

American Progress. Prior to joining American Progress, Gude was a Policy Analyst at the Center for National Security Studies. He previously worked at the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Australia Institute—www.tai.org.au—The Australia Institute is an independent public policy research centre funded by grants from philanthropic trusts, memberships and commissioned research. It was launched in 1994 to develop and conduct research and policy analysis and to participate forcefully in public debates. In addition, the Institute undertakes research and analysis commissioned and paid for by government, business, unions and community organisations. Unconstrained by ideologies of the past, the purpose of the Institute is to help create a vision of a more just, sustainable and peaceful Australian society and to develop and promote that vision in a pragmatic and effective way.

Dr Clive Hamilton—Dr Clive Hamilton is Executive Director of The Australia Institute. He has held visiting academic positions at the Universities of Cambridge, Sydney and the Australian National University. Previous positions include Head of Research at the Federal Government's Resource Assessment Commission. Dr Hamilton has published on climate change policy and environmental economics, including Growth Fetish.

Alan Tate—Alan Tate has been involved in national and international climate policy for more than a decade. He is the recipient of Australia's most prestigious journalism award—the Gold Walkley—when National Environment Correspondent to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. Alan became a founding partner in Cambiar in 2001.

Justin Sherrard—Justin Sherrard co-founded Cambiar with Alan Tate, a Sydney-based strategy consultancy that works with progressive businesses and Governments on gaining competitive advantage and public support by focussing on Sustainability. He has 15 years of global experience of environmental issues and their solutions.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the pending legislative branch appropriations

bill for fiscal year 2006, H.R. 2985, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, provides \$3.952 billion in budget authority and \$3.947 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2006 for the legislative branch and related agencies. Of these totals, \$118 million in budget authority and \$117 million in outlays are for mandatory programs in fiscal year 2006.

The bill provides total discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2006 of \$3.834 billion. This amount is \$194 million less than the President's request, \$70 million less than the 302(b) allocation adopted by the Senate, and is \$118 million more than the House-passed bill. The 2006 budget authority provided in this bill is \$289 million more than the fiscal year 2005 enacted level.

I commend the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for bringing this legislation before the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

H.R. 2985, 2006 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH  
[Fiscal Year 2006, \$ millions]

|   | General purpose | Mandatory | Total |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL |                 |           |       |
| Senate-reported bill:                     |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....                    | 3,834           | 118       | 3,952 |
| Outlays .....                             | 3,830           | 117       | 3,947 |
| Senate 302(b) allocation:                 |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....                    | 3,904           | 118       | 4,022 |
| Outlays .....                             | 3,870           | 117       | 3,987 |
| 2005 Enacted:                             |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....                    | 3,545           | 113       | 3,658 |
| Outlays .....                             | 3,785           | 112       | 3,897 |
| President's request:                      |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....                    | 4,028           | 118       | 4,146 |
| Outlays .....                             | 3,959           | 117       | 4,076 |
| House-passed bill:                        |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....                    | 3,716           | 118       | 3,834 |
| Outlays .....                             | 3,771           | 117       | 3,888 |

H.R. 2419, 2006 ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS; SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE—REPORTED BILL  
[Fiscal Year 2006, \$ millions]

|                                   | General purpose | Mandatory | Total    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Senate-reported bill:             |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | \$31,245        | 0         | \$31,245 |
| Outlays .....                     | 31,118          | 0         | 31,118   |
| Senate 302(b) allocation:         |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 31,245          | 0         | 31,245   |
| Outlays .....                     | 31,155          | 0         | 31,155   |
| 2005 Enacted:                     |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 30,156          | 0         | 30,156   |
| Outlays .....                     | 29,827          | 0         | 29,827   |
| President's request:              |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 29,745          | 0         | 29,745   |
| Outlays .....                     | 30,260          | 0         | 30,260   |
| House-passed bill:                |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 29,746          | 0         | 29,746   |
| Outlays .....                     | 30,264          | 0         | 30,264   |
| Senate-reported bill compared to: |                 |           |          |
| Senate 302(b) allocation:         |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 0               | 0         | 0        |
| Outlays .....                     | -37             | 0         | -37      |
| 2005 Enacted:                     |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 1,089           | 0         | 1,089    |
| Outlays .....                     | 1,291           | 0         | 1,291    |
| President's request:              |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 1,500           | 0         | 1,500    |
| Outlays .....                     | 858             | 0         | 858      |
| House-passed bill:                |                 |           |          |
| Budget authority .....            | 1,499           | 0         | 1,499    |
| Outlays .....                     | 854             | 0         | 854      |

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, from the day she became the first woman to

sit on the U.S. Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor has been an inspiration for millions of Americans, particularly

for women and girls. I know this is true because she inspired me.

H.R. 2985, 2006 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued  
[Fiscal Year 2006, \$ millions]

|                                   | General purpose | Mandatory | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO: |                 |           |       |
| Senate 302(b) allocation:         |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....            | -70             | 0         | -70   |
| Outlays .....                     | -70             | 0         | -140  |
| 2005 Enacted:                     |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....            | 289             | 5         | 294   |
| Outlays .....                     | 45              | 5         | 50    |
| President's request:              |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....            | -194            | 0         | -194  |
| Outlays .....                     | -129            | 0         | -129  |
| House-passed bill:                |                 |           |       |
| Budget authority .....            | 118             | 0         | 118   |
| Outlays .....                     | 59              | 0         | 59    |

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

ENERGY AND WATER  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the energy and water development appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006, H.R. 2419, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, provides \$31.245 billion in budget authority and \$31.118 billion in outlays. The bill contains no mandatory spending. In discretionary budget authority, the bill is \$1.5 billion above the President's request, equal to the 302(b) allocations adopted by the Senate, \$1.499 billion greater than the House-passed bill and \$1.089 billion more than the fiscal year 2005 enacted level.

I commend the chairman of the subcommittee and the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for bringing this legislation before the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

I was a young woman in my twenties serving in the Louisiana State Legislature when Justice O'Connor was appointed to the Supreme Court, and I remember that day very clearly. I always knew I wanted to serve the people of my country, and on that day I realized that there was no limit to what one woman could do.

And today, 24 years later, I am a woman standing on the floor of the U.S. Senate while the number of women in the Louisiana State Legislature has grown from 2 to 24. We all owe a great debt to pioneering women like Sandra Day O'Connor who broke the judicial glass ceiling and paved the way for me and for millions of other women.

But O'Connor's legacy is not limited to the barriers she broke. Throughout her 24 years of service, Justice O'Connor has proven herself to be one of our Nation's leading legal scholars, consistently putting the rule of law ahead of politics. She has been a champion of the law, a champion for our rights, and a champion for our country.

Finding an appropriate successor to such a dedicated jurist is a heavy task indeed.

To protect the rights and liberties of all Americans, there is perhaps no more important decision a President makes than nominating a Justice to the Supreme Court. I strongly urge President Bush to rise above the partisan politics that have gripped recent judicial confirmations and to reach out to both Republican and Democratic Senators as he selects a nominee to succeed Justice O'Connor.

It is the Senate's constitutional duty to provide advice and consent. To provide real advice and to grant real consent, every single Senator must weigh the nomination carefully and consciously.

Senators from both sides of the aisle must come together to ensure that the next member of the Supreme Court will uphold the rights of the American people and base his or her decisions on the law and the Constitution—not on political ideology.

I hope President Bush will join us in this partnership and allow us to provide real advice at this historic time.

Working together, I am confident that we can find a suitable Justice who will follow the great precedent of Sandra Day O'Connor.

#### DESTRUCTION IN ZIMBABWE

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. President, I call attention to and condemn the current tragic actions by the government of Zimbabwe.

At present, more than 200,000 people have been made homeless as a result of "Operation Restore Order"—a 5-week-old government campaign to destroy informal dwellings and businesses in Zimbabwe's cities. Alternatively, the operation is also being called Operation Murambatsvina—meaning operation "Drive Out Rubbish."

Whatever the name, this operation is horrific. It is appalling. And it must end.

As a State Department spokesman affirmed last week—"it's uncondonable, inexcusable, and we will continue to speak out and act diplomatically to achieve justice for those who have been so senselessly disadvantaged." That is why I speak today.

The targets of this ongoing campaign are Zimbabwe's very poorest citizens—individuals who are already suffering from 80 percent unemployment, 600-percent inflation and widespread food shortages. An the true reasons for this campaign have not been made fully clear.

Zimbabwe's President, Robert Mugabe, says the crackdown is designed to "restore sanity" in urban areas—areas which he says have become overrun with criminals.

But Zimbabwe's cities are also the centers of opposition political activity.

Due to the worsening situation in the urban areas, including a lack of fuel and a diminishing food supply, the government may be moving poor people out of the cities in an effort to increase control over the population.

Unfortunately, because of Mugabe's government controls, there has been a severe lack of verifiable information coming out of Zimbabwe. But daily dispatches are telling us of people being forced into labor on state-run farms, and young people being sent to youth militia camps. Most disturbing are the tragic reports that children are being crushed and killed in these raids.

Last Friday, these events led 10 United Nations special rapporteurs on human rights to issue a strong statement of concern about the "recent mass forced evictions in Zimbabwe and related human rights violations."

I briefly read a portion of this statement, which was issued through the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner on Human Rights:

Since 18 May 2005 Zimbabwean authorities are reported to have forcibly evicted an estimated 200,000 people from Harare and 29 other locations across Zimbabwe, with some reports stating that up to a million people may face eviction if the operation continues. . . . These evictions have targeted . . . informal traders and families living in informal settlements, including women with HIV/AIDS, widows, children with disabilities. Many evictees, including women, are reported to have been beaten up by police. The evictees have been given no prior notice, no opportunity to appeal and no opportunity to retrieve property and goods from homes and shops before destruction . . . With the exception of a few inadequate transit camps, there is no evidence that the Government has explored any alternatives to the evictions or offered adequate alternative housing and many evictees have been left completely homeless.

I find this situation to be alarming at the very least. These demolitions sound a lot like political retribution and forced human displacement. And the deliberate destruction of the homes is a clear violation of fundamental human rights.

In light of this alleged, sustained and deliberate destruction, I commend Kofi Annan's recent decision to send Ms. Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka as his Special Envoy to Zimbabwe to further investigate and respond to this tragedy.

Anna currently serves as the Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of U.N. HABITAT, and is a good friend.

This past Sunday, Anna arrived in Harare as the head of a seven-member delegation to investigate the true impact of Mugabe's so-called "cleaning" operation.

Sending Anna and the delegation is a very positive step, and I am encouraged by the visit. And I urge President Mugabe to continue to allow Anna and her team full access to impacted areas. I look forward to hearing about and reading the delegation's findings.

At the same time, I want to commend international leaders, including British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Australian Prime Minister John Howard, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, as well as over 200 international human rights and civics groups for publicly condemning these continued atrocities and human rights abuses.

As an international community, we share a collective responsibility to assist the people of Zimbabwe and bring about a meaningful end to this man-made tragedy.

But I also echo international calls for Zimbabwe's neighbors to step forward and put pressure on the Mugabe government. I urge Zimbabwe's African neighbors to take effective action and intervene. In particular, I urge the African Union to take meaningful action.

The fact is, the latest demolitions are part of a larger, sustained pattern of human rights violations being carried out by President Mugabe and his government.

As the 2004 State Department Human Rights Report relates, and I will read a brief paragraph directly:

President Mugabe and his party used intimidation and violence to maintain political power. A systematic, government sanctioned campaign of violence targeting supporters and perceived supporters of the opposition continued during the year. Security forces committed at least one extrajudicial killing. Ruling party supporters, with material support from the Government, continued their occupation of commercial farms, and in some cases killed, abducted, tortured, intimidated, raped, or threatened farm occupants. Security forces, government-sanctioned youth militias, and ruling party supporters tortured, raped, and otherwise abused persons perceived to be associated with the opposition; some persons died from their injuries.

I remind my colleagues that this very same government is also a current member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights—which is yet another travesty.

But the immediate issue facing us today is the current government campaign to demolish Zimbabwe's urban areas. We cannot ignore this continued destruction and abuse. We simply cannot look the other way.