

killing many civilians caught in a brutal struggle for power between factions uninterested in any aspect of governance save the accumulation of power and riches.

Evidence that virtually all parties now ensconced in an internationally sanctioned government have participated in rapacious exploitation of Congo's natural resources merited ambitious reports from a U.N. commission, but the United States appears to have largely ignored the commission's recommendations. Mr. President, I want to stress how important the commission's work truly is, in exposing the motives of the actors involved and revealing the extent to which the country's resources and future have been sold out to the highest bidder, leaving little for rebuilding the Congolese state and providing for the needs of the Congolese people. The commission's work should continue, and the U.S. should work with our partners in the international community to make its recommendations reality.

But I want to underscore an important fact. Our failure to hold actors within Congo and within the Governments of Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe accountable for looting the country is a lesser crime than our failure to address the killing, rape, and deprivation that these forces inflicted on the Congolese. Despite the fanfare accompanying recent agreements, no one has meaningfully addressed the need to hold those responsible accountable for the horrific human rights abuses that have characterized this conflict. In fact, the international community has countenanced the slaughter of innocents with impunity throughout the region for years, and appears to have even lost its taste for making the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, established in the wake of the 1994 genocide, an effective and impartial body.

To consider the history of the Congo is to confront an appalling litany of exploitation and manipulation—first orchestrated by Belgium's rapacious King Leopold, then by the American-backed kleptocrat, Mobutu Sese Seko. The Congolese people deserve finally to have a voice in decisions about their political leadership and some degree of control over their own destiny. But I fear that they are about to get more of the same—more harassment of civil society and the free press, more underdevelopment, and more thuggery disguised as authority. The hundreds of millions of dollars that the U.S. is devoting to peacekeeping in the Congo must be accompanied by real political leadership that underscores the need for accountability, improved governance, grassroots participation, and focused reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. Without that leadership, the American people will have simply made a costly investment in continued injustice.

The current approach is not merely morally reprehensible and fiscally irre-

sponsible, it is also dangerous. In hearings I convened earlier this year, I tried to draw out the links between unstable and lawless swathes of Africa and international criminal networks—including terrorist networks. Experts have warned about the potential for terrorists to acquire uranium from central African sources. A free-for-all of corruption and instability is appealing to money-launderers, arms and mineral traffickers, and others who would prefer to keep their activities in the shadows. The spillover effects of sustained chaos in Congo are simply too serious to be ignored. The U.S. needs a coherent, long-term policy aimed at building stability and strengthening institutions.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO MAYOR "DU" BURNS

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Mayor Clarence Henry Burns.

Mayor "Du" Burns was born to an economically poor family—but he was rich in hope and spirit. No one gave Du Burns anything on a silver platter. What he had and what he became—he did on his own—using his God-given skills. He used his grit and gifts to make life better for the people of Baltimore. He went from being a locker-room attendant to become the first African American Mayor of Baltimore, and he took his whole community with him.

I had the pleasure of serving with Du Burns on the Baltimore City Council. I had such great respect and affection for him. We worked together to strengthen neighborhoods and built communities. He believed, as I do, that the best ideas come from the people. His mission was to meet the day to day needs of the people of Baltimore.

Mayor Burns was a coalition builder, forging an alliance for East Baltimore that included the different communities that give our city its strength. He started Baltimore's first homeless program. He strengthened schools and libraries and public housing. He made our city work.

Mayor Du Burns left an indelible mark on the city of Baltimore. He also left a strong and loving family—and so many friends, including me. His wife Edith and his family are in my thoughts and prayers. •

##### HONORING A BROADCASTING PIONEER

• Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a Floridian who has made significant contributions to his community through the field of broadcasting and communications.

A resident of St. Petersburg, Patrick L. McLaughlin is a broadcast engineer whose career began after service in the United States Navy in World War II

and culminated with this retirement from the television industry in 1985.

He, and many radio-and-television pioneers like him, literally helped get television off the ground, laboring behind-the-scenes to usher in the dawn of modern, electronic television. For the technicians and engineers of those early days of TV, it often was a low-budget, low-glamour profession. But they pressed on and built an extraordinary industry.

In 1954, Mr. McLaughlin helped build up West Central Florida's first television station, WSUN-TV, Channel 38. Later, he served as chief engineer at WFLA-TV, Channel 8, in Tampa, now one of the country's largest media markets.

Under his guidance, WFLA and other television stations initiated important technological changes that have been models for later industry transformations. Along the way, he made sure local stations remained on the air during times of crisis to provide an essential lifeline and source of information for dispersed Tampa Bay area communities when they were hit by hurricanes and riots.

Nowadays, we take television so much for granted that it's easy to forget that innovative technicians and engineers, such as Mr. McLaughlin, helped transform broadcasting stations into a source of entertainment and education for current and future generations, as well as a powerful medium that helps shape both popular culture and contemporary history.

For this, we owe that early generation of broadcast engineering pioneers our gratitude.

I ask my Senate colleagues to join me today in recognizing one of them, Patrick L. McLaughlin. •

##### TRIBUTE TO STEVE YOUNG

• Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Steve Young, the National President of the Fraternal Order of Police, who passed away on January 9, 2002. One of the most rewarding things about serving in the government is having the opportunity to meet some very special people, and Steve was one of them. Every so often in life a person is fortunate enough to cross paths with someone who makes them feel good about being in their presence, someone who is caring, genuine, sincere and who brings a special life to the lives of others. That was Steve Young and I feel blessed to have known him. Steve, a native of Upper Sandusky, OH and graduate of upper Sandusky High School, is survived by his wife, Denise; his two sons, Steven David and Staten Daniel; his three sisters Gloria Steurer, Kay Baker, and Deborah Smith and his mother, Lillian Heffelfinger.

Serving as a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, F.O.P., for 26 years, Steve dedicated his life and career to law enforcement. His distinguished membership included eleven years as

President of the Ohio State lodge, four years as National Vice President, and 17 months as National President.

Steve's understanding of the rigorous demands placed on law enforcement officers who protect our citizens each and every day made him an extremely effective and well-respected leader. His innovative leadership style produced a list of accomplishments that set a new standard for success.

During his career, Steve helped to create the Ohio Labor Council, with more than 8,000 members, to improve the effectiveness of labor-management negotiations within police forces. Remarkably, fourteen States across our Nation are using this methodology as a model for improving labor-management relations. He also implemented the Critical Incident Response program, to rapidly assist officers psychologically damaged in the line of duty, a program that has been implemented across the country.

It came as no surprise that Steve's numerous accomplishments led to his overwhelming election as the National President of the F.O.P. in August 2001. During his tenure, Steve's enthusiasm, spirit, and love of law enforcement never diminished. In fact, he continued to dedicate his career to the citizens of Ohio serving as Lieutenant in the Marion City Police Department, until his passing.

One would not know by looking at his achievements, but his term as President of the F.O.P. was all too brief. Under his Presidency, the F.O.P. developed a close relationship with the Bush Administration, which led to Steve's appointment to the Homeland Security Advisory Council. Thanks to Steve, the F.O.P. will now play an important role in the transition as the various law enforcement agencies are folded into the new Department of Homeland Security.

Under Steve's presidency and at the request of the Administration, the F.O.P. was asked to serve as a Charter member of the National Citizens Corps Council. This group is dedicated to bringing together national leaders from first responder groups, emergency management agencies, volunteer service organizations, State and local governments, and the private sector in an effort to engage citizens in homeland security and promote community and family safety practices across the country.

Recognizing the importance of family and the commitment that law enforcement officers make each day, Steve worked with Secretary Elaine Chao to obtain a \$2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Labor so that the F.O.P. could design and administer a scholarship program for the spouses of fallen officers.

It is evident that Steve Young served our country and his community with honor, courage, and distinction. However, in times of great loss, words often fail to comfort the anguish loved ones feel for their departed. I can only hope

that the entire Young family will find solace in the thoughts and prayers of loved ones, friends, and the countless other lives that Steve touched.

May God bless Steve Young and his entire family.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in Executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KOHL, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 152. A bill to assess the extent of the backlog in DNA analysis of rape kit samples, and to improve investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases with DNA evidence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KYL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. CRAIG):

S. 153. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish penalties for aggravated identity theft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAYTON:

S. 154. A bill to provide emergency disaster assistance to agricultural producers, to impose tariff-rate quotas on certain casein and milk protein concentrates, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for farmers and the producers of biodiesel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ENZI:

S. 155. A bill to convey to the town of Frannie, Wyoming, certain land withdrawn by the Commissioner of Reclamation; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 156. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to reauthorize the Price-Anderson provisions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 157. A bill to help protect the public against the threat of chemical attacks; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. BOND):

S. 158. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the depreciation benefits available to small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. ALLEN):

S. 159. A bill to require the Federal Communication Commission to allocate additional spectrum for unlicensed use by wireless broadband devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina):

S. 160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the expensing of broadband Internet access expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. DORGAN, and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 161. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require that violent video programming is limited to broadcast after the hours when children are reasonably likely to comprise a substantial portion of the audience, unless it is specifically rated on the basis of its violent content so that it is blockable by electronic means specifically on the basis of that content; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to human rights in Central Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. FRIST:

S. Res. 18. A resolution making majority party appointments to certain Senate committees for the 108th Congress; submitted and read.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. Res. 19. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should increase the maximum individual Federal Pell Grant award to \$9,000 by 2010; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 27

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 27, a bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to make it unlawful for a packer to own, feed, or control livestock intended for slaughter.

S. 27

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 27, supra.

S. 85

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from New York