

At the end of the day, this bill will help struggling homeowners and will have positive ripple effects on the rest of our country. Having a foreclosed home sit abandoned in a community doesn't benefit anyone. It decreases surrounding home values and it can attract crime and vandalism. The bottom line is that foreclosure destabilizes neighborhoods. The funds in this bill allow communities to stop that spiral before it starts.

I am also proud to have supported a provision in this bill to provide funding for counseling in order to reach and help families at risk of losing their homes. Many Americans are sitting around their kitchen tables looking through their mortgage bills, their finances, and their bank notices, and they simply don't know where to turn. These counselors could offer them real solutions and options to help them avoid receiving the foreclosure notice. The bill puts forward \$150 million to make sure counseling reaches those who need it the most.

Some argue that stepping in to help our communities recover from the housing crisis would somehow be a blow to the concept of personal responsibility, because some homeowners made bad choices in signing up for a subprime mortgage. Don't get me wrong, personal responsibility is important, and that is why we need greater support for homeowner education, and for foreclosure counseling and financial literacy, so that anyone thinking about buying a home will be able to understand the terms of their mortgage, even the fine print, and have the tools to protect themselves. But personal responsibility isn't just important for homeowners. As I said at the start of this crisis, every participant in the life of a loan needs to step up and take real responsibility and action. Blaming the homeowner alone is not right, it is not fair, and it is economically disastrous. Every broker, lender, realtor, appraiser, regulator, credit rating agency, and investing firm had a role in this storm, and I will not let the blame fall to only the homeowners.

As we in this Congress are debating how best to help homeowners, how best to end the housing crisis, and how best to get our economy back on track, we have to see the bigger picture. There is a lot at stake, no matter who we are, whether we have a subprime mortgage or not. When the house next to ours gets boarded up, it affects the value of our property, too, and how safe we feel walking around our neighborhood at night. When a neighbor of ours has to declare bankruptcy and is forever saddled with debt they cannot pay, they shop less at stores and purchase fewer of the services our community offers, and that hurts our community's bottom line.

Martin Luther King, Jr., reminded us that "we are all tied into a single garment of destiny," that "we cannot walk alone." This is a crisis we are all in together. There is no reason why we

can't all work together to end it. That is why I am proud of the effort of Chairman DODD and Ranking Member SHELBY, and I am proud to support this bill. I hope next week we will pass it, move it on to the House, and get some real relief not only for American families, and not only to preserve the concept of home, but also to be able to deal with the very core of what is the economic challenge presently before the Nation and what will be our challenge if we do not act in the days ahead.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANDERS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

#### WEST VIRGINIA DAY, 2008

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, certain dates on the calendar carry special meaning. These are great and glorious days that are given to devoted reverence and are a cause for recognition and adoration. Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, and New Year's Eve are a few dates that come immediately to mind. Another one that comes to mind is June 20—the day we celebrate as West Virginia Day.

Friday will be June 20. All over the world, it will be June 20, which means that all over the world, it will be West Virginia Day. And what a great and glorious day it will be.

It was on June 20, 1863, that West Virginia became the 35th State of the Union. The State proudly adopted as its motto the phrase, "Montani semper liberi," which means, "Mountaineers are always free."

This was a most appropriate motto for a State born in the middle of the greatest struggle for freedom and liberty in American history—the Civil War. And West Virginians have always strived to live up to our State motto.

West Virginia workers were in the forefront of the historic labor struggles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that sought an end to the exploitation and oppression of American workers that had accompanied the Industrial Revolution. In 1877, the Nation's first general strike began among the railroad workers and citizens of Martinsburg, WV, after the railroad tycoons repeatedly lowered wages.

Seeking to end the industrial autocracy that had engulfed the State with the opening of the coal fields in the 1880s, West Virginia coal miners engaged in a series of conflicts now recognized as the West Virginia Mine Wars, including the Paint Creek-Cabin Creek Strike, the Battle of Matewan, and the Miners' March on Logan. These struggles, writes coal-field historian David Corbin, must be viewed in the same perspective as Americans see Lexington and Gettysburg, not just as isolated incidents in the tragic spilling of blood but "as symbolic moment[s] in a larger, broader and continuing historical struggle . . . the struggle for freedom and liberty."

In his book, "The West Virginia Mine Wars: An Anthology", Corbin compared the West Virginia miners' struggle for unionization to the civil rights movement of the 1960s. "Both movements," he writes, "are stories of oppressed, exploited people fighting for dignity, self-respect, human rights and freedom."

This analogy to the civil rights movement is a good one because West Virginia has also played an important role in the quest of African Americans for liberty and equality. For one thing, West Virginia has been the site of some of the important events in African-American history. Prior to the Civil War, John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry prefigured West Virginia's breakaway from the slaveholding Confederacy into full statehood. Harpers Ferry later served as the setting for the second meeting of the Niagara Movement, a meeting that led to the formation of the NAACP.

Individual West Virginians have played important roles in this historic struggle. Author and abolitionist Martin Delany, with Frederick Douglass, edited the North Star newspaper, the leading abolitionist newspaper in the country. J.R. Clifford, along with his colleague, W.E.B. DuBois, was one of the founders of the Niagara Movement in 1905. Rev. Leon Sullivan was a civil rights activist who wrote the Sullivan Principles, a code of conduct for U.S. businesses operating in South Africa under apartheid.

Carter G. Woodson, Booker T. Washington, and John Warren Davis were all famous African-American educators who occupy important places in American history and culture and played important roles in furthering the development of our free society.

Furthermore, West Virginians have played an important role in the American movement toward religious freedom. The most noticeable example of this effort came in the historic 1960 Democratic Party Presidential primary—the political contest that paved the way for America's first Catholic President. In 1960, West Virginia was an overwhelmingly Protestant State, and religion became the "burning issue" of the contest because, if Senator John F. Kennedy, who was Catholic, defeated his only opponent, Senator Hubert Humphrey, who was a

Protestant, it would show that religion was no longer a defeating handicap in a Presidential contest. Kennedy won that primary by a substantial margin, and, as a result, as Kennedy stated the day after winning the primary, the religious issue was “buried . . . in the soil of West Virginia.”

Mr. President, I am proud of my State. I love its beauty, its culture, and its history. Foremost, I have always appreciated its kind, good, and generous people and the way they have retained what I call the “old values”—faith in God, love of country, family, honesty, decency, and integrity. And a leading value of the people of West Virginia, as I have tried to show, has been our motto, “Mountaineers are always free.”

Happy birthday West Virginia.  
May God always bless you, and keep you free.

#### FLOODING IN ILLINOIS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, President Bush is in Iowa today to see firsthand some of the devastation that more than a week of severe flooding has inflicted on that State.

It is the President’s first visit to the Midwest since the floods began more than a week ago.

Midwesterners appreciate the President’s visit to our region. These floods are happening in our States, but they are a national disaster.

The President’s visit to Iowa today gives us some reassurance that the Federal Government will help our region through this crisis.

As the President visits Iowa today, I hope he looks across the river to my State of Illinois.

Floods don’t stop at State lines.

The floodwaters are receding now in Iowa; they are rising in Illinois. Levees are breaking and farmland and towns along our side of the Mississippi are being swallowed up by the river now.

The damage in Iowa has been staggering and heartbreaking, and we pray for our neighbors’ safety and well-being.

But the entire Midwest is reeling from weeks of flooding and tornadoes—from Minnesota to Kansas and everywhere in between; Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and, of course, Illinois.

We know from the great flood that devastated the Midwest in 1993 and, more recently, from Hurricane Katrina, that the losses from this chain of weather-related disasters will be more than our States and citizens alone can shoulder.

We also know that, in times of crisis, Americans have always come together to help those in need. We are counting on that American tradition of cooperation now.

My colleagues and I whose States have borne the brunt of these floods appreciate greatly the support and offers of cooperation we have received from Senator LANDRIEU and others whose States have also suffered major natural disasters.

I hope that President Bush and others are equally committed to rebuilding the Midwest, not just through disaster relief but by strengthening levees, rebuilding houses, providing loans to small businesses, or helping farmers who have lost an entire season of crops.

As we speak, the floodwaters are still rising—in Iowa in Missouri, and in my State of Illinois—breaking levees, leaving people without running water, and leaving whole towns submerged.

Yesterday, two more levees broke on the Illinois-Iowa border near Quincy, flooding thousands of acres of farmland and forcing people to leave their homes. That brings the total number of broken levees in Illinois to nine as a result of the flooding.

In Galesburg, residents are on boil order and are in danger of losing their access to running water.

In Lawrenceville, where the floodwaters from earlier storms are finally receding, over 10,000 people have been without running water for more than a week. We will not forget our neighbors on the east side of the State, where it all began earlier this month.

Over 500 homes have been affected in Machesney Park, a small community in Winnebago County without a public works department and without trucks or any other equipment to help with the clean-up efforts.

My heart goes out to everyone affected by the floods, especially those who have watched their homes and livelihoods disappear under muddy waters.

But as the waters keep rising, the people of Illinois continue to humble and inspire me.

Illinoians continue to work day and night to prepare for the worst. In cities and towns all along the Mississippi, people have spent the last week filling sandbags and fortifying levees. This is difficult work, often backbreaking, but as hard as it’s been on the body, it hasn’t broken people’s spirits.

Day after day they have shown up—residents, volunteers, emergency workers, members of the Illinois National Guard. It is not easy to stand your ground in the face of a force as powerful as the Mississippi, but these folks have done just that. Their resolve and determination show an amazing spirit at work. It is something Senator OBAMA and I had a chance to see for ourselves when we were in Quincy and Grafton last week. It is a sight to behold.

I also commend FEMA and the Army Corps of Engineers. They are doing what needs to be done to help these communities prepare for the worst. A number of State of Illinois departments and agencies are working 24/7 to ensure communities have the resources to fight the flood waters. This is truly a team effort.

Right now we are in a race against time and nature. The worst is still to come.

The river is still swelling and is projected to crest for many of the commu-

nities farther south in the coming days.

When the floodwaters recede, we will need to roll up our sleeves and begin the long, hard process of rebuilding.

Senator OBAMA and I will be working with the Illinois congressional delegation and our Senate colleagues to ensure that the people in the Midwest will not face this formidable task of rebuilding alone.

My thoughts and prayers are with everyone on the ground.

#### TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE L. MILLER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a well-respected Kentuckian, Mr. Clarence L. Miller. Throughout his life, Mr. Miller has contributed immensely to our Commonwealth and Nation.

Recently the *Sentinel-News* in Shelbyville, Kentucky, published a story about Mr. Miller. The story summarizes the extraordinary life he led, while paying tribute to him as a remarkable Kentuckian. Throughout his career as a public servant, Mr. Miller has worked hard to give back to the State and Nation that he loves so dearly.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Clarence L. Miller as a true patriot and Kentuckian whose legacy will forever be remembered, and I further ask unanimous consent that the full article be included in the RECORD.

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

[From the *Sentinel-News*, April 30, 2008]

CLARENCE L. MILLER: FARMER, ADMINISTRATOR, DIPLOMAT, RACONTEUR

(By BG Ron Van Stockum)

I called on Clarence Miller recently to add my appreciation to that of his many other friends for his generosity in donating his farm to Shelbyville. In our informal conversation it became apparent that his story needed to be recorded and reported.

Accordingly, a few days later, my son Reggie invited him to Allen Dale where he taped as oral history an extended audio/visual interview. My column today will constitute an abbreviated story of Clarence Miller’s life, providing information additional to that contained in Gayle Deaton’s excellent article in an issue of last year’s *Sentinel-News*.

Clarence Miller was born in Louisville in 1912. His father, Pleasant Green Miller, always called “P. Green” (1871–1968), born in Estill County, was employed as a federal whisky inspector or “whiskey gauger.” His responsibilities, within the Department of the Treasury, included the recording of whisky production and assuring that the distillers paid the proper federal tax on alcohol. With the onset of World War I, distillation was dramatically curtailed in order to preserve grain. His job disestablished, he took his family to Florida where he set out a citrus grove.

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT: PROHIBITION (1920–33)

Before the production of whisky could be fully restored, National Prohibition was established by means of the Eighteenth Amendment, with Kentucky being the third state to ratify it. Ratification was certified on 29 January 1919 and on 28 October the Volstead Act was passed, defining “intoxicating