

My colleagues insist that their demands for higher taxes are all about deficit reduction. But let's face it. If deficit reduction was the real goal, entitlement reform would also be on the table. It would have to be on the table. After all, that is where the money is. That is where we have a chance to really reduce the deficit. That is where the future of our young people is going to be killed if we don't attack that problem now and do it in an intelligent way.

According to my friends on the other side of the aisle, entitlement reform is not on the table. Despite the stated desire of President Obama and a number of congressional Democrats for a grand bargain on deficit reduction, when the rubber meets the road they simply are not willing to engage in a real discussion about entitlement reform. Sure, they will talk about cuts to providers and other cosmetic changes to these programs, and they will talk about modifying cost-of-living adjustments in Social Security if they get hundreds of billions of dollars of new tax revenue in return. But at the end of the day structural entitlement reforms simply are not part of their deficit reduction equation.

Despite many claims to the contrary, Republicans are willing to engage, as they have in the past, in a bipartisan grand bargain for deficit reduction. Ask Senators CRAPO, COBURN, and former Senator Gregg. They voted for Bowles-Simpson. Oddly enough, the remaining sitting Democratic Senator who voted for Bowles-Simpson has walked away from the entitlement reform concessions he made and instead has focused on calls for more revenues and as a result tax reform is being held hostage.

Republicans and Democrats agree on the importance of tax reform. Our tax system is in dire need of reform. It is, quite frankly, one of the major obstacles standing between us and sustained economic growth. Most Democrats claim they agree with this sentiment, but their desire for more revenues apparently trumps this belief in the need for tax reform.

Something has to change. As I have said before, we have been counseled by some of our former leaders not to mix tax reform and deficit reduction. I think that is pretty good advice, and these are two of the leaders who helped to put through the 1986 bill. They are both highly regarded by people on both sides of the aisle here in the Senate.

Sadly, if Democrats in the Congress continue on their current course, neither tax reform nor deficit reduction will be possible. Indeed, if they continue to condition tax reform on additional tax hikes and if they continue to refuse to engage in a real discussion about entitlement reform, very little is going to be accomplished on either front.

This spending game has got to be over. We have to start living within our means. We on this side of the

aisle—and I in particular—have seen every tax increase amount to more spending, not deficit reduction, so it is a phony argument. And that is what is going to happen if we are so dumb as to increase taxes in accordance with the comments of our leadership on the other side of the aisle that were made just today. It is unbelievable that they get away with it. It is unbelievable that after all of these years we have to put up with that type of argument when we know they are not going to use that money for the appropriate reasons, and they never have.

One Senator said to me the other day: I just live for the day where we reform the Tax Code and it is not changed 4 years later by our friends on the other side of the aisle for the worse. The 1986 bill was a good bill by any standard. It did a lot of good, but in about 4 years our friends started to change it. As a result, today we have the monstrosity we call the U.S. Tax Code that nobody really believes in and everybody knows is a detriment to our country.

I am very concerned. I think we are going to have to have some folks stand up on the other side of the aisle. We are willing to stand with them, and we are willing to solve these problems in ways that will preserve the entitlement programs. They are not going to be preserved in their current form if we keep going the way we are. And tax increases aren't the answer either. We are spending so much, and it will not be long until we will be in a category with Greece if we don't watch it.

We have to overcome this because no other entity in the world is going to bail us out; we have to bail ourselves out. We have to do it by doing what is right, now, and not by increasing taxes. It means resolving these problems on a structural reform basis. It will take good people on both sides of the aisle to do it. I call on my friends on the other side to get with it. Get real. Quit the tax charade.

We know that is not going anywhere. We also know it is phony to begin with. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNER). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNSEEN DETROIT

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, when people across the country flip on the news tonight, they are probably going to see pictures of Detroit. They aren't going to be flattering pictures, and they are not going to tell the whole story.

There is no question that the Detroit city government is going through an

extremely difficult financial crisis, and there are many causes for that.

There are more than 20,000 people—retired police officers and firefighters and teachers and city workers—who have been loyal and hard-working employees their entire lives, who are now worried about how they are going to pay the mortgage or put food on their tables.

The TV cameras are rolling when it comes time to show us bad news about Detroit, but what aren't we seeing?

On TV, they aren't showing us the city that is the No. 1 market in the country for tech jobs—No. 1. They aren't showing a city that is one of the fastest growing in the country for new manufacturing jobs. On TV, they aren't showing us the city that is undergoing a massive revitalization, with businesses and religious leaders and community leaders and neighborhoods working together every day. They aren't showing us the Quicken Loans headquarters with 7,000 jobs in downtown Detroit; a CEO so committed to the city that he closed a beautiful building in the suburbs to bring people downtown; a CEO who is purchasing properties and investing in so many ways in Detroit, along with a wonderful coalition of business leaders committed to the revitalization of this great city. They aren't showing us the beautiful renovation of Campus Martius and the amazing things happening downtown on Woodward Avenue, where people can go on any day now and see people who are there—younger people, older people—enjoying the beautiful surroundings.

They aren't showing us the surge of innovative companies that are breaking new ground in creating opportunity in Detroit.

On TV, they aren't showing us the new Elijah McCoy Patent and Trademark Office—the very first and, so far, only satellite patent office in the country that was put in Detroit. Why? Because Michigan happens to be No. 1 in new, clean energy patents—new ideas on clean energy, coming from Detroit and the surrounding communities. They are not showing us TechTown and the venture capitalists and the 17 tech startups that are investing in technologies that are being developed in Detroit right now and that are going to change our lives in the years to come. On TV, they aren't showing us Michigan's world-class research universities and the incredible collaboration that is going on with Detroit businesses.

They are not showing us the rich depth of culture we are known for in Detroit. The city that gave the world Motown once again has an exploding arts and music scene. In fact, last weekend, in beautiful Traverse City, MI, I was speaking to someone who lives there who said his sister is coming back from Colorado who is an artist; she is moving to Detroit. When he asked her why, she said Detroit is where everybody is going because there are so many opportunities there in arts

and culture. There are exciting things happening. We have the beautiful Detroit Institute of Arts, one of the largest and most important collections of artwork in the country.

Jack White, the founder of the band, the White Stripes, stepped up and paid off with his own money the back taxes owed on the Masonic Temple in Detroit, one of the most stunning theater and music venues in the world.

Story after story such as that can be told of people coming forward and saying: We are going to make sure that Detroit is coming back.

On TV, they are not showing us Eastern Market, the Nation's longest continuously operated farmers market, and all the great things that are happening there, with new test kitchens and local agriculture. In fact, as chair of the Agriculture Committee, I was so proud to learn that we in Detroit have the national leaders in urban agriculture who are now creating jobs working with small business to create food entrepreneurs and healthy foods for families and neighborhoods.

I am so proud of the work we have been able to do with the Detroit Public Schools. Not long ago I stood at a school garden in a neighborhood that was put together by the children of the school. We now have 46—46—gardens at schools in Detroit, and in the summer the neighborhood makes sure they can help get the work done for the gardens so the children can have fresh fruits and vegetables when they come back to school.

Last month Whole Foods opened their first grocery store in Detroit, where they are featuring local foods such as Avalon baked goods and McClure's pickles and Good People Popcorn and Garden Fresh salsa and so many other things that are made right in the metro Detroit area.

We might just see a shot of the bridge to Canada on TV, but what we will not see is the more than \$1 billion in trade that crosses that border every single day. Metro Detroit, in fact, is the fourth largest city in America for exports, and we have the largest, busiest northern border crossing in the country.

While the cameras are obsessed with showing us decay, we are seeing an auto industry that is roaring back. We are seeing the Chrysler plant that the New York Times called one of the most modern and successful auto plants in the world, in Detroit. That plant employs more than 4,000 people and added a third shift at the end of last year to build the Jeep Grand Cherokee.

Ford Motor Company reported record North American profits in the second quarter and growth in every sales region.

GM's global sales are up, and they too are making record profits again, hiring workers and investing in new plants and technologies.

So while it is true that the city government is going through a terrible time and a bankruptcy, and that proc-

ess will be very painful and very difficult for many people in the city—many people who work very hard—it would be a mistake to count Detroit out. It would be a mistake to think there isn't opportunity in our great city of Detroit. It would be a mistake to think Detroit isn't coming back, because if a person is going to say anything about Detroit, a person has to say: Times may be tough, but so are the people of Detroit. Times may be tough, but the leaders, the businesses, the educators are tough. Our people, our businesses, are smart and talented and care deeply and are committed to making sure this great city called Detroit comes roaring back better than ever.

Thank you, Mr. President.

PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT ANNIVERSARY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, 10 years ago this week, Congress passed a watershed piece of legislation. The Prison Rape Elimination Act was the first comprehensive legislative effort to prevent something we had long been reluctant to even acknowledge existed—the incidence of rape in our Federal, State, and local corrections facilities.

Violence and victimization have no place in our society, including in our prisons, and we have an obligation to ensure these facilities are safe. The punishment of incarceration does not, and cannot, include a sentence of rape. And yet we know that all too often it does. A recent report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics estimated that nearly 1 in 10 inmates in America had been sexually assaulted in custody.

Too often the victims of such violence end up being the most vulnerable members of our population. Women, racial minorities, and those suffering from mental illness face increased rates of sexual violence while incarcerated.

Children in adult jails are at the greatest risk of being victimized. Juveniles housed with adults are 35% more likely than other inmates to be targeted for sexual assault, and that abuse is taking a terrible toll on this already vulnerable population. Youth under the age of 18 are 36 times more likely to commit suicide than if they were housed in a juvenile detention facility. With 100,000 youth held in adult jails and prisons every year, this is a problem we must address head on.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act gives us the tools to do that. Because of this law the Department of Justice now collects data about the incidence of sexual violence in our prisons so we can better understand the scope of the problem. We have adopted national standards and best practices to create safer environments, especially when it comes to juvenile detention and the dangers inherent in incarcerating our youth with adult prisoners. The law provides for increased training for prison staff, makes it easier for inmates to

report violence, and requires prompt medical and mental health treatment for victims.

These protections make sense, and that is why we made sure that the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act that was signed into law earlier this year made clear that these protections also apply to every immigration detention facility operated by the Department of Homeland Security. We are making good progress, but more work lies ahead.

Sexual violence in our detention facilities compromises the health and safety of the inmates, staff, and the communities to which these prisoners will someday return. Although improvements have been made in the past 10 years, let us pause on this anniversary to reflect on the importance of ensuring that every American is safe from violence, and treated with the dignity and respect they deserve.

REMEMBERING VIVIAN MALONE JONES

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last night, the National Museum of Women in the Arts hosted a screening of the documentary entitled, *Crisis: Behind a Presidential Commitment*. As we prepare to observe the 50th Anniversary of the March on Washington, this important film focuses on four individuals who will forever be connected with the battle for racial equality and the pursuit of Dr. Martin Luther King's dream. I want to recognize one of those individuals, Vivian Malone Jones.

Ms. Malone was one of two brave African-American students to enroll at the University of Alabama in 1963, despite the threat of Alabama Governor George C. Wallace to stop integration at "the schoolhouse door." The picture of Ms. Malone walking into the University of Alabama, flanked by National Guard troops, is an iconic image that is forever etched in our Nation's memory.

Ms. Malone grew up in the racially segregated city of Mobile, AL. She was just 12 years old when the Supreme Court ruled segregation unconstitutional in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The historic decision inspired Ms. Malone, who as a National Honor Society student in high school committed herself to efforts ending segregation. She went on to become one of the most important civil rights figures in our country's history.

In her lifetime, Ms. Malone personified dignity and strength. She also lived history. The day after she and classmate James Hood were escorted into the University's Foster Auditorium by the National Guard and Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, seeking to enroll in classes, civil rights leader Medgar Evers was shot and killed in Mississippi. This only made Ms. Malone more determined. She once said that she "decided not to show any fear and went to class that day." While an undergraduate student, she found a community of support and