

teaching children several days a week in English, and other days in Spanish. The students receive dual immersion in those two languages. The limited English proficient students learn in their native language and in English. And at the end of the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, these children have higher levels of literacy than that have only learned in one language. There are successes. Not all of them are successful, but there are successes, and this legislation builds on those programs that have been successful.

Since 1995, the two-way bilingual education programs introduced in a number of the elementary schools in the St. John's Valley in the State of Maine have taken substantial steps to improve student achievement. The French-English program is an additive bilingual program, meaning that all students learn a second language without compromising their first language. This is the only program of its kind in Maine.

The St. John's Valley district, through support from a federal bilingual education grant, supported costs for teaching training, materials, and administrative costs between 1995 and 2000. In 1997, students from the immersion program at the second grade outperformed non-immersion students on the California Test of Basic Skills in reading, vocabulary, and language mechanics. The trend continued in 1998 with students in the bilingual education program placing 93rd in the national percentile in reading and math on that test. Clearly, there are programs that work, and they work well.

The additional commitment to reading and early reading in this bill is enormously important. Parental involvement, resources for the construction of charter schools, expansion of school libraries, assistance for children's mental health and emotional needs—this is something which is of enormous importance. Supportive resources for struggling schools, accountability for results, protecting civil rights of all children—each reform is eminently worthwhile.

Taken together, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. This conference report deserves to receive an overwhelming vote in the Senate. I look forward to that tomorrow.

If there is no one further who desires to speak, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, AND RURAL ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001—Resumed

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I call for the regular order with respect to S. 1731.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1731) to strengthen the safety net for agriculture producers, to enhance resource conservation and rural development, to provide for farm credit, agriculture research, nutrition, and related programs, to ensure consumers abundant food and fiber, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. KENNEDY. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the Daschle for Harkin substitute amendment No. 2471 to Calendar No. 237, S. 1731, the farm bill:

Paul Wellstone, Tim Johnson, Bill Nelson, Harry Reid, Blanche L. Lincoln, Zell Miller, Barbara Boxer, Byron L. Dorgan, Max Baucus, Tom Carper, Ben Nelson, Kent Conrad, Tom Harkin, Patrick J. Leahy, Fritz Hollings, Jean Carnahan.

Mr. KENNEDY. I ask consent the mandatory quorum be waived with respect to the cloture motion.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KENNEDY. I ask unanimous consent there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

ANTHRAX

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, during the past few weeks, the American people have learned more than they thought they would ever want to know about the ancient scourge of anthrax. From reading the morning newspaper, and watching the nightly news, we have learned much about what anthrax is, how it infects, the dangers it poses, and ways to treat it.

But there was been very little attention given to the history of this dreaded and deadly disease that is on everyone's mind. From where did it come? What has been its impact on the world?

Let me begin by pointing out that the disease derives its name from anthracis, the Latin transliteration of the Greek word for coal, and the name probably stems from the black scab-

like crust that the anthrax lesion develops. But through the ages, anthrax has been called by a variety of names. In Russia, cutaneous anthrax—infection through the skin—has also been called "Siberian ulcers" because of the prevalence of the disease in that region. Inhalation anthrax has been called "wool sorters" disease because it comes most commonly from inhalation of spore-containing dust produced when animal hair or hides are handled. A colloquial German term for anthrax is "ragpicker's disease."

The exact origins of anthrax and the time of its arrival upon Earth are unknown. But, it is commonly accepted that anthrax has been killing animals, and humans too, for thousands of years, perhaps as much as 10,000 years, dating back to the beginnings of animal domestication. It is certainly a pestilence as old as pastoralism and the origins of civilization. It is believed that man probably became aware of anthrax when he turned from hunting to a life of farming and animal husbandry.

The first recorded appearance of anthrax can be found in the Bible, where it appears that God may have used anthrax to punish the Pharaoh for holding the ancient Hebrews in bondage. The fifth Egyptian plague that affected livestock, and the sixth plague, known as the plague of boils, could well have been anthrax. These plagues are depicted in the Book of Exodus which reads: "Behold thy hand shall be upon thy fields and a very grievous murrain upon thy horses, and asses, and camels and oxen, and sheep." Murrain, according to the dictionary, is a group of cattle diseases that includes anthrax.

Anthrax may well have been Apollo's "burning wind of plague" that begins Homer's "Iliad," a plague that attacked "pack animals first, and dogs, but soldiers too." Ancient Greek physicians, Hippocrates and Galen, described skin lesions that were probably those of anthrax. Some medical historians believe that the "plague of Athens," 430-427 B.C. as recorded in Thucydides's "History of the Peloponnesian War," was probably anthrax. Thucydides describes symptoms of fever, bleeding, and "small pustules and ulcers," all consistent with a severe form of the anthrax infection.

In ancient Rome, Virgil's "Georgics" laments the shortage of animals caused by what appears to have been anthrax: "Now in droves she deals out death, and in the very stalls, piles up the bodies, rotting with putrid foulness."

For the next 2,000 years, animal and human anthrax ravaged Europe and Asia. At periodic intervals, plagues of anthrax swept across huge tracts of land killing massive numbers of livestock and people. In 1613, for example, 60,000 persons in southern Europe died of anthrax.

The disease was first recognized in North America during the colonial