

that at least two more journalists have been killed in Russia since Paul's death.

Mrs. CLINTON. Paul Klebnikov's work continues to serve the people of Russia and the cause of democracy. We should continue to press authorities to find everyone who was involved in Paul's murder and hold them to account.

Mr. BROWNBACK. I agree with my colleague from New York. And as Members of the Helsinki Commission, let us work to achieve the goal of freedom of the press, transparency and democracy in Russia.

Mrs. CLINTON. That would be an appropriate gesture in honor of Paul Klebnikov. I look forward to continuing my work with the senior Senator from Kansas and chairman of the Helsinki Commission, and I thank him for his leadership.

Mr. BROWNBACK. I commend the active interest the junior Senator from New York has taken in the Klebnikov case, and I look forward to our further collaboration on other vital OSCE issues before the Helsinki Commission.

DR. KENT AMES

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise on the floor today to express my thanks and appreciation to Dr. Kent Ames, who today completes his fellowship in my office, after 9 months of dedicated work with me, my staff, and my constituents in Oregon.

Dr. Ames is a distinguished member of two occupations: veterinary medicine and higher education. He was selected by the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges as the North American Outstanding Teacher in 1995. In 2001, Kent served as president of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners.

Kent's fellowship in my office was sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. During his time here in Washington, DC, Kent has provided a unique scientific perspective on a notable array of policy issues across the spectrum. In the Commerce Committee, he has worked on nanoscience, NASA authorization and the confirmation of the current NASA Administrator. It is thus only fitting that the last week of Kent's fellowship coincided with the successful launch of *Shuttle Discovery*.

Kent's passions seem to be sparked most when politics and science converge. There is no better arena to experience this than in natural resources, especially if one is a veterinarian. In a short time period, Kent has lent his scientific background and outlook to issues such as mad cow disease and international beef trade, foodborne disease, biosecurity, wolf reintroduction, and animal treatment. The management of feral horse populations in the West, which significantly affects Oregon, has been of particular interest to Kent. He developed an enthusiastic and widely recognized expertise in the

issue, as well as the scientific and ethical implications of varying policy options.

More than all of this, however, my staff and I deeply value the friendship we have made with Kent Ames. We will miss his warm character and his stories, and wish him happy trails for the days ahead.

POLICIES RELATED TO DETAINEES FROM THE WAR ON TERROR

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, when the Senate reconvenes in September, one of the first orders of business will be the Defense authorization bill. During August, I respectfully suggest the President reconsider his opposition to legislation that would set the rules for the treatment and interrogation of detainees.

I have decided to cosponsor three amendments to the Defense authorization bill that clarify our policies relative to detainees from the war on terror. There has been some debate about whether it is appropriate for Congress to set rules on the treatment of detainees, but for me this question isn't even close.

The people through their elected representatives should set the rules for how detainees and prisoners under U.S. control are treated and interrogated. In the short term, the President can set the rules, but the war on terror is now nearly 4 years old. We don't want judges making up the rules. So, for the long term, the people should set the rules. That is why we have a independent Congress.

In fact, the Constitution says, quite clearly, that is what Congress should do: article I, section 8 of the Constitution says that Congress, and Congress alone, shall have the power to "make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water."

So Congress has a responsibility to set clear rules here.

But the spirit of these amendments is really one that I hope the White House will decide to embrace. In essence, these amendments codify military procedures and policies, procedures in the Army Field Manual, policies regarding compliance with the Convention Against Torture signed by President Reagan, and policies the Defense Department has set regarding the classification of detainees.

That is right. All three of these amendments uphold or codify policies and procedures the administration says we are following today and intend to follow moving forward.

Senator GRAHAM's amendment No. 1505 authorizes the system the Defense Department has created—Combat Status Review Tribunals—which are there for determining whether a detainee is a lawful or unlawful combatant and then ensures that information from interrogating those detainees was derived from following the rules regarding their treatment. Senator GRAHAM's amendment also allows the President

to make adjustments when necessary as long as he notifies Congress.

The first McCain Amendment No. 1556, prohibits cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment of detainees. The amendment is in specific compliance with the Convention Against Torture that was signed by President Reagan. The administration says that we are already upholding those standards when it comes to treatment of detainees, so this should be no problem.

The second McCain amendment No. 1557 states simply that the interrogation techniques used by the military on detainees shall be those specified by the Army Field Manual on Intelligence Interrogation. The military, not Congress, writes that manual, and we are told that the techniques specified in that manual will do the job. Further, the manual is under revision now to include techniques related to unlawful combatants, including classified portions, that will continue to give the President and the military a great deal of flexibility.

If the President thinks these are the wrong rules, I hope he will submit new ones to Congress so that we can debate and pass them. I am one Senator who would give great weight to the President's views on this matter. It is quite possible the Graham and McCain amendments need to be altered to set the right rules, but it is time for Congress to act.

This has been a gray area in our law. In this gray area, the question is who should set the rules. In the short term, surely the President can. In the longer term, the people should, through their elected representatives. We don't want the courts to write the rules.

In summary, it is time for Congress, which represents the people, to clarify and set the rules for detention and interrogation of our enemies. During the next few weeks, I hope the White House will tell us what rules and procedures the President needs to succeed in this effort. That way we can move forward together.

VOTE CLARIFICATION

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, on the Craig amendment No. 1644 to S. 397, I was unavoidably absent. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on the Craig amendment.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, on July 25 and 26, 2005, I was absent from the Senate because I was taking care of an important family matter. During those days, I missed the following six rollcall votes.

Rollcall vote No. 206, taken on July 26, 2005, on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 397, Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act.

Rollcall vote No. 205, taken on July 26, 2005, on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 1042, National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2006.

Rollcall vote No. 204, taken on July 26, 2005, on the Frist amendment No. 1342, as modified, "to support certain youth organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of America, and for other purposes."

Rollcall vote No. 203, taken on July 26, 2005, on the Lautenberg amendment No. 1351, "to stop corporations from financing terrorism."

Rollcall vote No. 202, taken on July 26, 2005, on the Collins amendment No. 1377, as modified, "to ensure that certain persons do not evade or avoid the prohibitions imposed under the International Emergency Powers Act, and for other purposes."

Rollcall vote No. 201, taken on July 25, 2005, on S. Res. 207, "a resolution recognizing and honoring the 15th anniversary of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990."

THE HEALTH CENTERS OF DELAWARE

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, the Senate recently passed S. Res. 31, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the week of August 7, 2005, be designated as "National Health Center Week."

In keeping with this resolution, I rise today to commend the work of the Mid-Atlantic Association of Community Health Centers and of all of the health centers of Delaware for the role they play in delivering quality, affordable health care to the people of Delaware.

Community health centers are community-run and open to all Americans regardless of their ability to pay. Delaware has a number of community health centers, including Westside Health in Wilmington and Newark, Henrietta Johnson in Wilmington, Delmarva Kent Community Health Center in Dover, and La Red Health Center in Sussex County. These centers and those across our Nation are extremely valuable, operating in both rural and urban medically underserved areas and providing care that might not otherwise be available to residents.

By serving as a point of access for affordable primary and preventive care, health centers also help patients stay healthier or, if they are ill, allow them to receive treatment earlier. This prevents patients from having to seek care in the most expensive setting—the emergency room—and therefore can save money for our health system as a whole.

Again, I wish to commend the health centers of Delaware for their dedication. I thank them for the valuable services they provide to all Delawareans.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING DELEGATE GLENN M. WEATHERHOLTZ

• Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I am pleased today to recognize one of Vir-

ginia's most dedicated public servants, Delegate Glenn M. Weatherholtz, who is retiring this year after five terms in the Virginia House of Delegates.

Born and raised in Shenandoah County, Delegate Weatherholtz has made a career out of serving his country and his community. His public service includes a two year tour of duty in the U.S. Army. Later, he joined the Virginia State Police, where he served for over 10 years. And I was pleased during my term as Governor to appoint Glenn to be on the Hazardous Materials Commission in Virginia.

Much of Delegate Weatherholtz's career has been spent in law enforcement. In 1971, Glenn was elected sheriff of Rockingham County and Harrisonburg. He was subsequently reelected five times to the position. During his career, he has served as chairman of the Accreditation Committee for the Virginia Sheriffs' Association and the Virginia Chiefs of Police Association.

Glenn's law enforcement record is exceptional. He was named Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer of the Year by the Harrisonburg Moose Lodge, and Outstanding Lawman of the Year by the Harrisonburg Kiwanis Club. As sheriff, he was appointed to be an Honorary United States Deputy Marshal and received the Law Enforcement Commendation by the Sons of the American Revolution. He also graduated from the F.B.I National Academy.

In 1995, Glenn was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. His committee assignments include: Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources; Courts of Justice; Militia, Police and Public Safety; and Counties, Cities and Towns. As a delegate, Glenn has shown a strong commitment to commonsense business practices, law and order, education, families, and support for those with mental illness.

Delegate Weatherholtz is married to the former Blanche Gordon. The couple has four children together and they are active in the Brown Memorial United Church of Christ, where Glenn sings in the choir; he is also a lay reader and an elder on the church governing board.

The 26th District, and indeed all of Virginia, will surely miss the leadership and talents that Delegate Weatherholtz displayed in the Virginia General Assembly and throughout his career of service. I thank Glenn for his commitment to improve the Commonwealth of Virginia. And I congratulate him on his retirement and wish him many more years of success and happiness. •

HONORING THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEIRTON, WV

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, it is with great honor that I rise today to publicly recognize the 175th anniversary of the First Christian Church in Weirton, WV. The church has ministered to the Ohio Valley since West Virginia was recognized as our country's 35th state.

The Christian Church, which is also known as the Disciples of Christ, is a Protestant denomination of approximately 800,000 members in the United States and Canada. It is one of the largest faith groups founded on American soil. The founders of the Christian Church were Thomas Campbell and his son Alexander Campbell. Both of these men and other distinguished leaders of the Disciples of Christ ministered at the First Christian Church in Weirton.

Members of the church have been faithful in serving their country. One of the church's original members, in fact, received a Congressional Medal of Honor in 1898. Mr. Uriah Brown received the award for his heroism in the Civil War, especially at the siege of Vicksburg.

Weirton is very much a city that reflects the struggles of the steel industry in our Nation. The city was once a booming steel town, employing up to 20,000 people. Unfortunately, the steel industry has had a very tough time recovering from the massive dumping of steel by our foreign competition in the late 1990s, and the church has had to adapt its ministries to meet the needs of the city's now dwindling population. The challenges that First Christian Church has faced reflect the difficulties faced by the city.

The church helped to create Weirton's Christians Helping Arrange New Growth Enterprises, or the CHANGE program, which encourages the integration of services, the building of partnerships, and the pooling of resources to empower families toward self-sufficiency. As Governor, I saw first-hand the work of the First Christian Church in helping establish Weirton Steel's Employee Stock Ownership Plan, or ESOP, in 1983. When the ESOP was in its beginning stages, First Christian Church provided financial support to the employees as they pulled together to prevent the city's primary business from closing. The church also provided food for those who were in need and assisted members of the congregation who were unemployed throughout this period.

As the church enters its 176th year, it remains an important part of the community, directly addressing the many needs of an aging steel town. Among the several ministries of the church, one includes the church's Food Cupboard, which provides financial and food aid for laid-off steel workers and their families living in the Upper Ohio Valley. The church also has a food relief fund, and it works with the Salvation Army.

The church has not only been influential in Weirton and the Ohio Valley but also in the world. It is a leader in the denomination's Reconciliations Ministry, which is a ministry designed to specifically fight racial prejudice. First Christian Church has been one of the top five financial givers to the Reconciliations Ministry. In addition, they work closely with St. Peter's AME