retired Persons and, as such, had the opportunity to testify before Congress as she championed the causes of the Nation's senior citizens.

Since leaving that position, Helen Boosalis has tirelessly devoted herself to volunteering her services to help one worthwhile cause after another.

Her generosity even earned her a quote in the 2004 "Giving is Caring" inspirational calendar which included quotes from such notables as Albert Einstein, Martin Luther King, Jr., Thomas Jefferson, Ronald Reagan, Eleanor Roosevelt, Confucius, and Aristotle. Her quote goes to the spirit of voluntarism. It read, "America has had a long and rich tradition of generosity that began with simple acts of neighbor helping neighbor."

As an octogenarian, Helen Boosalis continues to serve her fellow Nebraskans with so much abundant energy that once caused one of her colleagues to describe her as a "Whirlwind."

Her honors are far too numerous to mention from the prestigious Midlander of the Year to Nebraska Woman of Distinction, but the honor she will receive this Sunday in the city she loves may be the best yet even though on the surface it appears to be quite humble.

Lincoln, NE, is a pedestrian friendly city with a beautiful and extensive network of hiking and biking trails that can trace their roots to Helen Boosalis' leadership as mayor.

On Sunday, November 13, 2005, the section of trail along Nebraska Highway Two where the entire system began in the mid 1970s thanks to Helen Boosalis' vision as mayor will be named in her honor.