

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mrs. FEINSTEIN and Mr. BROWBACK pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 227 are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

Mr. BROWBACK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

SKILLED WORKERS IMMIGRATION BILL

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I had intended to propound a unanimous consent agreement concerning S. 1723, the skilled workers immigration bill, which Senator ABRAHAM has worked on for at least a year and a half that I know of, and worked very hard. There are still some objections. I do not think those objections are major on the other side of the aisle. And since those objections would be voiced, I will not propound that unanimous consent request at this time.

I hope we can work with the other side of the aisle so that there can be an agreement on relevant amendments and we can move forward on this issue. It is a very, very important issue, as Senator ABRAHAM pointed out earlier today. We have now reached our quota of H-1B workers for the year. Our high-tech industries need workers. And this modest proposal, although an important one, would simply raise that limit by at least enough to get these high-tech industries through this year.

I understand the concerns on the other side of the aisle about this bill, and yet I believe that we could address those through the amending process. So it would be our intention tomorrow to try and work out any concerns there might be and move forward tomorrow with the legislation.

Mr. President, as soon as the staff is ready, it will be my intention to move to adjourn.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A DOCUMENT ENTITLED "WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS"

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 228, submitted earlier today by Senators WARNER and FORD.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 228) to authorize the printing of a document entitled "Washington's Farewell Address."

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 228) was agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 228

Resolved, That the booklet entitled, "Washington's Farewell Address", prepared by the Senate Historical Office under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, be printed as a Senate document.

SEC. 2. The Senate document described in Section 1 shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and printing as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

SEC. 3. In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed 600 additional copies of the document specified in Sec. 1 for the use of the Secretary of the Senate.

COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 229 introduced earlier today by Senators MOSELEY-BRAUN and DURBIN.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 229) commemorating the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, this year, the Chicago Board of Trade is celebrating its 150th anniversary. Its an anniversary well worth celebrating, and not just in Chicago, but all across our country, because the vibrant, creative marketplace the Chicago Board of Trade created has meant a lot to all of us.

Whether we are in the food production and distribution system, or not; whether we participate in our nation's financial markets or not, we have all benefitted from the agricultural and financial marketplace the Chicago Board

of Trade first established 150 years ago. Food prices in the United States are lower than they otherwise would be because of the Board of Trade. Interest rates on federal securities—and, therefore, all interest rates that are related to rates on Treasury securities—are lower than they otherwise would be because of the Chicago Board of Trade. The existence of this extremely efficient, vital marketplace has saved us all money, whether we have ever purchased a futures contract or not.

It is not by accident that this market is located in Chicago. Due to its central location, access to waterways and proximity to farmland, Chicago is the natural crossroads of commerce in the United States. Before the Board was created, however, problems of supply and demand, transportation, and storage created chaos in the agricultural marketplace. The solution was simple but ingenious. Eighty-two Chicago merchants came together to establish a price discovery mechanism to insure against volatile grains prices. The exchange began modestly—even giving a free lunch to guarantee the attendance of traders—but the concept caught on rapidly and spawned the global multi-billion dollar futures industry we know today.

Belying its age, the Chicago Board of Trade remains energetic and eternally innovative. In the past ten years, the Board has introduced over 100 new products. Four years ago, the Board launched Project A, their global overnight electronic trading system, that has enjoyed tremendous success and will soon be expanded. This year, the Board of Trade will launch the Chicago Board Brokerage, a new electronic trading system for the trading of cash US Treasury securities.

The success of the Board of Trade has not only created huge benefits for our nation generally, it has also contributed enormously to the economy of Chicago. Chicago's two future exchanges have created over 150,000 jobs, and put over \$10 billion each night in the city's banks.

Moreover, the Board has also made major aesthetic contributions to Chicago. In a city world-renowned for its architecture, the beautiful Board of Trade structure stands out as a major example of late Art Deco style—and one of Chicago's treasured landmarks.

The Chicago Board of Trade is a shining example of what a little ingenuity and Midwest common sense can accomplish. The resolution my good friend from Illinois, Senator DURBIN, and I are today introducing, congratulates the Board for 150 years of real accomplishment, and salutes the Board for demonstrating the kind of leadership that will ensure that their markets are as dynamic and useful to everyone involved in agricultural and our financial system—and to our economy generally—over the next 150 years. The Chicago Board of Trade richly deserves to be celebrated, and I urge all of my Colleagues to work with Senator DURBIN and I to ensure that this resolution