

and then we have some sort of scheme where it is sent back to the taxpayers, one might want to call it a grant or maybe call it a rebate or revenuesharing or earned-income tax credits or just a gift. The fact is, when you send your money to Washington and we send it back, there is a passenger charge. The subtle message is somehow or another it is the Government's money. In reality, it is the taxpayers' dollars. That is where it starts. They are the ones who originally send the money to Washington.

We need to institute a policy that recognizes hard work and productivity of the American taxpayers.

I also point out that some of the phenomenal growth we are getting in revenues to the Federal Government is a consequence of having reduced the capital gains tax a couple years back. When you reduce the capital gains tax, historically the revenues to the Federal Government have always increased. We have reduced capital gains rates from 28 percent to 20 percent. What happened? We opened the floodgates of commerce.

With these new dollars coming into the Federal Government from more commerce, you end up having more revenue. I think that is a tax cut. It has been taxpayers who got that advantage. The result is more revenue is coming to the Federal Government. I don't think we have recognized that phenomenon enough on the Senate floor, and I want to take a moment to point that out.

The proposal being suggested by the President is a very balanced proposal. I think it has the right amount of tax cuts. I think it addresses debt reduction.

Now, on debt reduction, as I have looked at the issue of how much you can pay down the debt when you get down to the bottom trillion dollars—that is a lot of money still—there are some fundamental issues at which this Congress needs to look.

For example, in some of the testimony we had before the Budget Committee, the Fed, in managing the money supply of this country, uses debt. There is about \$500 billion they use to manage that debt. If we are to completely pay down the debt, there has to be a fundamental discussion as to what you want the role of the Federal Government to be. Do you want the Fed to still have that ability to manage the supply of the dollar? If you want that, we will have to keep some debt in there so they can manage it. If you want to turn the dollar completely free on the market without any opportunity for the Fed to regulate supply, then perhaps the proper solution is to go ahead and pay the debt even further. That is a basic fundamental public policy that I think needs to be discussed in the Congress. I think we need to have some discussion among ourselves about how important that is.

For some people who don't want to turn in their war bonds or their Treasury notes—they have become a collector's item—we find it is costing more today to pay down, in some cases, perhaps as much as 43 percent more than the value of the bond to retire.

The President, again, I think has a right balance on tax relief, on debt reduction. He takes care of basic needs, which I think can be supported. He has overall spending for the 10 years at 4.7 percent. He has very significant increases in education in 2002, an 11.5-percent increase, a significant increase in defense, 4.5. We passed an amendment here that provides another \$8.5 billion for that. He has increases for health. I supported doubling NIH research dollars. There is money in there for transportation and veterans health.

I think this is a good budget. It is a good starting place. I am disappointed today we chipped away at some of that tax cut. I think that means there will be less opportunity for economic growth for people, particularly in the small business sector, who look for a reduction in the burden of taxes in order to be able to grow their business and to create jobs.

I thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator STEVENS, for allowing me to speak. This is an important issue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask my remarks be charged similarly to those of the Senator from Colorado.

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

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, 10 years ago today Pennsylvania lost a great U.S. Senator, America lost a future President, and I lost a very dear friend. On April 4, 1991, Senator John Heinz was tragically killed in an airplane crash. He was not only a close personal friend. I was chairman of the campaign committee when he was elected. We sat by each other on the floor for years. We traveled together. We fished for blues together off Nantucket. And we worked on many issues together in the Senate.

Tonight I make these few comments in remembrance of my colleague. John Heinz was an extraordinary man. A person of great personal wealth, he was a Senator who cared dearly and deeply about average men and women, a Senator who fought to tear down antiquated age discrimination laws which failed to recognize and value the importance of older workers, a Senator who championed trade relief and adjustment for working men and women, as well as business, who fought any administration to ensure that workers hurt by our trade laws would not be

victims of poverty or despair, a Senator who clearly recognized that our Nation's Medicare program was in desperate need of overhaul. But he knew his colleagues on each side of the aisle were not then, and are still not today, prepared to fix Medicare.

He was a Senator who believed we could address the myriad of environmental concerns of our Nation while still maintaining a balanced recognition of America's needs for resources and business development, and a Senator who cared deeply and loved his family.

John Heinz left three sons and a marvelous wife, Teresa. Tonight, I believe John Heinz looks down upon his family and, with that big smile he had which so many of us remember, he must be very, very proud. His family has continued his commitment to his values. John Heinz IV has started a school to help children who are on the verge of being discarded by the public school system realize their value and importance and that people really do care about them. André Heinz is pursuing his environmental interests and advocacy by helping businesses across the globe understand how business and the environment can coexist and in many instances make larger returns for investors and working men and women. Christopher Heinz is finishing his MBA degree at the same school from which his father graduated. Christopher is likely to follow a business path, as his father did when Jack left Harvard.

But his greatest untold story, the untold story of the family, concerns Jack Heinz's wife, partner, spirit, and true love. Teresa Heinz is a personal friend of mine and my wife Catherine, someone we have known for many years. "Extraordinary" is the word I use to describe Teresa. Following John's death, she assumed the helm of the many Heinz family philanthropies and has nurtured them since then. They were among the most innovative and pioneering foundations in this Nation.

Teresa made sure that none of us ever forget John or the visionary work he was pursuing by ensuring the Heinz family philanthropies and the Howard Heinz Foundation and endowment continue the pioneering work started by my friend, Jack Heinz. To honor Jack, Teresa created the Heinz Awards in 1993, a program to remember Jack, as Teresa said then, "in a way that would inspire not just me, but the rest of us." When she announced the program, Teresa explained:

I view the Heinz Awards in a sense as the awards of the 21st century because they recognize the very qualities we must embrace if we are to create the sort of future we would want to live in. . . . The Heinz Awards will measure achievements but also intentions.

I gave one of the first of those Heinz Awards to Andy Grove, a founder of Intel, to show just how important they have been to our economy.

In 1996 Teresa tested in Pittsburgh her idea on how best to ensure early childhood education development was not just talked about but actually pursued. With a coalition of business leaders, the Heinz endowments launched Teresa's early childhood initiative, called ECI, to begin to tackle the issues of early childhood education and make sure that no family was left behind. In 1998 Teresa founded the Women's Institute to secure retirement, called WISER, to ensure that women, whether they work in or out of the home, would understand pension and retirement issues. Through a partnership with Good Housekeeping magazine, a magazine and supplement entitled "What Every Woman Needs to Know About Money and Retirement," women are better able to be informed and educated on how to prepare for their financial future. That supplement has reached more than 25 million readers and is available in English, Chinese, Portuguese, and Spanish today.

Perhaps the most notable is the work that Teresa has done to help explain to legislators at the State and Federal levels, Jack Heinz's vision which he articulated, by the way, more than 14 years ago, that we need to make available a prescription drug benefit to all people 65 and over.

Through her work at Heinz family philanthropies, Teresa has spearheaded an effort to help legislators understand this complex issue and how states can design solutions to solve this problem—now reaching a crisis state in our country. Dubbed HOPE, the Heinz plan to meet prescription expenses is used by many States such as Massachusetts, Maine, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania which work with the foundation on strategies to provide prescription drugs for the elderly.

That is perhaps the best example of what I believe is the spirit of John Heinz, designing a blueprint to help states determine whether and how they can and whether they will address such a crisis.

Because of Teresa Heinz, the Heinz Family Foundation pursues efforts to keep Jack's spirit and vision alive. That is why I am here. And for that, each of us should be grateful. I personally thank her for all she has done.

Mr. President, John Heinz, as I said, was my friend. In my own way, I celebrate his spirit each day when I walk on the Senate floor. He is no longer with us in person, but his spirit, his vision, and his unrelenting belief in hope lives with all of us.

I am proud to have known this man, John Heinz, and I am proud he was my friend. To Teresa and his three sons, John, André and Christopher, I send this message: Jack's spirit is right here on the Senate floor. Be assured we will never, ever forget who he was, what he stood for or his dream for America.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent there be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, 10 years ago today a tragic accident occurred in the Philadelphia suburbs claiming the life of a very distinguished United States Senator. In addition, two 6-year-old girls were killed at the Marion Elementary School, as well as four pilots who were in charge of two aircraft which collided in suburban Philadelphia—a small charter plane carrying Senator Heinz from Williamsport, PA, with the destination of Philadelphia, and two pilots on a Sun Oil helicopter which had attempted to observe the landing gear of the small private plane, which, according to the dashboard, were not in place.

Those two planes collided in midair resulting in the deaths, as I say, of the four pilots and wounding many on the ground, including one young man who had 68 percent of his body covered with burns, and the deaths of two 6-year-old girls, and it was a fatal accident for Senator Heinz.

Senator Heinz had an illustrious career in the Congress of the United States. I first met him in 1971 when he was running for the seat of former Congressman Robert Corbin, who had died. And Elsie Hillman, the matriarch of Pennsylvania politics, and a leading figure nationally, had asked me to come be a speaker for a John Heinz fundraiser in her home.

I was then the district attorney of Philadelphia. I recall very well meeting this good-looking young man who was 32 years old, soon to be elected to the House of Representatives, and saw him in one of his maiden speeches charm the crowd and move on to the House of Representatives.

My next extensive contact with John Heinz was in the 1976 primary election where we squared off in what was a traditional Pennsylvania battle of east versus west. I was no longer the district attorney but had a significant following within the metropolitan area in eastern Pennsylvania, and John Heinz was the "Zion" of the west. It looked promising for a while when Philadelphia came in 10 to 1 in my favor and then United Press International declared me the winner at 1:30. But Allegheny County and some of the western counties came in as much as 15 to 1. This was a very close vote by 2.6 percent. With 26,000 votes out of a million cast, John Heinz became the U.S. Senator following the 1976 election at the age of 38.

He was a very distinguished Senator, as the record shows. He had a place on

the Finance Committee. He had a place on the Banking Committee. He was chairman of the Aging Committee. It was rumored that he intended to run for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1994, and that he had aspirations for the White House. Of course, those potentialities were snuffed out by his untimely death.

John Heinz had unlimited political potential and was really one of the rising stars on the American political scene. His death left an enormous void in Pennsylvania politics, in American politics, and in the Senate.

I had seen him just the day before when we were in Altoona, PA, together. We were speaking at a lunch for the hospital association and had become very good friends after our tough primary battle which had occurred some 15 years before. Senator Hugh Scott and his administrative assistant, Bob Kunsic, had counseled John and me when he was elected to the Senate in 1980, that together we wouldn't be twice as strong but we would be four times as strong.

I used to drive John Heinz home. We both lived in Georgetown—he in a mansion and I in a condominium. In the early 1980s, Senator Baker used to work us very late, as did Senator Dole, and then Senator BYRD and then Senator Mitchell, our majority leaders. I would drive him home in the wee hours of the morning. And sometimes after 1 a.m., after one of those 20-hour days, we would sit and talk in his back alley before he entered his home, and we called it an end to the day.

The day before he died, I had Joan with me. I called her Blondie, which I do from time to time, and he was surprised. The last words I heard John Heinz say was, "Does she call you Dagwood?" I said, "No, she doesn't, John."

But in memory of John Heinz there have been many posthumous recognitions. The most important of all are the Heinz Awards, established by his then-widow Teresa Heinz, with very substantial endowments in five categories which were of greatest importance to John Heinz. They were: First, arts and humanities; second, environment; third, human condition; fourth, public policy; and, fifth, technology, the economy, and employment.

John Heinz left behind three extraordinary sons, Henry John IV, Andre, and Christopher. Hardly a day goes by that I don't think of John Heinz and the great contributions he made to the United States Senate.

I am advised that once a Member has been gone for 10 years, the Member is then eligible to have a stamp named after him. I am sure there will be many awards given to John Heinz. Already the numbers are significant, with the John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center; the H. John Heinz Center for Science, Economics and the Environment; the H. John Heinz, III School