

confidence and security in their future. If they are not confident about the future, they do exactly the opposite.

From those two reactions, of either being confident or not confident, we have both a contraction or an expansion of the American economy. In this global economy, that is even much different than we used to teach it in college. That expansion or contraction has other elements attached to it as well.

So it is our responsibility, in my judgment, to pass a stimulus package. The sooner, the better. My hope is the meeting at 6:30 this evening will give us an opportunity to reach a compromise between the two parties—to be able to create a package of economic recovery proposals that will really give confidence to the American people that this economy can begin to strengthen, can begin to expand and provide jobs and opportunity once again.

In the month of October, some 415,000 people had to go home one night after work and tell their family they lost their jobs. That is a pretty tough thing to do. These are people who lost their jobs through no fault of their own, people often at the bottom of the economic ladder being told that they no longer have a job. Then on the other side of the coin, about half of them, when they see if they can qualify for unemployment compensation, are told, no, they do not qualify. If they do qualify, they qualify for a rather insignificant quantity of unemployment compensation for a limited time.

That is why I hope when we pass this stimulus package one of the things we will do is recognize, as every economist who has talked to us recognizes, that one of the important elements of every economic slowdown to stimulate the economy and to do the right thing for people who have lost their jobs is to extend unemployment benefits. That money immediately goes into the economy and immediately helps the economy. So that is one of the things I hope will come out of the meeting this evening. I hope Senator DASCHLE, working with the other leaders in the House and with the White House, can reach agreement on a stimulus package that really will help this country.

Let me make one final point that I think some people will wonder about. There is no disagreement or dispute in the Senate about support for the President in prosecuting this war against terror. President Bush called on this Congress to support his prosecution of the war against terrorists. We support him. I think he has done an extraordinary job. I commend him. I commend the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense. My heart goes out to all of the men and women in uniform who are risking their lives for this country. We have some disagreements on domestic policy—on how we might put a stimulus package together, or whether there should be a filibuster on the Railroad Retirement Act—but people should understand there is no dis-

agreement about this prosecution of the war against terrorism by this administration.

We support this administration. We applaud them for their efforts and stand behind them and do everything we can to see they succeed. It does not deserve this country's interests to have a discussion and debate about other issues—railroad retirement, farm policy, a stimulus package. It doesn't deserve anyone's interests to have disagreements about that. The best solution will be devised if we have disagreements and come up with all of the ideas, have a competition and select the best from that competition. That is what this Congress, in my judgment, owes the American people. From time to time people will be concerned about what the majority leader did or did not do; we ought not be concerned that this is broken down into some sort of a debate that is unhealthy.

Once in the Washington Post a Member of Congress was quoted as saying: This issue has really degraded into a discussion about principle. I thought: Well, I hope so. That is why we are all here, to debate policies and principles. No one should feel aggrieved because there is debate breaking out in Congress on some of the domestic policies; but no one should be mistaken about the war against terrorism and terrorists and the support this Congress has for this President in the prosecution of that war.

It is my hope we will be able to make some significant progress on these issues in the coming days. Despite the agreements we have had in recent days, I think we will see that progress.

PASSAGE OF S. 1684

Mr. DORGAN. Last evening the Senate passed S. 1684, my legislation to provide 1 additional year that was much needed for States, health plans, and health care providers to comply with the transactions and code sets regulation of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or HIPAA. We needed an additional year in order to implement that. This legislation has been difficult to get passed, but I thank my colleague, Senator CRAIG, especially, and Senators BAUCUS, GRASSLEY, and KENNEDY, for working with me to reach a compromise on this legislation.

Senator CRAIG and I would prefer this bill go further in providing a bit more time in coordination with the effected entities, but we recognize others would have preferred no action at all. We worked for many months to try to reach a compromise. This compromise is appropriate.

I am still a strong supporter of the Administrative Simplification Act, which is the concept of what is called HIPAA. Ultimately having all the regulations in place will allow our health care system to be better coordinated and much more efficient. This bill provides an extra year to comply with

part of these requirements with which we needed to have time to comply. It doesn't in any way affect the implementation of the medical privacy regulations by April 2003.

Now that it has passed the Senate, I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House to pass the legislation so we can provide for the States, for the health plans, and the providers the certainty they need to plan to implement the important health regulations.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

REMEMBER NEW YORK

Mrs. CLINTON. Madam President, I rise today, as I did yesterday, to speak again about the destruction and devastation that took place on September 11 in New York City and with which we are still living, 11 weeks and 2 days later.

Madam President, 79 days after the attacks on our Nation, thousands of businesses and residents who were physically displaced by the destruction, who suffered from the loss of power and telephone access, who have been overwhelmed and hindered by the debris removal efforts, who have breathed the poor air, who have tried to cope with the crime scene designation, who are worried about returning to their homes in and near ground zero, who have lost their jobs, who are worrying whether they can keep the doors of their businesses open, thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers are still awaiting some help, any help from the Federal Government.

As I said yesterday, the U.S. Constitution guarantees to protect every State against invasion. The President said in his joint address to Congress just 10 days after the attacks "we will rebuild New York City." That same day, my colleague, Senator LOTT, said while visiting New York, "We are here to commit to the people" of New York City, "that we will stand with you."

Congressman GEPHARDT, the House minority leader, said in his weekly radio address: "We will work to make the broken places right again. We will rebuild New York."

They were in good company. As this chart shows, so many of our leaders who spoke out made tremendous commitments of help and related to the suffering that was going on and still persists to this day.

Madam President, 79 days have passed since the terrorist attacks on our Nation took over 3,500 innocent lives. Those are lives that, tragically, we cannot get back. But the attacks also took livelihoods. We can do something about that. Not only were 15 to 20

million square feet of office space, nearly one-third of all space in Lower Manhattan, either completely destroyed or damaged, but thousands of more smaller businesses remain without physical or telephone access, without power or with limited access to their places of business—and through no fault of their own.

On September 10, they were running thriving businesses; on September 12, they were no longer open, and in too many instances still all these days later they are not.

This is a before-and-after comparison. This is what the World Trade Center area looked like when we woke up on the morning of September 11—on that glorious, beautiful, late summer day. This is what it looked like after the terrorists wreaked their evil plot on our country. I show these pictures to remind everyone what happened on that morning—the lives that were lost; the heroic firefighters, police officers, and emergency workers who ran toward danger, not away from it; the thousands and thousands of inhabitants of the buildings that were destroyed and damaged, who, thankfully, made it to safety, and the thousands more who did not.

We know, as I have said before, the damage that has been done is difficult to express in words. We are not even quite sure of the full impact, but we do know from a study completed by the New York City Partnership and Chamber of Commerce that small businesses directly affected by the attacks have seen their sales decline by up to 80 percent. New York City is likely to lose 125,000 jobs in the fourth quarter of this year. We have already lost an unprecedented 79,000 jobs in October alone. A total of 270,000 jobs are at risk in Lower Manhattan. In the 45 days following the attack, because of the inaccessibility—the crime scene designation, the streets blocked off, the debris trucks moving up and down doing their job—small businesses lost nearly \$795 million. Up to 55,000 small business jobs are expected to be lost during the first quarter of next year.

These are staggering numbers. Sadly, 79 days after the attacks, not nearly enough help has arrived for the businesses and workers who were directly victimized by these attacks.

There is a reason that our President and our leaders in the House and the Senate committed to rebuild New York and to make the broken pieces right again. It is because we need New York. We need New York's energy, dynamism; it is the center of global commerce.

But even beyond that, it is because we, the Federal Government, the Government of our country, which represents all Americans, have a responsibility, not only as outlined in the Constitution but one that I think we feel as our duty. It is the same duty we felt after the Midwest floods devastated so many acres up and down the Mississippi; after the North Ridge earth-

quake in California destroyed bridges and highways and buildings and made people run for their lives in the middle of the night; after Hurricanes Hugo and Andrew and all the others; after tornadoes; after the Oklahoma City bombing; after the New Mexico fires. After every disaster, natural or manmade, one of the unique attributes of our Nation is that we rally around.

It is sometimes remarked that as Americans we find our best selves in the face of tragedy. Whether it is people along the levee who are filling sandbags or rescue workers going into the teeth of a tornado to make sure everyone is safe, whether it is the heroic rescuers who carry out the injured and dying from the Oklahoma City bombing, we pull together. We take care of our own.

In the case, for example, of the New Mexico fires, just 62 days after the President declared the disaster, the Cerro Grande Fire Claims Office was created at FEMA for businesses and others to seek immediate assistance. By the 120th day, the first claim was approved. So the office was set up, the claims were begun, and they were in the pipeline and being approved. As of today, \$240 million has been paid out, including \$20 million in relief going to businesses, \$116 million to individuals.

If you go back and look at how New Mexico responded, you can see there is a real difference between the headlines from New York and the headlines from New Mexico. Headlines from ground zero: "New York Needs Help Now to Rise From the Ashes," "New York Financial Core Wobbles From Attack's Economic Hit," "Since September 11, Vacant Offices and Lost Vigor," "Terror Attacks Have Left Chinatown's Economy Battered," "A Nation Challenged: Small Shops Feel Lost In Aid Effort."

Compare those headlines that appeared on November 19, November 21, the 25th, the 26th—within the last days—with the headlines that came out of New Mexico.

Headlines from New Mexico read: "Los Alamos Welcomes Federal Aid." That's right, the headline was "Los Alamos Welcomes Federal Aid." Not: Where is it? Why are we having to wait so long? Who will help us rise from the ashes? We have so many New Yorkers displaced by these attacks who are still awaiting help.

I have talked with a number of my colleagues about this. It seemed the New Mexico model was a very good one. It made so much sense because here was an instance when the Federal Government itself caused the disaster by setting the fires, and the Federal Government took responsibility and came forth with the assistance to aid businesses and individuals who, through no fault of their own, were in the path of that fire. They didn't start it; they didn't see it coming; it just happened.

Some of my colleagues say: Yes, that is right. We immediately responded.

We got the job done. But, after all, the Federal Government set the fires.

That strikes me as a strange way of setting one disaster against another. When I think about all the lives that were lost in the World Trade Center, when I think about all the businesses that are struggling, and all the people who have lost their jobs, I have to reflect that this attack on our country is in some ways even worse than setting a fire to stop a fire. The Federal Government made a mistake in New Mexico. They followed a fire policy that got out of hand and did not work, and they stepped up and took responsibility, representing Americans' willingness to take responsibility.

Here we have the same kind of challenge. Through no fault of the people on the ground in New York, we were attacked. I hope my colleagues in the Senate, on both sides of the aisle, our colleagues in the House, the administration, will have the same sense of responsibility to help our businesses and workers who have been displaced by terrorist attacks as they had in assisting our fellow citizens in New Mexico.

I and Senator SCHUMER have introduced a bill that builds on the lessons we have learned from the Cerro Grande Claims Office. There are other ways of providing the funding that is needed. My plea is that we get about the business of doing that.

The victims of the fires in New Mexico were not told to go through a lengthy process with the Small Business Administration. They weren't told if you don't have any collateral and you can't get customers because you have a crime scene designation and therefore you are not eligible or you cannot pledge your assets for a small business loan, you are out of luck. We used our ingenuity. We were creative in solving the problems that our friends and fellow citizens in New Mexico faced. That is what we are asking on behalf of New Yorkers.

We are asking that all of these promises from the President; the Speaker; the majority leader; Senator LOTT, the minority leader; the OMB Director; and countless others—that these promises be realized as quickly and with the kind of dispatch that we saw when it came to New Mexico.

I hope we can address this issue in the remaining days of this year because our people cannot wait. They could not wait in New Mexico, and they were assisted. They cannot wait in New York either because this is unlike any disaster. This is not a disaster such as a terrible fire or a hurricane. This is a crime scene. This has the kind of significance that has burned itself into our consciousness. The fires are still burning.

I met earlier today with some residents who live in the buildings that weren't destroyed. They are like pioneers. They are like people on the frontier. They have gone back to their homes. It is not easy. There are no services. The work goes on 24 hours a

day, 7 days a week. The smell from the burning fires permeate the air. They want to stay and be part of rebuilding New York. They want to make real the words of all of our leaders. All they need is a little bit of help. I hope our colleagues will provide that.

Thank you, Madam 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. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ANWR

Mr. REID. Madam President, there will be a lot of time spent on other occasions debating energy. I don't want the day to end without there being spread across the record of this Senate the fact that all this talk about the salvation of our country and the world by drilling in ANWR is just based upon false facts. Out of 100 percent of fossil fuel around the country, excluding coal, the United States has 3 percent of the reserves. Ninety-seven percent is someplace else. That includes the very small portion of those reserves in Alaska.

We are going to have to change the way we do business in America as it relates to fuel or we are going to continue to import more fuel. We cannot be self-sufficient for gasoline and petroleum products. We can't be. We do not have the natural resources to do that. We can drill in ANWR—this beautiful pristine wilderness—and get enough fuel for 6 months in the United States, a relatively small amount. But what we have to do is look to alternative energy sources—wind, sun, geothermal, and biomass. That is where the future of this country is as far as fuel proficiency. It is not in drilling for oil that we don't have.

I again say that I don't want the day to go by with people maybe having watched us saying: Why aren't they going up and drilling in ANWR? It would solve all of our problems. That is absurd.

I understand why my two distinguished colleagues from Alaska are pushing for ANWR drilling. It creates jobs in Alaska. I know how important jobs are, but the overall benefit of the country is really nonexistent.

Mr. CLELAND. Madam President, I rise today in support of H.R. 1140, the railroad retirement reform bill. As thousands of Georgians who have contacted my office in support of this legislation will state, action by the Senate on this legislation is long overdue, and I am pleased to hear that we will hold a cloture vote on the bill this week. The House of Representatives passed this legislation more than once by overwhelming, bipartisan majorities, and the Senate version has 74 cosponsors.

Not only would current and former employees benefit from this legislation

but also the widows and widowers of former employees, and this legislation is the result of a long effort by both industry and labor to reform the railroad retirement system. Not often does Congress have the opportunity to vote on a cooperative effort supported by virtually everyone in the affected industry. We have that opportunity now, and we would be remiss to ignore it or not support it.

It is my understanding that a small number of Senators have stood in the way of this legislation, which has necessitated the filing of a cloture petition to shut down the filibuster. These same colleagues joined me in support of a tax break package earlier this year that costs over \$1 trillion. At that time, we supported the tax legislation because of the potential economic stimulus it could provide. I say that reforming the railroad retirement system will also provide such stimulus by freeing up funds that could be reinvested in the economy by the over one million active and retired rail workers and their families.

This country exploded as the railroads moved west. It was the physical incarnation of manifest destiny. Since the time these initial courageous workers linked this country, hundreds of thousands of workers have followed in their footsteps to maintain and expand their work. These workers and their families would benefit from H.R. 1140. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation and provide long overdue reform to the railroad retirement system.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes.

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

HOLLYWOOD IN THE HILLS

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I have, on many occasions, spoken from this desk about the tendency of many in the entertainment industry to appeal to the least common denominator in our society in order to make the largest possible profit. Whether it be through the promotion of sex to young people or through the glamorization of violence, drug use, or other illicit behaviors, the entertainment industry has, too often and for far too long, popularized activities that promote negative and often dangerous behaviors.

Until last week, that idea dominated my opinion of much of the entertainment industry—television, film, and video games. But a creative and intelligent film director, some very talented actors, and a large and dedicated crew showed me that not all of Hollywood takes aim at the most base elements of our society.

On November 20—my 84th birthday—I was provided the opportunity to par-

ticipate in the filming of the movie, "Gods and Generals." This film is directed by Mr. Ronald Maxwell and is written as a prequel to the film "Gettysburg," which Mr. Maxwell also directed. At Mr. Maxwell's invitation, I made my film debut, making a cameo appearance as General Paul J. Semmes, an adviser to General Robert E. Lee during the Civil War. Early in the morning on a western Maryland farm, I stepped out of my reality representing West Virginia in the Senate and into a small piece of the real-life history that gave birth to my State.

I arrived at the set at Flook's Farm near Keedysville, MD, at 7:30 a.m. and was met by Mr. Maxwell and by my nephew, William T. "Tommy" Sale. It had been years since I had seen Tommy. He was playing the part of a Confederate artillery gunner in the film. After some time, I was escorted to my trailer by Mr. Maxwell, where I changed from my 21st century business suit to my mid-19th century Confederate uniform. From there, I walked to the make-up trailer, where my white locks were highlighted with shades of grey and black, and my normally clean-shaven face was suddenly a well-rounded grey beard. I no longer looked like ROBERT C. BYRD. I had been transformed into Paul J. Semmes.

We drove up to the film location on the top of a nearby hill. At the peak were two rows of cannons, several columns of Confederate Civil War reenactors, including my nephew, and a tent that was to serve as the "Telegraph Hill" headquarters of General Lee. Under this tent were gathered some of the top military leaders of the Confederacy—Robert E. Lee, played by Robert Duvall, A.P. Hill, William Sanderson, J.E.B. Stuart, Joseph Fuqua, James Longstreet, Bruce Boxleitner, George Pickett, Billy Campbell, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, Stephen Lang, John Bell Hood, Patrick Gorman, and others. Scene 158—a little more than 3 minutes of film in which General Lee and his military advisors plan the Battle of Fredericksburg—took several hours to complete. The director, cast, and crew were not interested in speed; they wanted quality and were committed to historical accuracy.

After a few hours of rehearsing and filming, we broke for lunch. It was a delicious meal and the company of such talented professionals made it memorable. For instance, not only are these men portraying Confederate generals, they also can talk at great detail about military history, tactics, and lessons. They can speak with certainty about the Civil War—its causes, its terrible loss of life, and the aftermath. They can regale one with stories of the period and the people. They are not simply reciting words on a page; rather, they are bringing to life a period of American history that ended an inhuman practice and solidified our future as one nation. At the conclusion of this lunch, they surprised me with a birthday cake and serenade, and then called