

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the University of Kentucky's College of Pharmacy. Today at the Kennedy Center the college is being awarded the American Pharmacists Association's 2005 Pinnacle Award to recognize the success of UK's Diabetes Education and Management program in helping Kentuckians with diabetes.

Over the past 30 years, doctors have been able to treat more and more conditions with prescription medication. While this revolution in pharmaceuticals is overwhelmingly positive, the incorrect use of medication can result in harmful side effects, ineffective treatment, and unnecessary costs. This is of particular importance in Kentucky, where citizens use significantly more prescriptions than the national average.

The UK College of Pharmacy has created a comprehensive Center for Improving Medication Related Outcomes to educate physicians, pharmacists, and consumers about the appropriate use of medication. This is something I believe in, and since 2002, I have been proud to secure \$3 million in Federal funding to help the center become a leader in promoting the safe use of prescription drugs throughout the Commonwealth and the Nation.

The Diabetes Education and Management Program is an important component of the UK Center for Improving Medication Related Outcomes that focuses on diabetes control. I am proud that the UK College of Pharmacy and the Diabetes Education and Management Program have become valuable resources for our Nation's healthcare system. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy for their exceptional work in the field of prescription medication safety.

APOLOGY TO VICTIMS OF LYNCHING

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, over 4,700 people, mostly African American, were victims of lynching in the United States between 1882 and 1968. This represents one of the low points in our history as a Nation—a time when our Nation turned away from its responsibility to our fellow citizens and failed to do the right thing. We condemn these terrible crimes and ask forgiveness for the failure of the Senate to act. We are reminded that our history is not perfect and that the Senate made a costly mistake, calculated not in dollar figures but in human lives. I am deeply saddened by the fact that during a time when our commitment to justice for all Americans was tested the U.S. Senate failed to enact antilynching legislation to stop this brutal, tragic, and senseless violence. And so I join my colleagues in this apology.

It would be a mistake to see lynching as distant history for that is simply not the case. Lynching occurred in the United States until 1968 and was committed in 46 States, including New Jersey. Lynching was used to kill, humiliate, and dehumanize African Americans and, to a lesser extent, other minorities. It was intended to teach minorities a lesson—that if they did not follow the established social code of conduct between the races and classes, they too might suffer this fate. Indeed, there are countless stories of African American teenage boys who were allegedly lynched for talking back to a White man or looking at a White woman. Those acts were seen as transgressions in the eyes of lynch mobs who failed to understand one of the most central tenets of our great Nation—that we are all equal under the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

In reality, it was not only the lynch mobs that failed to understand that we are all equal. State and local governments also failed to uphold this democratic principle. Although State and local laws prohibited murder and other violent crime, State and local officials failed to enforce these laws when they applied to lynching victims. And so lynching continued through the first half of the 20th Century as our society and government failed to hold the people who committed these crimes accountable.

Mr. President, lynching also continued because many communities implicitly sanctioned such events. We are not talking about secret affairs held under cover of darkness by men wearing hoods to hide their identity. We are talking about public spectacles held in town squares during broad day-light with no attempt by the participants to shield their identity. Indeed, there are countless stories of community celebrations surrounding lynching: of businesses closed so locals could attend, of postcards sent out commemorating these horrific events, and of souvenirs such as pieces of hanging rope sold to onlookers.

American Presidents asked the Senate, on seven separate occasions, to enact antilynching legislation to stop the violence. From 1900 to 1950, approximately 200 antilynching bills were introduced in Congress. And between 1920 and 1940, the U.S. House of Representatives passed three such bills. But the Senate remained silent and it was that silence that prevented the enactment of a Federal antilynching law.

This resolution is an acknowledgment that the Senate, in failing to pass a Federal antilynching law, ceased to protect many American citizens. While Federal legislation may not be the ideal solution in all areas of criminal justice, it has been essential in the realm of civil rights. When States have failed to enforce their own criminal laws because of local pressure or bias, the Federal Government has frequently established laws to vindicate the civil rights of all Americans.

Mr. President, I strongly believe that it is not enough for us to stand here and apologize for things that happened in the past. We must use this recognition of the Senate's past inaction to motivate us to enact laws today that protect the basic civil rights of all Americans, such as the Local Law Enforcement Act of 2005. This bill, which I am proud to cosponsor, will strengthen the ability of the Federal, State, and local governments to investigate and prosecute hate crimes based on race, ethnic background, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and disability. I urge all my colleagues to support this bill, a true test of the commitment of the Senate to do the right thing.

CHANGES TO H. CON. RES. 95

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, section 308 of H. Con. Res. 95 the FY 2006 Budget Resolution—permits the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make adjustments to the allocation of budget authority and outlays to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, provided certain conditions are met.

Pursuant to section 308, I hereby submit the following revisions to H. Con. Res. 95:

	\$ in billions
Current Allocation to Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:	
FY 2005 Budget Authority	5.124
FY 2005 Outlays	3.922
FY 2006 Budget Authority	4.600
FY 2006 Outlays	4.135
FY 2006-2010 Budget Authority	19.461
FY 2006-2010 Outlays	18.898
Adjustments:	
FY 2005 Budget Authority	n/a
FY 2005 Outlays	n/a
FY 2006 Budget Authority098
FY 2006 Outlays098
FY 2006-2010 Budget Authority740
FY 2006-2010 Outlays672
Revised Allocation to Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:	
FY 2005 Budget Authority	5.124
FY 2005 Outlays	3.922
FY 2006 Budget Authority	4.698
FY 2006 Outlays	4.233
FY 2006-2010 Budget Authority	20.201
FY 2006-2010 Outlays	19.570

JUDICIAL NOMINEES

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, for the past several weeks, the Senate has been consumed with President Bush's judicial nominations. We have debated the constitutionality of the nuclear option, and we have debated the merits of the judicial nominees themselves. In the past 2 weeks, the Senate has confirmed 6 nominees bringing the total of confirmed judges to 214 out of 218.

I voted for two of these nominees: Richard A. Griffin and David W. McKeague, both of whom were nominated to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. These two individuals were highly rated by the American Bar Association, and, although I disagree with their politics, I believe they will be fair and impartial jurists.

I voted against the other four nominees, none of whom I believe deserved lifetime appointments to the Federal bench. Each one has demonstrated an unwillingness to follow the law when it