

now created a horrible precedent of requiring an offset for disaster payments. And, where did the Administration go for this offset? The farm bill which was just passed nine months ago. And, more importantly, what did the Administration attack first—the conservation title.

During the farm bill, the CSP was scored by CBO for \$2 billion, but as the popularity and producer support and excitement for this program grew, CBO rescored this program for significantly more. In fact, the most recent score for CSP is \$6.8 billion. Instead of seeing a wonderful vehicle to accomplish conservation on the ground, the Bush Administration viewed CSP as a cash cow—one to attack to pay for disaster payments. So, without any ability for debate, in the quiet of the night behind closed doors the Administration undermined the most important conservation program ever authorized—a conservation program open to all producers and capped the CSP. This cap fundamentally changes the CSP.

No longer can all producers have the security of knowing they can participate in a conservation program, no longer can the promised environmental benefits of the conservation title of the farm bill guaranteed. By capping this program—unintended restrictions on participation will follow and the baseline we worked so hard to develop and so carefully negotiated in the farm bill is gone. And, we have greatly hindered the most promising program we had for meeting our WTO obligations in the future.

It is clear today that the Administration is bent on undermining conservation practices and the CSP. It is clear that its words of praise for conservation cannot be reconciled with its destructive measures.

The colloquy between Senator STEVENS, Senator COCHRAN, Senator DASCHLE, Senator FRIST and me entered into on passage of the Omnibus Appropriations bill on February 13, will hopefully lead to correcting this mistake on the next supplemental appropriations bill.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement by Congressman GOODLATTE be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the House Agriculture Committee,  
Feb. 13, 2003]

CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE'S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FINAL OMNIBUS SPENDING BILL AND THE DROUGHT ASSISTANCE PROVISION

"We are pleased that the final drought assistance provision provides targeted disaster relief to those farmers who need it the most. It is my hope that this approach will help countless American farmers avoid devastating financial circumstances. I am pleased that it is paid for.

"However, the Committee is greatly concerned that it is paid for out of a carefully negotiated Farm Bill, and would have preferred that the funds had been found elsewhere. Breaking open the Farm Bill, before it has even been implemented, is a very seri-

ous matter. This is a dangerous precedent, which we strongly opposed throughout the course of these negotiations.

"This is a warning to farm legislators and the farm community at large to be vigilant. It will be a constant effort to ensure that the Farm Bill remains a valuable asset to America's farmers and ranchers. While this legislation will help farmers who are hurting right now, we must make certain that in providing this assistance, we don't harm American agriculture in the long term."

#### UNINSURED AMERICANS

Mr. SMITH. Madam President, as I rise today to speak before my colleagues in the 108th session of the US Congress, I have a sense of *deja vu*. While I have only been a member of the Senate since 1997, I have already seen the issues of prescription drugs for seniors and health care for the uninsured come and go—unresolved—a number of times. And while we continue to discuss the issues to death, people are dying.

According to a recent report by the Institute of Medicine, an estimated 18,000 people die every year because they don't have health insurance, and don't get the care they need in a timely fashion. Eighteen thousand deaths a year. And millions more people suffer unnecessarily due to delays in care, or lack of access to care. We need to do something substantial, and we need to do it now.

We have all heard the numbers, but they are so staggering that I have to mention them again. Today—right now as I speak—41 million Americans are living, working, and going to school without health insurance. That's one in every six Americans or 17 percent of our hard-working citizens who do not have health insurance. They are our friends, our neighbors, our children, our parents.

Many—more than 35 million of these uninsured Americans—are in low-income working families. Many people who work in small businesses are not offered health insurance, and those who are often cannot afford the skyrocketing premiums. My family owns a business, and I know what small businesses go through.

We want to provide health care to our hard working employees as much as they want us to offer it, but it is becoming so expensive and so bureaucratic, it grows more difficult every year. This Congress has its work cut out—strengthening the economy, fighting a war, creating a prescription drug benefit for our Nation's seniors. These are just a few of the important pieces of business before us this year. But the problem of the uninsured will not go away—to the contrary, the ranks of the uninsured are growing by millions every year.

A crisis of this magnitude is going to require fundamental change, either through a series of incremental steps, such as helping lower income Americans buy insurance or by spreading insurance risk, or by adopting a bold new

approach, such as that advocated by Senator BREAUX.

We in Congress should consider it a moral imperative to help everyone get access to affordable health coverage.

The number of uninsured people in America is an outrage, and every unnecessary death is a tragedy. If 18,000 Americans died in terrorist incidents each year, there would be widespread outrage.

Yet tens of thousands of uninsured Americans are at risk of dying each year from cancers diagnosed too late, or stroke from uncontrolled high blood pressure. These can be slow, painful deaths.

They are preventable deaths. We can help prevent these deaths. We should help prevent these deaths. With the help of my colleagues, we will help prevent these deaths by committing ourselves to substantial reform this congress.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### HISTORIC DEERFIELD CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, 2002 marked the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of Historic Deerfield. Founded in 1952 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Needham Flynt of Greenwich, Crt, the western Massachusetts museum complex is located within the 330-year-old village of Deerfield, called "the gem of rural New England" by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Cited often as the best documented small community in America, Deerfield attracts scholars, curators, and students to study the history of New England using the village's rich manuscript and research holdings. And, tourists and travelers from throughout the world encounter the story of early America in the parlors and kitchens of Deer Field's old houses and along its mile-long thoroughfare simply called, "The Street."

Surrounded by more than 1,000 acres of actively farmed meadows, Historic Deer Field's museum houses and decorative art galleries are filled with more than 30,000 objects made or used in America between 1650 and 1850. This carefully preserved community of 18th and 19th century houses and the renowned collections of antiques within them are framed by working farms in a quintessential New England village that travelers are delighted to discover.

In 1936 Henry and Helen Flynt enrolled their son at Deerfield Academy, a college preparatory school founded in 1797. The couple was amazed at the remarkable but fragile state of preservation of the village's houses and buildings dating back to the early 18th century. Many were ghosts of their former selves, but still lived in by descendants of the proud families that had survived the infamous Deerfield Massacre of 1704. In those years preceding World

War II, Henry Flynt's great passion for America was stirred as he realized that this little village, founded by English settlers in 1669 and whose meadows were inhabited by native peoples for thousands of years before, had witnessed the great events of this country's history.

Encouraged by Deerfield Academy's legendary Headmaster Frank Learoyd Boyden, the Flynts began to purchase several of the old houses and restore their ells and early additions as dormitory space for the school's growing student body. Their interest in every American history and the decorative arts blossomed simultaneously and soon the Flynts were restoring the old houses not as dormitories but as museums filled with their growing collection of the finest antiques then available.

In 1945 the Flynts purchased the 1994 Deerfield Inn and restored it for use by parents visiting Deerfield Academy students. In that same year they bought an old house for themselves and furnished it as their Deerfield residence. By 1948 Historic Deerfield's first museum house—the Parson Jonathan Ashley House—was opened to the public and in the ensuing 25 years 13 more houses were furnished as museums welcoming growing numbers of visitors. Shortly before Henry Flynt's death in 1970, a new research library was opened that also administers the extensive collection of early Deerfield manuscripts owned by the village historical society, The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. Founded in 1880, this repository of local history and art still opens its doors to visitors each year from May to October.

In 1998 a long held dream was realized when a new, 27,000-square-foot decorative arts museum—the Flynt Center of Early New England Life—was opened. With galleries for changing exhibitions, a unique storage display of more than 3000 objects appropriately called the Museum's Attic, and expanded lecture and public program space, the Flynt Center was the culmination of a \$12 million capital campaign that attracted gifts from more than 800 individuals, foundations, and corporations throughout America and abroad.

I congratulate Historic Deerfield on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, and I send my best wishes for 50 more great years.●

#### OREGON COMMUNITY HERO

● Mr. Smith. Madam President, as we celebrate Valentine's Day by sharing our love with those dear to our hearts, I find it fitting today to honor a man who has given his love, time, and dedication to all those he serves. Mr. Dale Hilding of my home town of Pendleton, OR, is an exemplary civil servant, community volunteer, and family man. Both literally and figuratively, he is a hero in every sense of the word.

Dale serves as the manager of the Pendleton Social Security office. As-

sisting the residents of eastern Oregon with such tasks as Social Security retirement, disability and supplemental income benefits; Medicare enrollment; and trouble shooting problems is a gargantuan task. In each of these endeavors, Dale is superb.

Besides supervising employees and managing an office, Dale is also the point of contact for congressional staff. Dale is at the head of the class of Oregon congressional liaisons. He is efficient, effective, and positive in helping me serve my eastern Oregon constituents. Dale has gone beyond the call of duty numerous times helping my staff answer Social Security questions and solving problems for my constituents. He is a true civil servant hero.

Beyond his work as a Federal employee, Dale finds time to serve his community. Taking the example of his father, also a civil servant, Dale says: "If you're an employee of the Federal Government, you have an obligation to be active in the community it serves."

Dale took this advice to heart by spearheading the Combined Federal Campaign, CFC, in eastern Oregon. CFC is the annual fundraising drive conducted by Federal employees in their workplace. These dollars raised benefit thousands of nonprofit charities.

Dale's performance was so phenomenal, in 2001 he was awarded with the civilian CFC Hero Award. This national award is presented to only three winners annually, representing the three areas of Federal service—civilian, military, and postal. He is a true community hero.

Despite these activities, Dale still finds time to be an active family man to his wife and three children. In order to spend more time with his kids, he decided to become involved in their favorite activities. That led Dale to serve as an assistant scout master with the Boy Scouts and an assistant troop leader with the Girl Scouts. Dale also volunteers with the Umatilla County United Way. He is a true family hero.

Exemplary civil servant. Community volunteer. Family man. These are just a few of the many characteristics that make Dale Hilding an exceptional citizen of Oregon. It is with great respect that I, too, call Dale "hero."●

#### FBLA-PBL WEEK

● Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I rise today to acknowledge Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lambda, (FBLA-PBL), and its work to improve the America in which we live.

Over the past 60 years, FBLA-PBL has been training America's business leaders. This week—February 9-15—over a quarter million FBLA-PBL members observe FBLA-PBL Week in their local chapters and communities all over America. Through partnering with businesses and performing community service projects, FBLA-PBL members gain an understanding of the rights and responsibilities in becoming tomorrow's business leaders.

Certainly, in light of recent corporate scandals, FBLA-PBL's dedication to promoting business ethics is of great importance.

Business cannot advance without such virtues as cooperation, courage, honesty, industry, innovation, practicality, and realism. It needs the rule of law, respect for the truth, and an educated populace. No matter how strong the business model, a loss of confidence in these basic values can be catastrophic—not just to individual investors, but to the company or institution. This is exactly what happened in the collapse of Enron and problems with WorldCom and others. Now, more than ever, America needs strong, moral leaders.

I wish FBLA-PBL well as they continue in the effort of helping to train and instill the values of corporate citizenship for America's Future Business Leaders.●

#### IOWA WESLEYAN: ONE MILLION HOURS OF SERVICE

● Mr. HARKIN. Madam President, this month, Iowa Wesleyan College is marking an important milestone—1 million hours of service by their students to the community. As we celebrate National Volunteer Month, I would like to take a few moments to recognize this extraordinary achievement.

Iowa Wesleyan is a 161 year old liberal arts college located in Mount Pleasant, IA. The college is affiliated with the Methodist Church and "Learning in Community" has been the central mission since its inception in 1842. This mission was formally integrated in 1968 with the establishment of the Responsible Social Involvement, RSI, program. Initially begun as a way to channel the strong desire of students to become socially active, RSI was adopted as a requirement for graduation in 1971.

Students must contribute a minimum of 160 hours of service to a nonprofit organization. They record their experiences in a journal, write a paper reflecting on the experience and make an oral presentation to a faculty committee. Students receive 6 hours of college credit for their service.

For 35 years, Iowa Wesleyan students have served in all types of jobs and all kinds of communities. Students have served as mentors with Big Brother/Big Sister and volunteered for organizations including the American Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity and Special Olympics. Students have served in schools, orphanages and hospitals around the world. They have contributed their time and talent in communities from Mount Pleasant, IA to Jakarta, Indonesia.

Since 1968, Wesleyan students have provided companionship to nursing home residents, tutored children on Indian reservations, coached athletic teams and the list goes on. Over the years, 5000 Wesleyan students have logged 1 million hours of service—or