

focus on jobs and health care and those things immediately that need to be addressed?

We welcome those debates as well and we welcome working with our colleagues to keep the security in Social Security.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired. The majority has 2½ minutes to close. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SANTORUM. I thank my colleagues from Illinois and Michigan, and my colleague from South Carolina and my colleague in the chair on this debate. I think it was a good and spirited debate. Hopefully, we added a little light to the issue. Let me try to focus a little bit.

The Senator from Illinois used a quote: We are not in it alone. If you are a 20-year-old today, you are feeling pretty lonely because there are only two of you going to be paying for every one retiree. When FDR said that, there were 42, and he could say we are not in it alone. You are pretty close to being in it alone today, and that is why we need a different system, a system that prefunts, that actually uses the money, the surplus today, and saves it for future retiree benefits.

We are not taking money out of the system. We are putting the money, instead of for the Government to spend and giving an IOU to replace it, we are putting it in real assets that will be real benefits when real workers really retire.

Second, I want to comment on the cost of administering the program. The cost of administering the program has been estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, not at 20 percent—I can maybe understand the difference—it is 20 basis points. That is .2 percent, not 20 percent. It is 20 basis points, which is .2 percent of the amount of money. So I believe that is a dramatic difference. It is actually less expensive to administer this system than to administer the current Social Security system.

The other thing I would like to mention, if we can go to the next chart, three times we asked the question, How are you going to fix the Social Security system? The only answer we got was to repeal the Bush tax cuts which, of course, does nothing to the Social Security system because that money is not paid to the Social Security system. So repealing the Bush tax relief would simply put more money in the general fund, but it would have no impact at all, no actuarial impact at all on the Social Security system. So when the Senator from Illinois said we had to make difficult choices in 1983, that may have been the case in 1983, but so far we have not heard word one of the difficult choices that the other side would like to present to the American people.

Several Republicans have come forward with plans, plan after plan after

plan of details of how we are going to save this program, and all we have gotten from the other side is sniping at the plan that we put forward and no answers. If we do not solve the problem—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. SANTORUM [continuing]. Of what the promised benefits are, we are looking at taxes of 18 to 20 percent if we wait until 2041 or later. That is not a plan fair to future generations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for morning business with 10 minutes equally divided between Senators CORNYN and DURBIN, and following the use or yielding back of the time, the Senate stand in adjournment as under the previous order.

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

The Senator from Texas.

COURTHOUSE VIOLENCE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, thank you. I appreciate the opportunity for Senator DURBIN and me to speak for a few minutes.

The purpose for my rising is to follow up on some remarks I made yesterday, Monday, on the floor of the Senate. The full transcript of those remarks, which has to do with judges and recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court is available, of course, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but it is also available on my official Web site for anybody who would care to read it.

As a former judge myself for 13 years, who has a number of close personal friends who still serve on the bench today, I am outraged by recent acts of courthouse violence. I certainly hope no one will construe my remarks on Monday otherwise. Considered in context, I don't think a reasonable listener or reader could.

As I said on Monday, there is no possible justification for courthouse violence. Indeed, I met with a Federal judge, a friend of mine in Texas, this past week to make sure we are doing everything we can to help protect our judges and courthouse personnel from further acts of violence. And like my colleague from Illinois, I personally know judges and their families who have been victims of violence and have grieved with those families. But I want to make one thing clear. I am not aware of any evidence whatsoever linking recent acts of courthouse violence to the various controversial rulings that have captured the Nation's attention in recent years.

My point was, and is, simply this: We should all be concerned that the judici-

ary is losing respect that it needs to serve the interests of the American people well. We should all want judges who interpret the law fairly—not impose their own personal views on the Nation. We should all want to fix our broken judicial confirmation process. And we should all be disturbed by overheated rhetoric about the judiciary from both sides of the aisle. I regret that my remarks have been taken out of context to create a wrong impression about my position, and possibly be construed to contribute to the problem rather than to a solution.

Our judiciary must not be politicized. Rhetoric about the judiciary and about judicial nominees must be toned down. Our broken judicial confirmation process must be fixed once and for all.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in morning business.

First, let me commend my colleague from Texas. I think his remarks yesterday were subject to interpretation which he obviously does not want them to be, and I think he has clarified his position, and I am glad he has.

Some of the quotes in the newspapers were difficult to resolve, and they seemed inconsistent with my knowledge of him, his service on the court of Texas, and his service with me in the Senate Judiciary Committee. I think he would understand, as I do, that I have a personal interest in this issue.

I recommended the nomination of Joan Lefkow to the Federal bench in Chicago. On February 28, a bitter plaintiff in a medical malpractice lawsuit murdered her husband and her 89-year-old mother. Judge Lefkow had dismissed that individual's lawsuit. She was not engaged in judicial activism.

This tragic incident in my home State has been a wake-up call about the need for more judicial security. I met with the Director of the U.S. Marshals Service to discuss it, and sent a letter to the Senate Appropriations Committee today urging that we allocate more funds to protect our judges.

In mid-March, at a trial for rape in Georgia, a man took a gun, killed a deputy, a court reporter, and a judge presiding over the rape trial.

In both of those tragedies, the killers were driven not by political philosophy but by inner demons. Neither of these incidents appear to be politically motivated in any way whatsoever. They were horrible deeds committed by deranged men.

A recent New York Times article indicated that 10 State and Federal judges have been murdered since 1970. None were related to the judges' politics or ideology. Rather, the murders were committed by embittered or mentally ill litigants in emotion-laden cases, many of which involved notions of self-esteem.