

people another support to try to help with higher education.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator is quite correct. There is a very interesting statistic for those who enter medical school. 85 percent of medical students want to become general practitioners. They care about patients and want to be there on the front line treating the families of America. However, they end up borrowing so much to pay for their school costs that they need to enter specialization because of the salary differences at the very time we need more general practitioners.

I draw the attention of my colleagues to the chart and what has happened with grants and loans. My colleagues remember the great debates held on providing greater access to higher education for all Americans, those national debates go back to 1960. President Kennedy believed the size of your pocketbook should not determine what university a student attends, only your qualifications should determine where you could attend school. Grants, some loans, work-study programs, summer employment should add up to the cost of your tuition and fees. All of those match together in an economic package so a student can successfully go to the school of their choice.

I was in the Education Committee when Secretary Bennett said: Too bad. Those families can go where the loans will take them. That is our view of this Republican administration. That is the attitude. We do not want to limit opportunity. I know where that is in the RECORD.

We have seen the buying power of grants fail to keep up with the costs of college. The neediest children are forced to take out loans. Now we find at a time when these young students and graduates are trying to take advantage of refinancing their loans, we are hearing the administration saying: No, we need another \$1.3 billion for our tax program so we are going to force students to wait and see what the interest rate will be every year instead of locking in at a fixed rate. That is regrettable.

I draw another chart to the attention of my colleagues. This is a women's issue. Education is one way that we can help women close the earnings gap. When you deny women the opportunities to continue education, you continue a perpetuation of the notable disparity taking place. Women, like their male counterparts, increase their earnings when they increase their education.

Once you put the economic binds by effectively denying people the ability to discharge debt, this will work against women students. We see it already. We will see it even grow over the period of time.

Mr. DURBIN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. DURBIN. The Senator was part of an effort that many joined with President Bush: Leave no child behind. The idea was to improve the quality of

education across America, to make certain, with accountability, that schools were graduating students who had the basic wherewithal to succeed in society.

One of the linchpins was to improve teachers in the classroom.

I would like the Senator from Massachusetts to tell me if I recall this correctly. Are we moving through President Bush's bill to a point where more and more teachers have to be certified in that they are going to teach in schools? In other words, you cannot be the gym teacher who says, I will teach biology. You have to stand in front of the classroom with students.

We are passing bills saying, teachers, we want you to stay in school, get more advanced degrees, and be more valuable in the marketplace but come back to the classroom. And now the Bush administration, months later, comes in and increases the cost of education for those who aspire to be those quality teachers. There is a disconnect.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator is absolutely correct. It is a powerful, powerful argument. We are trying to make sure we are going to have a well-qualified teacher in every classroom. More and more young people who are entering teaching are saddled with enormous debt burden. As a national objective, have a well-qualified teacher in every classroom. How can these young professionals afford to pay off their loans when we know that too many teachers are underpaid.

And the Senator quite rightly points out that will require tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, of teachers to get certification and to go back to universities and colleges, community colleges, to get these certifications.

This kind of activity is going to make it that much more expensive, that much more of a disincentive to go into teaching. That is enormously important and significant. I thank my colleague for bringing this critical fact to the floor.

I see my friend from Rhode Island who has been such a leader in education, and follows a very proud tradition in his state. We give fair notice to the administration that we are going to do everything we possibly can legislatively do to make sure this does not take place. We want to keep as many low-cost options for borrowers as possible to make sure that more people are getting college degrees. We will have more to say about this in the very near future.

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

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

The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DURBIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 2393 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the time we are in morning business be charged against the 30 hours postcloture on the matter now before the Senate.

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

RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER VOLUNTEERS IN LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as we celebrate National Volunteer Week I would like to recognize the 300 volunteers at the University Medical Center in Las Vegas, NV who are committed to providing young Nevadans with more promising futures.

As a group, U.M.C.'s 300 volunteers donated 49,700 hours of time in 2001. Their contribution of volunteer time and talent has enormously improved the efficiency and effectiveness of University Medical Center. Through their efforts, these volunteers have helped build a better community. The programs that they have participated in include U.M.C.'s Medical Explorer Program, the Volunteer Youth Corps, the "Pal" program of Las Vegas High School, and the "Medical Magnet Program of Rancho High School, all of which have positively impacted the youth of Nevada.

In addition, for almost 40 years U.M.C. Auxiliary, a group chartered by the Clark County Board of Trustees, has volunteered and raised millions of dollars for the discretionary use of the hospital including the purchase of needed medical equipment. Having recently been challenged to raise even more money for the hospital, the Auxiliary presented a donation of \$300,000 to the Clark County Board of Trustees on April 16.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said that "everyone can be great because anyone can serve." U.M.C. volunteers have proven their greatness by serving the people of southern Nevada through the hours and money they have donated and by helping University Medical Center fulfill its mission.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE HENRY HUDSON TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in my twenty-four years in the United States Senate, I have had the responsibility as a United States Senator, in keeping with the long standing traditions of the Senate, to recommend to the President of the United States well qualified Federal judicial nominees for Federal courts sitting in Virginia. I deem this one of my most important duties as a United States Senator.

Since his inauguration, I have the had the honor of recommending individuals to President George W. Bush for two positions on the Federal courts sitting in Virginia.

First, I was pleased to recommend Roger Gregory to serve as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. President Bush subsequently nominated Mr. Gregory, and the Senate confirmed this nomination on July 20, 2001.

Today, I rise in support of another nominee that I have recommended to President Bush, Mr. Henry Hudson. On January 24, 2002, President Bush nominated Judge Hudson to serve on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Senator ALLEN and I both strongly support Judge Hudson's nomination.

Judge Hudson's background makes him highly qualified for this judgeship. And, it is important to note that the Virginia Bar Association "highly recommends" him as well.

Judge Hudson's experience with the law is extensive, beginning with his service as a Deputy Sheriff in Arlington County, Virginia, in 1969 and 1970. He then went to law school, graduating from American University in 1974.

Subsequent to his graduation from law school, Mr. Hudson entered legal practice as a prosecutor. First, he served as an Assistant Commonwealth's attorney for five years and then as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Eastern District of Virginia.

In 1986, Mr. Hudson was confirmed by the Senate and began his service as the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, a role in which he served in until 1991.

After leaving the U.S. Attorney's office, Judge Hudson once again received Senate confirmation and served as the Director of the United States Marshal Service from 1992 to 1993.

After completing his work at the Marshal Service, Mr. Hudson entered private practice until he was a sworn in as a Judge on the Fairfax County, Virginia Circuit Court. Judge Hudson has served as a judge on this important court since 1998.

During his time on the Fairfax County Circuit Court bench, Judge Hudson has been known as a fair, objective judge who conducts proceedings with dignity and with the appropriate judicial temperament. I am confident that he will continue his service on the Eastern District of Virginia bench consistent with this reputation.

Clearly, Judge Hudson is a highly qualified nominee. Accordingly, I will soon be speaking directly with Chairman LEAH and Ranking Member HATCH about an appropriate time for a confirmation hearing for this nominee.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ON THE DEATH OF STUART R. PADDOCK

• Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the late Stuart R. Paddock, editor emeritus, publisher emeritus, and owner of the suburban Chicago newspaper, the Daily Herald. The Daily Herald, I am proud to say, is my hometown paper. A respected businessman, community leader, and World War II veteran, Mr. Paddock served the Daily Herald for nearly 65 years, during which time he transformed a struggling tri-weekly paper into Illinois' third largest daily newspaper. Mr. Paddock died last week at the age of 86.

Stuart Paddock's career with the Daily Herald began inauspiciously as a "printer's devil," the person responsible for pouring molten lead into molds for use in linotype. After graduating from Knox College and serving as a company commander in Europe during World War II, Mr. Paddock rejoined the newspaper in 1946. By 1948, he had been named vice president and board director. In 1970, just 2 years after assuming the Herald's top leadership position, he overcame fierce competition from other publications and established the Herald as a 5-day-a-week paper. For his hard work and dedication, Stuart Paddock earned the respect not only of Daily Herald readers and employees, but of his staunchest competitors. As the Chicago Tribune wrote, "Stuart R. Paddock Jr. put 'daily' in Daily Herald." The Herald enjoyed enormous success in the ensuing years, growing from a circulation of 11,800 in 1970 to nearly 130,000 by 1994. The Herald's success was so remarkable for a suburban paper that the Chicago Tribune proclaimed Stuart Paddock "the Sam Walton of suburban journalism." Throughout his career, Mr. Paddock was active in the Illinois Press Association, the Cook County Suburban Publishers Association, the Newspaper Committee for a Free and Competitive Press, and numerous other organizations. In recognition of his outstanding professional accomplishments, Mr. Paddock was inducted into the Chicago Area Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame in 2001.

Despite his success as a visionary and leader, Stuart Paddock, affectionately called "Stu" by his employees, never lost his sense of commitment to the

family he represented and the readers he served. When the Herald's spectacular growth sparked lucrative offers from potential buyers of the paper, he respectfully declined, choosing instead to keep the paper a family business with strong ties to local communities.

I knew Mr. Paddock as a man of integrity and vision. He was a gentleman, in every sense of the word. He is beloved by the communities and people that knew him best, and will leave a remarkable void as a civic leader and patriarch of the Paddock and Daily Herald family.

In paying tribute to Stuart Paddock, we honor a groundbreaking journalist, a gentleman, and a great American. •

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, there has seldom been a more important time for Congress to support Israel. Right now, both the United States and Israel are under attack, and we share a common enemy—terrorism.

The goals of these terrorists are clear. They want to kill innocent men, women, and children to further their cause—whatever it may be. They want to strike at our democracies and test the freedoms of the United States and our greatest democratic ally in the Middle East, Israel. They are willing to train their sons and daughters to murder others by strapping explosives to their bodies and detonating themselves in civilian areas. But this is a test both nations will pass.

Why is this so? I think it is because our shared ideals of respect for religion, freedom of thought, and peace throughout the world make us stronger than those who fly airplanes into buildings and blow up restaurants. We will pass this test because the United States and Israel are united in our resolve that we will not change our ideals and our principles in the face of cowards. We can never be forced to surrender our freedoms.

Why do I have such faith and hope that Israel will weather this current storm of violence? I simply look at the history of Israel since independence nearly 54 years ago. I am struck by the resolve of the Israeli people. After the long-fought War for Independence, Israel suffered more than 10,000 acts of terrorism prior to the 1956 Sinai Campaign. That number is remarkable given that the population of Israel at the time was just 2 million.

In 1967, Israel overcame a hostile Arab alliance that threatened the existence of the nation from all sides. The early 1970s brought a massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and a surprise attack by Egypt and Syria on Judaism's most holy day. The 1980s were marked by the first intifadah, and the 1990s by Scud Missiles and the Gulf War.

Today, no Israeli man or woman can get on a bus or walk in a marketplace