

election. In the religious language of just war doctrine and the plain language of common decency, he helped us to see the flaws of our policy in Vietnam and urged the Church to speak out with great moral authority.

And even before his own words found their way into FBI files, even before his own name made its way onto Nixon's enemies list, Father Drinan was a champion for dissent and he had a special understanding of the obligations of patriotism. He helped eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the scene of one of the Cold War's ugliest chapters. He met with famous Soviet dissidents like Sharansky and Sakharov and founded the National Interreligious Task Force for Soviet Jewry. Angered by the treatment of Soviet dissidents, he was the first Congressman to call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

And he sought to hold the President of the United States accountable for his behavior. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, he questioned witnesses in the Watergate hearings. But even before then he became the first Congressman to urge the impeachment of President Nixon, not for the Watergate coverup but for the illegal bombing of Cambodia. That, he thought, was the far greater crime. "Can we be silent about this flagrant violation of the Constitution?" he asked. "Can we impeach a president for concealing a burglary but not for concealing a massive bombing?"

After 10 years in Congress, Father Drinan was forced to choose between the two passions of his life: politics and the Catholic Church. He chose to remain in the priesthood and spent the rest of his life outside government as a passionate advocate for human rights and a much-loved law professor. "As a person of faith," he said, "I must believe that there is work for me to do which somehow will be more important than the work I am required to leave."

As president of the Americans for Democratic Action, he traveled and spoke widely on hunger, civil liberties and the dangers of the nuclear arms race. He cofounded the Lawyers' Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, and served as vice chair of the ACLU's National Advisory Council and a member of the Helsinki Watch Committee.

Father Drinan's life of political activism was in the best tradition of what it means to be a Jesuit—love of learning and a commitment to justice. Jesuits were among the first to speak out against the Vietnam war and later against illegal interventions in Central America. As a professor and an activist, Father Drinan lived the ideals of his faith.

Asked about his activism, Father Drinan once said "it goes back to the fact that you're a Christian and a Jesuit. . . . It means you have to love each other and that you can't persecute people. You have to be compassionate to everyone in the world." It was as simple as that for him. When asked if he

was planning to slow down in old age, Drinan recently told a reporter, "Jesuits don't ordinarily retire. You just do what you do."

His leadership helped give a new moral authority to the antiwar movement, and he was a mentor to a generation of Massachusetts politicians. People like BARNEY FRANK, who stepped into Father Drinan's congressional seat with big shoes to fill—and has spent the last 25 years there honoring Father Drinan's legacy with his own dogged fight for social justice.

Father Drinan leaves behind a sister-in-law, three nieces, over 6,000 adoring students, legions of supporters in the fourth district of Massachusetts, and those across the State and the Nation whose lives he touched.

Father Drinan once said, "If people are really Christians, they are involved in life, and politics is part of life. I feel if a person is really a Christian, he will be in anguish over global hunger, injustice, over the denial of educational opportunity." It was the defining mission of his truly remarkable life.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 66) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 66

Whereas the Reverend Robert F. Drinan, S.J. was a talented scholar, who received a bachelor's degree in 1942 and a master's degree in 1947 from Boston College, a bachelor's degree in law in 1949 and a master of law degree in 1951 from Georgetown University, and a doctorate in theology in 1954 from Gregorian University in Rome, Italy;

Whereas Father Drinan entered the Society of Jesus in 1942, completed his seminary work at Weston College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was ordained as a Jesuit priest in 1953;

Whereas Father Drinan was an influential educator who served as the Dean of the Boston College Law School from 1956 to 1970 and transformed it into one of the leading educational institutions in the United States;

Whereas Father Drinan was elected in 1970 to represent Massachusetts in the House of Representatives;

Whereas Father Drinan represented Massachusetts in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1981, the first Roman Catholic priest ever to serve in Congress as a voting Member;

Whereas Father Drinan, during his service in the House of Representatives, was an advocate for social justice, a fighter for civil rights, and a champion in the cause of international human rights;

Whereas Father Drinan drew on his legal expertise to make significant contributions in the areas of copyright law reform, consumer protection, and criminal justice;

Whereas Father Drinan renewed his commitment to education, after his service in Congress, as a professor at Georgetown University Law Center, where he specialized in constitutional law and human rights and taught more than 6,000 students;

Whereas Father Drinan was the founder and faculty adviser to the Georgetown Journal of legal Ethics and was the author of 12 books on major public policy issues;

Whereas Father Drinan was the recipient of 22 honorary degrees and was a visiting professor at 4 universities;

Whereas Father Drinan's service led the American Bar Association (ABA) to award him the ABA Medal in 2004, the organization's highest honor, given to individuals who make exceptionally distinguished contributions to the jurisprudence of the United States; and

Whereas Father Drinan's lifelong leadership in promoting greater awareness of the importance of international human rights resulted in 2006 in the establishment by the Georgetown University Law Center of an endowed chair in his honor, known as the Robert F. Drinan, S.J. Chair in Human Rights Law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, achievements, and distinguished career of the Reverend Robert F. Drinan, S.J.;

(2) offers its appreciation for Father Drinan's devoted work on behalf of the thousands of Massachusetts residents he represented in the House of Representatives and the millions of people worldwide who benefited from his human rights initiatives; and

(3) expresses its condolences to Father Drinan's family and friends.

DESIGNATING MARCH 2007 AS "GO DIRECT MONTH"

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 67.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 67) designating March 2007 as "Go Direct Month."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 67) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 67

Whereas the Department of the Treasury issued 57,000 checks worth approximately \$54,000,000 that were endorsed illegally in 2006;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury receives approximately 1,500,000 inquiries each year regarding problems with paper checks;

Whereas the use of direct deposit has resulted in more than \$6,000,000,000 in savings for the Federal Government since 1986;

Whereas more than 12,000,000 social security and other Federal benefit recipients have yet to sign up for direct deposit;

Whereas the United States would generate approximately \$120,000,000 in annual savings if all Federal beneficiaries used direct deposit;

Whereas the use of direct deposit is a more secure, reliable, and cost effective method of payment than paper checks because the use of direct deposit—

(1) helps protect against identity theft and fraud;

(2) provides easier access to funds during emergencies and natural disasters; and

(3) provides citizens of the United States with more control over their money;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks have launched "Go Direct", a national campaign organized to encourage the people of the United States to use direct deposit for the receipt of social security and other Federal benefits; and

Whereas, by working with financial institutions, advocacy groups, and community organizations, the sponsors of "Go Direct" are educating the people of the United States about the advantages of using direct deposit and assisting people during the enrollment process: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "Go Direct";

(2) designates March 2007 as "Go Direct Month";

(3) commends Federal, State, and local governments, and the private sector, for promoting March as "Go Direct Month"; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) participate in events and awareness initiatives held during the month of March;

(B) become informed about the convenience and safety of direct deposit; and

(C) consider signing up for direct deposit of social security or other Federal benefits.

COMMENDING THE MISS AMERICA ORGANIZATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Res. 68, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 68) commending the Miss America organization for its longstanding commitment to quality education and the character of women in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. It is late, but everyone should know the Miss America Pageant is in Las Vegas this year.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 68) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 68

Whereas the Miss America Organization was formed in 1921;

Whereas, in 1945, the organization established a scholarship program to assist young women achieve their personal and professional goals;

Whereas contestants in the Miss America Pageant must first succeed in local and State pageants;

Whereas the 52 young women who participated in the Miss America Pageant showed great poise and accomplishment;

Whereas Lauren Nelson, of Lawton, Oklahoma, was crowned Miss America 2007, the sixth Oklahoman in history and the second in a row;

Whereas Oklahoma now joins only 2 other States in boasting 6 Miss America crowns and 3 other States in holding consecutive crowns; and

Whereas the Senate family is also proud of Kate Michael of Senator Johnny Isakson's office, who represented the District of Columbia in the Miss America Pageant: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Miss America Organization for its longstanding commitment to quality education and the character of women in the United States;

(2) congratulates Miss America 2007, Lauren Nelson of Lawton, Oklahoma, the 80th woman crowned Miss America; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to Lauren Nelson in care of the Miss America Organization.

NATIONAL SCHOOL COUNSELING WEEK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 23, and that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 23) designating February 5 through February 9, 2007, as "National School Counseling Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 23) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 23

Whereas the American School Counselor Association has declared the week of February 5 through February 9, 2007, as "National School Counseling Week";

Whereas the Senate has recognized the importance of school counseling through the inclusion of elementary and secondary school counseling programs in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

Whereas school counselors have long advocated that the education system of the United States must leave no child behind and must provide opportunities for every student;

Whereas personal and social growth results in increased academic achievement;

Whereas school counselors help develop well-rounded students by guiding them through their academic, personal, social, and career development;

Whereas school counselors have been instrumental in helping students, teachers, and parents deal with the trauma that was

inflicted upon them by hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma;

Whereas students face myriad challenges every day, including peer pressure, depression, and school violence;

Whereas school counselors are among the few professionals in a school building that are trained in both education and mental health;

Whereas the roles and responsibilities of school counselors are often misunderstood, and the school counselor position is often among the first to be eliminated in order to meet budgetary constraints;

Whereas the national average ratio of students to school counselors of 478-to-1 is more than double the 250-to-1 ratio recommended by the American School Counselor Association, the American Counseling Association, the American Medical Association, the American Psychological Association, and other organizations; and

Whereas the celebration of National School Counseling Week would increase awareness of the important and necessary role school counselors play in the lives of students in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of February 5 through February 9, 2007, as "National School Counseling Week"; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the role school counselors perform in the school and the community at large in preparing students for fulfilling lives as contributing members of society.

HONORING PERCY LAVON JULIAN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 34, at the desk and just received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) to honor the life of Percy Lavon Julian, a pioneer in the field of organic chemistry research and development and the first and only African American chemist to be inducted into the National Academy of Sciences.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2007

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask consent when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. Monday, February 5; on Monday, following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be