

Whereas the Golden Gophers wrestling team has finished in the top 3 in the Nation in the last 6 years: placing third in 1997, being the runner up in 1998 and 1999; placing third in 2000; and winning the national title in 2001 and 2002;

Whereas the University of Minnesota wrestling team has now placed in the top 10 at the NCAA Championships 25 times in the history of the program;

Whereas Coach J. Robinson, as head coach of the University of Minnesota wrestling team, now has finished in the top 10 at the NCAA Championships 10 times during his 16-year tenure;

Whereas two members of the Minnesota wrestling team, Jared Lawrence and Luke Becker, each earned an individual national crown, marking the first time in school history that two Minnesota athletes were individual champions in a single NCAA sport in the same year;

Whereas Lawrence, at 149 pounds, and Becker, at 157 pounds, captured the 13th and 14th NCAA individual titles in school history, respectively;

Whereas Ryan Lewis, at 133 pounds, was the runner-up, Owen Elzen, at 197 pounds, finished in fourth place, Damion Hahn, at 184 pounds, finished in fifth place, Garret Lowney, at heavyweight, finished in fifth place, and Chad Erikson, at 141 pounds, finished in seventh place;

Whereas seven University of Minnesota wrestlers, Chad Erikson, Jared Lawrence, Luke Becker, Damion Hahn, Owen Elzen, Ryan Lewis, and Garrett Lowney, earned All-American honors; and

Whereas the Golden Gophers have now had 68 wrestlers earn 111 All-American citations in the history of the varsity wrestling program at the University of Minnesota: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Golden Gophers of the University of Minnesota for winning the 2002 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Wrestling National Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the team's members, coaches, and support staff, and invites them to the United States Capitol to be honored;

(3) requests that the President recognize the achievements of the University of Minnesota wrestling team and invite them to the White House for an appropriate ceremony honoring a national championship team; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the University of Minnesota.

Mr. REID. I would say, Madam President, those Minnesotans know how to play hockey and wrestle.

#### ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 2002

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, April 12; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and there be a period of morning business until 11:30, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with time equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

Madam President, I also ask unanimous consent that Senator LANDRIEU be recognized for up to 30 minutes during that 1 hour of time.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Madam President, at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate will begin consideration of the border security bill. There will be no rollcall votes on Friday.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator MCCONNELL and Senator VOINOVICH, and the RECORD remain open today until 6:40 p.m. for the introduction of legislation by Senator GRASSLEY.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are.

#### PACE OF JUDICIAL CONFIRMATIONS: A HISTORICAL COMPARISON

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, my friends on the other side of the aisle have defended the slow pace of the judicial confirmation process by saying their treatment of President Bush's nominees compares favorably with precedents. I had the Congressional Research Service look into this, and their research showed this is clearly not the case. This Congress's treatment of President Bush's judicial nominees compares quite poorly, at all stages of the confirmation process, with the treatment that prior Congresses afforded the judicial nominees of President Bush's four predecessors during their first Congress.

It has done a poor job with respect to confirming both district and appellate court nominees, but it has been particularly bad with regard to circuit court nominees, which is what I am going to talk about tonight.

From Jimmy Carter through Bill Clinton, over 90 percent of the circuit court nominees received a Judiciary Committee hearing during the President's first Congress. This is illustrated by this chart. During President Carter's term, 100 percent of his circuit court nominees received a hearing during his first Congress. Under President Reagan, 95 percent—19 out of 20 circuit court nominees—received a hearing during his first Congress. Under the first President Bush, 95.7 percent of his nominees for the circuit courts—22 out of 23—received a hearing during the first Bush's Presidency. During President Clinton's first Congress, 91 per-

cent, or 20 of 22 circuit court nominees received a hearing during the first Congress.

Now we are in the second session of the first Congress under President George W. Bush, and only 10 of 29 circuit court nominees have even received a hearing, for a percentage of 34.5 percent.

What is going on here in the Senate with regard to even giving a hearing to circuit court judicial nominees is simply without precedent.

No President has been treated so poorly in recent memory—not even a hearing. Ten of the 29 circuit court nominees of President George W. Bush have not even received a hearing. By contrast, only about one-third of President Bush's circuit court nominees have received a hearing.

With respect to receiving a Judiciary Committee vote, looking at it a different way, from Jimmy Carter through Bill Clinton at least 86 percent of circuit court nominees received a Judiciary Committee vote.

During President Carter's first Congress, 100 percent of his nominees for the circuit court received a vote in committee.

During President Reagan's first Congress, 95 percent of his circuit court nominees—19 out of 20—received a vote of the committee.

During the first President Bush's first Congress, 22 of 23 received a committee vote. That is 95.7 percent.

During President Bill Clinton's first Congress, 86.4 percent of his circuit court nominees—19 out of 22—received a Judiciary Committee vote during his first 2 years. Of course, those were years during which his party also controlled the Senate.

During the first 2 years of President George W. Bush, only 27.6 percent—or 8 out of 29—of the nominees for circuit courts received a Judiciary Committee vote—very shabby treatment and certainly unprecedented in recent times.

With respect to Senate floor votes, at least 86 percent of circuit court nominees from the administration of President Jimmy Carter through President Bill Clinton got a full Senate vote.

Looking at President Carter's first 2 years, 100 percent of his nominees for the circuit court received a Senate vote.

Looking at President Reagan's first 2 years, 95 percent of his nominees received a Senate vote.

Looking at the first President Bush circuit court nominees during the first 2 years, 95.7—or 22 out of 23—got a full Senate vote. Of course, that was when the Senate was controlled by the opposition party under the first President Bush.

President Clinton in his first 2 years in office, 86.4 percent—or 19 out of 22—of the circuit court nominees got a full Senate vote. Of course that was during a period where President Clinton's own party controlled the Senate.

Looking at the first 2 years of President George W. Bush, to this point,