

cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1960.

Immediately out of law school, he served as a law clerk to Justice Brennan before joining the Washington, DC, office of Covington & Burling, also serving as a part-time instructor at the University of Virginia Law School. In 1964, he returned to Texarkana, AR, as a partner at Arnold & Arnold. During this time, he also began working as a legislative secretary to Governor Dale Bumpers and later moved to Washington, DC, when Bumpers was elected U.S. Senator.

Judge Arnold's reputation for judicial brilliance and impeccable civility advanced while he served as the U.S. District Judge for the Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas. He was confirmed again in 1980 when President Carter nominated him to a new seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judge Arnold served as chief judge from 1992 to 1998.

In addition to his work on the bench, Judge Arnold's service and leadership extended into countless civic, political, and educational projects. He was the recipient of numerous awards, most notably the 1996 Environmental Law Institute Award, Award for Service to Women in the Law from the St. Louis Women Lawyers Association in 1998, the Edward J. Devitt Distinguished Service to Justice Award in 1999, and the Meador-Rosenberg Award for the Standing Committee on Federal Judicial Improvements of the American Bar Association in 1999. He also received honorary doctor of law degrees from the University of Arkansas, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, and the University of Richmond. He is also the author of many legal articles in many of the Nation's most respected law reviews and journals.

The American Law Institute cites Judge Arnold's accomplishments as "remarkable by any measure" and then adds "they neither capture nor define the quality and spirit of the man who achieved them." The same is true for this courthouse. It cannot fully honor Judge Arnold for his contributions to society, but it does serve as a standing and strong reminder of an extraordinary Judge and the justice he pursued in and out of the courtroom.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DESEGREGATION OF LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today the Nation celebrates the 50th anniversary of the court order requiring desegregation of Little Rock Central High School. It was a case that shocked the Nation with its graphic illustration of the horrors of Jim Crow and the very real limits it placed on the educational opportunities of millions of American children. On September 25, 1957, the Little Rock Nine were finally allowed to enter their classrooms, but only with the aid of Federal troops.

Although the students were enrolled that day, the actual process of deseg-

regating Little Rock High School took far longer. These courageous young students had to endure taunts and abuse from their White classmates, and late night phone calls threatening violence against their families. They realized they carried the weight of their communities' futures on their young shoulders.

The effort to fully integrate the Nation's schools continued long after these first African-American students graduated, and it was not until this year that a court declared the school district fully integrated. This process of racially integrating America's public schools was repeated, if in less dramatic ways, throughout the Nation in the 1960s and 1970s.

The 50th anniversary is a reminder that the Nation has sacrificed a great deal to achieve integration, and with great success. Since the historic decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, the march of progress has brought the Nation closer to its high ideals of liberty and justice for all. The struggle for equal educational opportunity has been at the heart of that march of progress, because education is the key to achieving true opportunity in all areas of American society. Education is a powerful force for increasing economic opportunity, combating residential segregation, exercising the right to vote, and fully integrating all our people into the fabric of American life.

When Robert Kennedy served as Attorney General, the effort to desegregate schools was one of his most important priorities, because he understood so well that in the context of segregation, justice delayed is justice denied.

In the past half century, we have come far, but hardly far enough. Civil rights is still the unfinished business of America. In many schools, formal integration has not brought full equality in the classroom. The troubling reports of racial violence and discriminatory discipline in Jena, LA, are an appalling current example, in which White students hung nooses in a schoolyard tree set off months of racial tension. But integration has been incomplete in less dramatic ways as well. Too often, for example, the tracking of students into advanced courses has tended to reflect racial stereotypes and preserve racial divisions.

From the 1980s to the present, we have also seen a new movement that has sought to undermine civil rights progress. Some have adopted the rhetoric of the civil rights movement to undermine its progress, often using the same strategies developed by civil rights leaders in the battle against Jim Crow. We see that result in efforts to have the courts undo landmark civil rights decisions.

Fortunately, the Supreme Court has declined recent invitations to turn back the clock on educational diversity and integration. Although the Court has found fault with some school integration plans such as in Seattle

and Jefferson County, KY, its decision made clear that schools can continue to strive for racially inclusive classrooms, and that the door is still open for continued progress.

As a practical matter, it is up to individual educators, parents, school districts to make the promise of equal educational opportunity a reality. Achieving genuine integration and full equality in education takes more than a court decision. It takes good will, vision, creativity, common sense, and a firm commitment to the goal of educating all children, regardless of race. Above all, it takes a realistic assessment in each local community to determine what will work to bring students together.

That challenge is difficult to meet, but the benefits are enormous. Diversity in education benefits all students, and the Nation too. In our diverse society, it is vitally important for children to develop interactions and understanding across racial and cultural lines. Our economic future depends on our ability to educate all children to become productive members of society. That view is widely shared. Leaders of the military community and the business community have made clear that a diverse and highly educated workforce is important to their success, too.

The court order to integrate Little Rock High School helped lay the foundation for subsequent civil rights decisions and gave an immense boost to the civil rights movement. We have come a long way since that historic decision. But the struggle to fulfill Brown's promise continues today. This anniversary is an important reminder of the work still to be done to achieve true equality in education for the Nation's children.

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

• Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I applaud the Senator from California, Ms. BOXER, for her leadership and hard work in passing the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) conference report yesterday. Had I been in Washington, DC, yesterday, I would have enthusiastically voted for the conference report on final passage.

Typically these critical water infrastructure authorizations are enacted by Congress every two years. For almost eight years, however, these priorities have languished under the watch of the previous Senate leadership. At the beginning of the 110th Congress in January, when the Senator from California became Chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, she pledged that the Water Resources Development Act would be completed by the Senate in a timely fashion. She kept that pledge, and I applaud her commitment.

By comparison, during the 109th Congress, those of us who supported swift

enactment of this bill encountered considerable obstacles. As a member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I was the only Democrat on the Committee to be an original cosponsor of the bill; when the bill passed out of committee in March 2005, I called upon then-Majority Leader Frist to schedule floor time for the bill that summer. It did not occur.

In September of 2005, the Senator from Missouri, Mr. BOND, and I worked together on a bipartisan letter, signed by 40 of our colleagues, calling upon Senate Republican leadership to schedule floor time for this bill. We were informed that the support of 40 Senators was insufficient, that 60 signatures would be necessary. So we gathered 80 signatures. It was not until September 2006 that the Senate finally scheduled debate on WRDA, too late for the bill to be conferenced before the end of the 109th Congress.

I will ask that the text of those letters be printed in the RECORD.

Now it is September 2007, and at long last, the conference report has been completed. This bill authorizes almost \$2 billion for upgrades to locks and dams along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. Illinois is the largest shipper of corn and soybeans on these rivers, and the 70 year old system of locks and dams needs these upgrades to ensure swifter access to export markets—something, by the way, that competitors like Brazil are doing right now. A significant part of the farm economy is about reducing transportation costs, so if we are to strengthen our agriculture markets, we need to strengthen waterway transportation, and that means upgrading these locks and dams.

The bill also authorizes funding for a number of noteworthy Illinois projects, including the Keith Creek dam to prevent flooding in Rockford, Illinois, a third-party review of the disagreement in reconstructing Promontory Point in Chicago, and dredging at the Beardstown, Illinois harbor.

Remarkably, the President has proposed a veto of this bill, which includes approval for nationwide funding of critical flood control, navigation, environmental restoration, and storm damage reduction initiatives; the importance of such funding was tragically highlighted by Hurricane Katrina. I urge the President to drop that veto threat and support these long-delayed upgrades to our national infrastructure that were approved overwhelmingly by the House and Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimously to have the letters to which I referred printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, January 25, 2006.

Hon. BILL FRIST,

Senate Majority Leader,

Hon. HARRY REID,

Senate Minority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FRIST AND SENATOR REID: Wise investment in our water resources remains an urgent need in our country. Amer-

ica's communities continue to face the threats posed by flooding and other natural disasters. The devastation along the Gulf Coast last year underscores the importance of shoring up our defenses against catastrophic floods in all areas of the nation. With these points in mind, we urge you to schedule floor time for the Water Resources Development Act (S. 728) at the start of this session of Congress.

As you know, this bill authorizes critical flood control, shore protection, dam safety, storm damage reduction, and environmental restoration projects across the country. These projects, subject to appropriations, will help protect America's communities from the destruction caused by severe weather and flooding, as well as enhancing natural means of protection by restoring our fragile ecosystems. Furthermore, these projects save taxpayers money by decreasing the recovery costs associated with disasters.

In addition, this legislation is needed to support our nation's vital waterways and ports—key components of our national transportation system and the backbone of a healthy economy.

Recent hurricanes and severe storms have taught the nation a tragic lesson: maintain and improve our aging flood control and water resources infrastructure or risk the ruin and destruction of our communities. This bill moves us in the right direction toward addressing and preventing these grave threats to public safety.

It has been five years since the last WRDA was enacted into law. In contrast, three WRDA bills were enacted from 1995 to 2000 with an accumulated authorized cost level that surpasses the current bill. Local and state non-Federal cost-sharing partners cannot afford any further delay. We urge you to act expeditiously to bring this important bill to the full Senate for immediate consideration.

Sincerely,

Sen. James Inhofe, Sen. Thad Cochran, Sen. Jim Jeffords, Sen. Robert Byrd, Sen. Lindsey Graham, Sen. Arlen Specter, Sen. Rick Santorum, Sen. Richard Durbin, Sen. Debbie Stabenow, Sen. Norm Coleman, Sen. Sam Brownback, Sen. Ted Stevens, Sen. Mike Crapo, Sen. Chuck Grassley, Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Sen. Lamar Alexander, Sen. Mel Martinez, Sen. John Cornyn, Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski, Sen. Lisa Murkowski, Sen. Bill Nelson, Sen. Maria Cantwell, Sen. Ron Wyden, Sen. Lincoln Chafee, Sen. Johnny Isakson, Sen. Jim Talent, Sen. Carl Levin, Sen. Tom Harkin, Sen. Jeff Bingaman, Sen. Barack Obama, Sen. Patty Murray, Sen. Mark Dayton, Sen. Gordon H. Smith, Sen. John Thune, Sen. John Warner, Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, Sen. Robert Menendez, Sen. Pat Roberts, Sen. David Vitter, Sen. Mark Pryor, Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg, Sen. Wayne Allard, Sen. George Voinovich, Sen. John F. Kerry, Sen. John D. Rockefeller, Sen. Mary Landrieu, Sen. Tim Johnson, Sen. Barbara Boxer, Sen. Byron Dorgan, Sen. Charles Schumer, Sen. Herb Kohl, Sen. Blanche Lincoln, Sen. Richard Burr, Sen. Max Baucus, Sen. George Allen, Sen. Elizabeth Dole, Sen. Paul Sarbanes, Sen. Daniel Inouye, Sen. Hillary Clinton, Sen. Larry Craig, Sen. Ken Salazar, Sen. Kent Conrad, Sen. Ben Nelson, Sen. Tom Carper, Sen. Mike DeWine, Sen. Olympia Snowe, Sen. Chuck Hagel, Sen. Saxby Chambliss, Sen. Jim Bunning, Sen. Robert Bennett, Sen. Richard Shelby, Sen. Christopher Bond, Sen. Conrad Burns, Sen. Orrin Hatch, Sen. Richard Lugar, Sen. Jack Reed, Sen. Daniel Akaka.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, February 16, 2006.

Hon. BILL FRIST,

Senate Majority Leader,

U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. HARRY REID,

Senate Minority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FRIST AND SENATOR REID:

We are writing to you to join our colleagues who sent you the attached letter requesting that you schedule floor time for the Water Resources Development Act (S. 728) at the beginning of this session of Congress. The attached letter details the critical needs for flood control, shore protection, dam safety, storm damage reduction, and ecosystem restoration projects across the country that this bill will authorize. There has not been a WRDA bill enacted into law since 2000. It is time for the Congress to act.

Sincerely,

EVAN BAYH,
PATRICK LEAHY.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, September 28, 2005.

Hon. BILL FRIST,

Senate Majority Leader,

Hon. HARRY REID, Senate Minority Leader,

U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FRIST AND SENATOR REID:

Earlier this year, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee approved S. 728, the Water Resources Development Act of 2005 (WRDA). The devastation along the Gulf Coast has served as a warning to America to shore up our defenses against catastrophic floods. With these vivid images in mind, we urge you to grant floor time for this bill prior to the completion of this session of Congress.

As you know, this bill authorizes critical flood control, storm damage reduction, and environmental restoration projects across the country. These projects will help protect America's communities from the destruction caused by severe weather and flooding, as well as enhancing natural means of protection by restoring our fragile ecosystems.

In addition, this legislation is needed to support our nation's vital waterways and ports—key components of our national transportation system and our economy.

Hurricane Katrina taught the nation a tragic lesson: maintain and improve our aging flood control and water resources infrastructure or risk the ruin and destruction of our communities. This bill moves us in the right direction toward addressing and preventing these grave threats to public safety.

It has been nearly five years since the last WRDA was enacted into law. America's water resources and the communities they serve cannot afford any further delay. We urge you to act expeditiously to bring this very important bill to the full Senate for immediate consideration.

Sincerely,

James M. Jeffords, Christopher S. Bond, Jim DeMint, George V. Voinovich, Barack Obama, Jim Talent, Mike Crapo, Barbara A. Mikulski, Mel Martinez, Norm Coleman, Bill Nelson, David Vitter, John Warner, Jon S. Corzine, Frank R. Lautenberg, Richard Durbin, Carl Levin, Sam Brownback, Tim Johnson, Mark Dayton, Robert C. Byrd, John Cornyn, Ron Wyden, James M. Inhofe, Johnny Isakson, Lisa Murkowski, John Thune, Barbara Boxer, Lincoln Chafee, Tom Harkin, Paul Sarbanes, Pete V. Domenici, Chuck Grassley, Dianne Feinstein, Mary L. Landrieu, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Debbie Stabenow, Pat Roberts, Patty

Murray, Gordon Smith, Mark Pryor,
Lamar Alexander, Blanche L. Lincoln,
Maria Cantwell.●

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 21, I previously filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution. Those revisions were made for legislation reauthorizing the State Children's Health Insurance Program, SCHIP.

The Senate passed H.R. 976 on August 2. To preserve the adjustment for SCHIP legislation, I am further revising the 2008 budget resolution and reversing the adjustments previously made pursuant to section 301 to the aggregates and the allocation provided to the Senate Finance Committee. Assuming it meets the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve fund specified in section 301, I will again adjust the aggregates and the Senate Finance Committee's allocation for final SCHIP legislation.

I ask unanimous consent to have the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEG- ISLATION

(In billions of dollars)

| Section 101 | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| (1)(A) Federal Revenues: | |
| FY 2007 | 1,900.340 |
| FY 2008 | 2,015.841 |
| FY 2009 | 2,113.811 |
| FY 2010 | 2,169.475 |
| FY 2011 | 2,350.248 |
| FY 2012 | 2,488.296 |
| (1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues: | |
| FY 2007 | -4.366 |
| FY 2008 | -34.955 |
| FY 2009 | 6.885 |
| FY 2010 | 5.754 |
| FY 2011 | -44.302 |
| FY 2012 | -108.800 |
| (2) New Budget Authority: | |
| FY 2007 | 2,371.470 |
| FY 2008 | 2,495.877 |
| FY 2009 | 2,517.139 |
| FY 2010 | 2,570.687 |
| FY 2011 | 2,686.675 |
| FY 2012 | 2,721.607 |
| (3) Budget Outlays: | |
| FY 2007 | 2,294.862 |
| FY 2008 | 2,467.472 |
| FY 2009 | 2,565.763 |
| FY 2010 | 2,600.015 |
| FY 2011 | 2,693.749 |
| FY 2012 | 2,705.780 |

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEG- ISLATION

(In millions of dollars)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee | |
| FY 2007 Budget Authority | 1,011,527 |
| FY 2007 Outlays | 1,017,808 |
| FY 2008 Budget Authority | 1,086,142 |
| FY 2008 Outlays | 1,081,969 |
| FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority | 6,064,784 |
| FY 2008-2012 Outlays | 6,056,901 |

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEG- ISLATION—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Adjustments | |
| FY 2007 Budget Authority | 0 |
| FY 2007 Outlays | 0 |
| FY 2008 Budget Authority | -7,237 |
| FY 2008 Outlays | -2,055 |
| FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority | -47,405 |
| FY 2008-2012 Outlays | -35,191 |
| Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee | |
| FY 2007 Budget Authority | 1,011,527 |
| FY 2007 Outlays | 1,017,808 |
| FY 2008 Budget Authority | 1,078,905 |
| FY 2008 Outlays | 1,079,914 |
| FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority | 6,017,379 |
| FY 2008-2012 Outlays | 6,021,710 |

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS ACT

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, last week the Senate passed H.R. 3580, the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007, and sent it on to the President for his signature. This is the biggest drug safety reform in a decade, and I was proud to support it. Among other things, this legislation will help the FDA do a better job approving and monitoring prescription drugs and medical devices, encourage the research and development of medical treatments for children, and provide needed resources to the FDA.

I am very pleased that the incentive which encourages more studies of medicines in children was preserved in the final version of this bill. Over the last 10 years, this program has helped provide worried parents and concerned physicians with information they need to make better decisions in prescribing treatment for young children. By extending drug patents in exchange for additional research on how these drugs affect children, this program has prompted studies on 144 products and led to 122 label changes on some of the most frequently prescribed medicines for children. Clearly the system works and should be continued, especially since to date only a third of drugs prescribed to children have been studied and labeled for children.

I also am pleased that this legislation reinforces FDA's broad authority over prescription drug labels. Under current law, States are preempted from substituting their judgment for the FDA's scientific decisions based on exhaustive reviews of clinical data. If this weren't the case, medicine labels would become so overwhelmed with warnings designed to avert lawsuits that most Americans will simply stop paying attention to them.

Additionally, Congress has decided to give FDA the authority to make expedited labeling changes, so that when prescription drug safety problems are identified the FDA and drug manufacturers can work together to quickly update product labels to ensure that the American people have the latest safety information. If a drug manufacturer comes to the FDA in good faith

to discuss the possible need for an expedited labeling change—and if the FDA does not respond in a timely manner or decides that the science does not require a labeling change—then that drug manufacturer should not be subject to frivolous lawsuits.

I am pleased that Congress came together in a bipartisan manner to approve this legislation. It can serve as a model for how the parties can come together to pass other meaningful bills during the remainder of the 110th Congress.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. EDWARD M. GRAMLICH

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to honor the life of Dr. Edward M. Gramlich, who recently passed away at the age of 68. Dr. Gramlich was an outstanding and dedicated public servant whose expertise, knowledge, and counsel were highly sought after among the leaders of Michigan's economic and academic communities.

Dr. Gramlich will be best remembered as a pragmatic economist who championed the cause of consumer protection and sought to tighten mortgage lending practices. Appointed to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in 1997 by President Clinton, Dr. Gramlich brought a balanced view to the Reserve Board that included a deep respect for consumer-protection issues. For years he warned of the looming crisis in the mortgage industry, citing excessive fees and high cost mortgages offered to those who could not afford them. In June of this year, while undergoing medical treatment, Dr. Gramlich published a timely critique of these practices entitled "Sub-prime Mortgages: America's Latest Boom and Bust," which both assessed the issue and offered timely solutions to the problem.

In 2005, Dr. Gramlich resigned from the Fed to return as interim provost to the University of Michigan, where he enjoyed a decades-long affiliation. He held a number of distinguished positions there throughout his career, including as a professor of economics and public policy, chair of the Economics Department, and Dean of the Ford School of Public Policy. Other important positions included Dr. Gramlich's service as chair of the Air Transportation Stabilization Board after the attacks of September 11, 2001; deputy director and acting director of the Congressional Budget Office; senior fellow at the Brookings Institute; and director of the Policy Research Division at the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Prior to his work with the Reserve Board, Dr. Gramlich served as chairman of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. In that capacity Dr. Gramlich worked to urge legislators to clamp down on predatory lending practices and to toughen regulations on