

Illinois: Nancy Beck Young, Associate Professor, History, McKendree College

Indiana: Leah H. Jamieson, Professor and Co-director of EPICS Program, Purdue University

Iowa: Herman Blake, Professor, Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Iowa State University

Kansas: Peer Moore-Jansen, Associate Professor, Anthropology, Wichita State University

Kentucky: John J. Furlong, Professor, Philosophy, Transylvania University

Louisiana: Kay C. Dee, Assistant Professor, Biomedical Engineering, Tulane University

Maine: Keith W. Hutchinson, Professor, Biochemistry, University of Maine

Maryland: Spencer Benson, Associate Professor, University of Maryland College Park

Massachusetts: Judith Miller, Professor, Biology and Biotechnology, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Michigan: Mark Francek, Professor, Central Michigan University

Minnesota: Robin Hasslen, Professor, Child and Family Studies, St. Cloud State University

Mississippi: Robert McElvaine, Professor, Arts and Letters, Millsaps College

Missouri: Anthony Vazzana, Assistant Professor, Mathematics, Truman State University

Montana: Esther L. England, Professor, Music, The University of Montana-Missoula

Nebraska: James H. Wiest, Professor, Sociology, Hastings College

New Hampshire: Davina M. Brown, Professor, Psychology, Franklin Pierce College

New Jersey: Thomas Heed, Associate Professor of Accounting, New Mexico State University

New York: George J. Searles, Professor, Humanities, Mohawk Valley Community College

North Carolina: Richard A. Huber, Associate Professor, Curricular Studies, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

North Dakota: Lorraine Willoughby, Associate Professor, Minot State University

Ohio: Dorothy Salem, Professor, History, Cuyahoga Community College

Oklahoma: Christopher Oehrlein, Professor, Mathematics, Oklahoma City Community College

Oregon: Nicole Aas-Rouxparis, Professor, French, Lewis and Clark

Pennsylvania: Roseanne Hofmann, Professor, Mathematics, Montgomery County Community College

South Carolina: Fred C. James, Professor, Biology, Presbyterian College

Tennessee: Donald Potter Jr., Professor, Geology, University of the South

Utah: Jan Sojka, Professor, Physics, Utah State University

Vermont: Andrie Kusserow, Assistant Professor, Sociology/Anthropology, Saint Michael's College

Washington: Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Professor, History, University of Puget Sound

West Virginia: Elizabeth Fones-Wolf, Associate Professor, History, West Virginia University

Wisconsin: Cecelia Zorn, Professor, Nursing, University of Wisconsin-Bau Claire

TRIBUTE TO ERV NEFF, PRESIDENT, MINNESOTA STATE RETIREE COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I rise to honor Erv Neff, a longtime friend and current President of the Minnesota State Retiree Council, AFL-CIO. On December 4, Erv will step down as the President of the Retiree Council after six years of dedicated service. Under Erv's leadership, the Minnesota State Retiree Council, AFL-CIO, has grown from 19 affiliated organizations in 1996 to 115 affiliated organizations today. Erv established the goal to expand the membership and the mission of the Retiree Council, and he succeeded admirably.

Erv has a lifetime of distinguished accomplishments. They include his stewardship of the Twin Cities Musicians Union and his service as an invaluable advisor to dozens of prominent public officials. His legacy will be enhanced by his post-retirement activities. Many people view retirement as an opportunity to relax after a lifetime of hard work and personal and professional accomplishments. Not Erv Neff. Erv recognized the potential positive contributions Minnesota retirees could make toward improving the quality of life in our state. He joined the AFL-CIO Retiree Council and was quickly elected to leadership positions within the organization. Since his election as President of the Council in 1996, Erv has demonstrated that the Council could play an active role in promoting legislative initiatives that would benefit senior citizens and working men and women. He led the Council's efforts to pass improved prescription drug benefits for senior citizens at the state and national levels. He arranged for prominent speakers to appear at monthly Council meetings to educate members on a wide variety of issues. By demonstrating the ability of the Council to play an effective role in improving the lives of senior citizens, Erv was able to build the Council into one of the most vigorous advocacy organizations in Minnesota.

I hope that Erv will look back with deserved pride on his service to working men and women and senior citizens. He has accomplished much throughout his life, and thousands of Minnesotans owe him their gratitude.

I wish Erv and his wife, Betsy, the very best this life has to offer.

POLITICAL REFORM IN EGYPT

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today to address an important area for

American foreign policy: much needed political reform in Egypt.

In the past, Egypt has proven to be a helpful ally. Egypt showed courage in becoming the first Arab nation to sign a peace treaty with Israel after the Camp David talks in 1978. Egypt fought with the broad international coalition we led as part of the Gulf War in 1990-91. And I believe that at times Egypt has helped to provide a moderate and thoughtful voice to discussions with more radical Arab states about Middle East and international issues. In fact, Egypt was banned from the Arab League for a number of years for some of its stands, and President Sadat was assassinated for his role in the Camp David talks.

However, I am very concerned about political repression in Egypt and the effect that this could have on the direction that nation takes in the future and on the larger issue of Middle East peace.

We have seen in recent years how political and economic repression in many Arab states have fueled the fires of Islamic radicalism. Arab communities that have little or no hope of economic progress, and where views are stifled by autocratic authorities, have proven to be fertile ground for radicals like Osama bin Laden and others who play to their fears, and use their anger and frustration as weapons. We know that radical Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism thrive in nations struggling with oppression and poverty. I think there is a clear link between the motives we have seen of those individuals involved in the September 11 attacks, the bombing of the Khobar towers and other terrorist acts with the repressive environments in their home nations.

Now I am afraid that the lack of political and legal reform in Egypt has become a growing problem, and this could further add to other mounting obstacles we now see in the Arab world. Consequently, the Egyptian government needs to seriously address democratic and institutional reform and it needs to do so quickly.

Since holding out an olive branch to Israel at Camp David, Egypt has received a great deal of American economic and military assistance. While many roads and infrastructure projects have been built over the years, now is the time to press Egypt to embrace and enact political reforms. This will have a positive impact on both Egyptian civil society and the economy.

For instance, as a Washington Post editorial recently pointed, Egypt needs to develop a responsible media that objectively reports news and information instead of government-backed anti-American and anti-Semitic propaganda that does nothing but fuel tensions throughout the region.

Also, Egypt needs to do a better job of strengthening the rule of law. This is fundamental not only to the development of a market economy, but to more robust social expression. I believe