

support to sons and daughters, mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, to allow them to remain in the community. Yet when they turn to the current long-term care system for relief, all too often all they can do is add their name to a very long waiting list. That is not right. That is not just. That is not fair. These family care givers are sacrificing their own employment opportunities and costing the country millions in taxable income.

Lastly, I take a moment to remark on the surplus. Lately that is all we are hearing about is how much surplus we will have over the next 10 years. I hear now it is up to \$2 trillion and counting. We have some very important decisions to make about what we do with the surplus. Everyone is lining up—tax breaks here, tax cuts here, tax breaks here, for business, for corporations, for this group, for that group—all lining up to get some of that surplus.

I believe we have to make some important decisions. I believe we have to use that money to pay down the debt, shore up Social Security, make sure that our seniors get what they need under Medicare. With all these groups lining up to get a piece of the action on the surplus, I am asking: What about the disability community? What about the Americans all over our country who want to live in their own communities, who want supportive services in their homes, who want personal assistance services so they can go to work every day? I believe we should use some of that surplus to make sure that all Americans have the equal right to live in the community—not just in spirit, but in reality.

As I said, our present Medicaid policy has an institutional bias. We need to use some of this surplus to get people in their own homes and communities. There may be some transitional cost, but we know later on when these people start going to work, when their families and the family care givers who are at home now and underemployed, are employed, when they go to work they are working, making money, paying taxes.

Yes, when we are talking about what we are going to do with that surplus, let's not forget we have millions of Americans far too long segregated, far too long kept out of the main stream of society, far too long denied their rights as American citizens to full integration in our society. It is time we do the right thing. It is time when we make decisions about the surplus, we use some of that to make sure that people with disabilities are able to live and work and travel as they want.

ADA may stand for the Americans with Disabilities Act, but it stands for more than that. It really stands for the American dream for all.

In closing, as I said earlier, my brother, Frank, passed away last month. I miss him now and I will miss him forever. He was a wonderful brother to me. He was a great friend. He was my great inspiration. He was proud of

what the ADA meant for people with disabilities. For 10 years he and millions of people across our country lived out its possibilities. So I thank my brother, Frank. I thank everyone else in the entire disability community who was an inspiration for me, who worked so hard for the Americans with Disabilities Act.

I include in that many of my fellow Senators and Representatives. This was never a partisan bill. It is not now a partisan bill. It will never be a partisan bill. Too many good people on both sides of the aisle worked hard. Senator Weicker, who led the charge early on, before I even got to the Senate; Senator Dole, who worked so hard, so long, to make sure we got ADA through; Boyden Grey, Counsel to the President who worked with us every step of the way; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, what a giant he was, hung in there, day after day, working to make sure we got it through. On our side of the aisle, Senator KENNEDY, who made sure we had all the hearings, got the people there, made the record, to ensure that ADA was on solid ground; Tony Coelho from the House of Representatives, and Representative STENY HOYER in the House; Congressman Steve Bartlett, another great giant, Republican leader in the House at that time, later on became mayor of Dallas. He was there this morning, too.

At that time, there weren't Democrat and there weren't Republicans. We were all in that same boat together, and we were all pulling together. We were, as I said earlier, Mr. President—the deaf sign for Americans is this (signing)—all of us together, fingers intertwined, all of us in that same family circle. That is what ADA is about. It is about this deaf sign. We are all in this together.

We want to make sure the ADA really does stand for the American dream for all.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). Under the previous order, Senator DEWINE is recognized.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Ohio will yield to me, and I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for a few remarks in morning business.

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

#### REMEMBERING SENATOR PAUL COVERDELL

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, all last week I deferred coming to the floor to speak about my friend, Paul Coverdell, on the ground that it might be easier to do so this week. It is not. It is not, but it is vitally important to memorialize such a friend.

Every Monday evening or Tuesday morning, Paul Coverdell and I sat at the end of the table during leadership meetings in the majority leader's office, with an opportunity to comment on all of the issues that came before

that group. Frequently, however, at the end of the table, we would exchange whispered remarks on some of the other people or subject matter, either present or not present. Paul Coverdell had a wonderful sense of humor, there and elsewhere: Dry, gentle, always to the point. It was a delightful pleasure to share those moments, sometimes stressful, sometimes marvelously relaxed, with such a man.

If you sought advice on a matter of vitally important public policy, Paul Coverdell was one of the first you would seek out. You knew that anything he would discuss with you would be filled with wisdom and common sense, and that stacking your remarks against his would focus and sharpen your own thoughts and your own ideas. It hardly mattered what the subject was—education, taxes, national security, a dozen others; the advice was always good and always relevant.

If you then sought tactics or advice on how to accomplish a shared goal, Paul Coverdell was a man whom you sought out. Particularly if there were an individual in your own party, or in the other party, whom you might be reluctant, for one reason or another, to approach, you could ask Paul Coverdell to do it for you, and he would. There was no task, there was no detail that was too small for him, none that he thought was beneath him, if it was constructive, if it would help the cause in the long term.

One way in which you can determine individuals' reactions to other individuals is in a group. At the Republican conference meeting immediately before the Fourth of July recess, Paul Coverdell, as the Secretary of the conference, presented us a little plastic note card, the top of which read "Republican Policy." I no longer remember the particular subject, but I do remember that first one or two people said, "I don't agree with point 3." Pretty soon, everyone was piling on. Finally, one of our colleagues wrote across the top of this, "One Republican's Policy," and handed it back to Paul Coverdell, who just went back to perfect his message.

Whom you tease, you generally love. That in many respects was an expression of the love and respect his Republican colleagues had for Paul Coverdell.

Paul Coverdell made us all proud of our profession, a profession often criticized, in fact a profession rarely praised. When a State sends a Paul Coverdell to the Senate, it is proof positive that our system works. And when the Senate of the United States listens to and respects and follows a Paul Coverdell, that, too, is proof that our system works. When, as was my privilege, you come to know and be befriended by a Paul Coverdell, you are especially privileged and especially honored. I was so privileged. I was so honored.

I will not know his like again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I congratulate my colleague from Washington State on very eloquent comments about our dear friend, Paul Coverdell. I had the chance a few days ago to make some more extensive comments than I will tonight about Senator Coverdell. But I just want to add, I had the opportunity, as many Members of the Senate did, to travel to Atlanta this past weekend to participate in that very wonderful service for our dear friend. I don't think it really hit me that he was really gone until I got back this week to Washington and started contemplating this Senate body without Paul Coverdell and all that he meant to each and every one of us. He was our friend. We loved him very much. This body, this institution, is a poorer place because he is gone.

Each one of us is richer because we were privileged to know this very gentle, this very kind, this very sweet, this very good man.

#### HONORING VIRGINIA "GINNY" GANO

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on a happy note, I rise this evening to honor someone who has spent the last 30 years of her life serving the people of this country, of this Congress, of the State of Ohio; specifically, of the Seventh Congressional District in Ohio.

I am talking about a dear friend of mine, Virginia "Ginny" Gano. I had the great pleasure and honor to work with her during my years as Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District in Ohio. Ginny is now in her 31st year of service to the people. She is truly an ambassador for the Seventh district and for the entire State of Ohio.

Ginny grew up in Springfield, OH. She started working for Congressman Bud Brown at a very young age in 1969. In 1982, when I was elected to the House of Representatives, I asked Ginny if she would come work with me. I became the Congressman. Ginny agreed to stay on and work in our office. During that time, Ginny Gano was really invaluable to me and invaluable to our office and to the people of the district. She had and has an unbelievable wealth of knowledge and institutional memory. If you want something done, if you want to know something, you ask Ginny Gano.

In 1991, she joined current Seventh District Congressman DAVID HOBSON's team. This evening—I am sure at this very moment—knowing Ginny, she is still at work in the Longworth Building serving the people in the district.

Ginny is one of the hardest working people whom I have ever met. With her resources, her experience, and her knowledge, she can answer any question or just about any request made of her. She never says no. She is that good. She gets the job done. She just knows how to get it done. Whatever you want, Ginny will figure out a way of getting it done.

One of the many things that Ginny has done over the years has been to work with interns in a Congressman's office. She goes to great lengths to make sure these young people who come out from Ohio to serve the people and to learn have meaningful experiences in Washington, that they feel at home, that they have someone to look out for them.

Ginny has spent the last 30 years helping people in our district and has truly gotten to know the people of the Seventh District, and they know that she cares about them. She is the one constant in the office of the Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District. Whether it was Bud Brown, MIKE DEWINE, or DAVE HOBSON, Ginny Gano has been there. Ginny Gano is making a difference.

One of the things I appreciate about Ginny so much is that she has a way about her that makes everyone feel at ease. Whether it is a group of schoolchildren from Greene County or maybe someone whom she bumps into in the Rotunda of the Capitol, a total stranger, it does not matter; Ginny is there to help them and she makes everyone feel welcome in our Nation's Capitol. Ginny is a caring and compassionate human being. Being around Ginny Gano just makes you happy. She is that type of person. Her smile, her spirit, her energy—you just feel good when you are around Ginny Gano.

Ginny has dedicated some of her free time—the little free time she has—to something she loves: music. For years she has participated with a great deal of enthusiasm in the Capitol Hill Choral Society. She also has been a driving force behind the Ohio State society's selection of the cherry blossom princess every spring.

My wife Fran and I are just so proud to call Ginny Gano a friend. I thank her for over 30 years of dedicated service to the people of the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Ohio. Ginny, thank you.

#### P.L. 480 ASSISTANCE IN HAITI

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I want to talk this evening about an issue about which I have spoken before on the floor of the Senate, and that is the situation with the children in the poor country of Haiti. I rise tonight to remind my colleagues of a very important feeding program that is crucial to these children. The program I am talking about, of course, is the Public Law 480 title II Food Assistance Program which, according to the USAID mission in Port au Prince in Haiti, helps feed roughly 500,000 Haitian schoolchildren and almost 10,000 orphaned children through its Orphan Feeding Program.

As we know, funding for the P.L. 480 title II program was included in the Senate fiscal year 2001 Agriculture appropriations bill, which we in the Senate recently passed. I commend and thank the chairman and ranking member on the subcommittee, Senator

COCHRAN and Senator KOHL, and also the chairman and ranking member on the full committee, Senator STEVENS and Senator BYRD, for their continuing ongoing support of Public Law 480.

I am very pleased the committee included language in the Agriculture appropriations bill that will maintain the same level of USAID resources for the Orphan Feeding Program in Haiti as were provided for our current year. I urge my colleagues in conference to continue this language and continue this program.

The reality is that the country of Haiti is a great human tragedy. The nation is in turmoil on a political, economic, and humanitarian level. Though the small island nation finally did hold its parliamentary elections in May after three previous postponements, and though voter turnout was certainly acceptable and the citizens were voting, the openness of these elections remains in serious question. The violence against opposition party members and supporters leading up to the May election cast serious doubt on the legitimacy of this election.

Leon Manus, the president of the electoral council, resigned after the first round of elections and had to flee the country fearing for his life after having accused the Haitian Government of pressuring him to approve the questionable election results.

The international community has severely and justifiably criticized both rounds of elections, with the European Union threatening economic sanctions. In spite of widespread criticism, in spite of OAS refusal to recognize the contested election results, Haitian officials proceeded with the runoff elections on July 9, and, as expected, a handful of Haitians turned out to vote, just a handful of people for the few legislative and local offices that were not already won by the ruling Lavalas Party.

Prior to these elections, I spoke on the Senate floor about Haiti's distressing political and economic situation. I talked at that time about how it was incumbent upon the political elite and the ruling party in Haiti, the Fanmi Lavalas Party, to make and to take reforms seriously. As I said then, and I have said many times before, Haiti simply will not progress until its political leaders and the elite in that country take responsibility for their situation and commit to true democratic reform.

Regardless of the recent election outcome, Haiti can succeed as a democracy if and only if the leaders of the nation, the political elite, the ruling elite, the economic elite, resolve to develop a free market system, resolve to reduce corruption, resolve to improve Haiti's judicial system and its election process, resolve to respect human rights and develop a sustainable agricultural system that can feed its people, and especially the poor children of Haiti.

Despite the success—I have seen it; and there has been success—of some