

Agenda Item No. 8—H.R. 519—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the San Gabriel River Watershed, and for other purposes.

Agenda Item No. 9—H.R. 733—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon City, Oregon, and to administer the site as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

Agenda Item No. 10—H.R. 788—To revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Utah and Arizona.

Agenda Item No. 11—S. 203—A bill to open certain withdrawn land in Big Horn County, Wyoming, to locatable mineral development for bentonite mining.

Agenda Item No. 12—S. 246—A bill to provide that certain Bureau of Land Management land shall be held in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in the State of New Mexico.

In addition, the Committee may turn to any other measures that are ready for consideration.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 21, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. to hold a Business Meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet in Executive Session during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 21, 2003.

The following agenda will be considered: S. 1053, Genetics Non-Discrimination Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 21, 2003 at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on "Executive Nominations" on Wednesday, May 21, 2003 at 10 a.m. in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, room 226.

Panel I: Senators.

Panel II: R. Hewitt Pate to be Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice.

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

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Economic Committee be authorized to conduct a hearing in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, Wednesday, May 21, 2003, from 9:30 a.m. at 1 p.m.

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

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 21, 2003, at 9 a.m., for a hearing entitled "SARS: How Effective Is The State And Local Response?"

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. INHOFE. I ask unanimous consent John Swisher, a military fellow, be granted access to the floor during debate.

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

Mr. DAYTON. I ask unanimous consent that the military fellow in my office, Gregg Blanchard, be granted the privilege of the floor until the conclusion of the debate on S. 1050.

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

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY

On Monday, May 19, 2003, the Senate passed S. Res. 100, the text of which is as follows:

S. RES. 100

Whereas on June 16, 1903, then 39 year-old Henry Ford and 11 associates, armed with little cash, some tools, a few blueprints, and unbounded faith, launched the Ford Motor Company by submitting incorporation papers in Lansing, Michigan;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company began operations in a leased, small converted wagon factory on a spur of the Michigan Central Railroad in Detroit;

Whereas the first commercial automobile emerged from the Ford Motor Company in 1903 and was the original 8-horsepower, 2-cylinder Model A vehicle with a 2-speed transmission, 28-inch wheels with wooden spokes, and 3-inch tires;

Whereas between 1903 and 1908, Henry Ford and his engineers developed numerous models named after the letters of the alphabet, with some of the models being only experimental and not available to the public;

Whereas on October 1, 1908, the Ford Motor Company introduced its "universal car", the Model T (sometimes affectionately called the "Tin Lizzie"), which could be reconfigured by buyers to move cattle, haul freight, herd horses, and even mow lawns, and Ford produced 10,660 Model T vehicles its first model year, an industry record;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company inaugurated the first automotive integrated moving assembly line in 1913, changing the old manner of building 1 car at a time through moving the work to the worker by having parts, components, and assemblers stationed at dif-

ferent intervals, and beginning a new era of industrial progress and growth;

Whereas Henry Ford surprised the world in 1914 by setting Ford's minimum wage at \$5.00 for an 8-hour day, which replaced the prior \$2.34 wage for a 9-hour day and was a truly great social revolution for its time;

Whereas also in 1914, Henry Ford, with an eye to simplicity, efficiency, and affordability, ordered that the Model T use black paint exclusively because it dried faster than other colors, allowing cars to be built daily at a lower cost, and Ford said the vehicle will be offered in "any color so long as it is black";

Whereas Ford's self-contained Rouge manufacturing complex on the Rouge River encompassed diverse industries, including suppliers, that allowed for the complete production of vehicles from raw materials processing to final assembly, was an icon of the 20th century, and, with its current revitalization and redevelopment, will remain an icon in the 21st century;

Whereas in 1925, the company built the first of 199 Ford Tri-Motor airplanes, nicknamed the "Tin Goose" and the "Model T of the Air";

Whereas consumer demand for more luxury and power pushed aside the current model, and, on March 9, 1932, a Ford vehicle with the pioneering Ford V-8 engine block cast in 1 piece rolled off the production line;

Whereas while Ford offered only 2 automotive brands (Ford and Lincoln) through 1937, due to increased competition, in 1938 Ford introduced the first Mercury, a car with a distinctive streamlined body style, a V-8 engine with more horsepower than a Ford, and hydraulic brakes, thus filling the void between the low-priced Ford and the high-priced Lincoln;

Whereas the United Automobile Workers (UAW), one of the largest labor unions in the Nation, was formed in 1935 and, after a rather tumultuous beginning, won acceptance by the auto industry, becoming a potent and forceful leader for auto workers with Ford, which built a strong relationship with the union through its policies and programs;

Whereas, by Government decree, all civilian auto production in the United States ceased on February 10, 1942, and Ford, under the control of the War Production Board, produced an extensive array of tanks, B-24 aircraft, armored cars, amphibious craft, gliders, and other materials for the World War II war effort;

Whereas Ford dealers rallied to aid the Ford Motor Company in its postwar comeback, proving their merit as the public's main point of contact with the Company;

Whereas on September 21, 1945, Henry Ford II assumed the presidency of Ford, and on April 7, 1947, Ford's founder, Henry Ford passed away;

Whereas a revitalized Ford met the postwar economic boom with Ford's famed F-Series trucks making their debut in 1948 for commercial and personal use, and the debut of the 1949 Ford sedan, with the first change in a chassis since 1932 and the first integration of body and fenders which would set the standard for auto design in the future;

Whereas these new models were followed by such well-known vehicles as the Mercury Turnpike Cruiser, the retractable hardtop convertible Ford Skyliner, the high performing Ford Thunderbird (introduced in 1955), the Ford Galaxie (introduced in 1959), and the biggest success story of the 1960s, the Ford Mustang, which has been a part of the American scene for almost 40 years;

Whereas in 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower christened the new Ford Research and Engineering Center, which was a milestone in the company's dedication to automotive science and which houses some of the