

Karlene Hunter understands what many business owners have learned: owning a business requires talent, know-how, and a lot of hard work and perseverance. Karlene saw a need in her community and started Lakota Express, Inc., the only direct marketing and telemarketing company in the United States that is Indian-owned and operated. Lakota Express, Inc., employs trained professionals that have exceptional marketing skills. Because the company has provided telemarketing and direct mailing services for various organizations, it has an impressive track record of success.

Lakota Express, Inc., has become a valued member of the Pine Ridge community and is truly a South Dakota success story. For the past 5 years, Karlene has worked as CEO of Lakota Express, and has followed her dream of building a small business run out of her basement into the company that has raised \$10 million to fund the Oglala Lakota College's first public library, as well as 10 college centers across the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Karlene and Lakota Express have also worked to build the first independent Indian-owned public radio station.

Lakota Express' mission is to operate a business that creates economic opportunities for the Lakota Nation and participates in social, educational, and political issues that empower the people and protect the earth. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the staff of Lakota Express, Inc., who have helped Karlene achieve this remarkable accomplishment; Mark Tilsen, Betty Brave, Theresa Zottola, Jim Head, Stephanie Sorbel, Nick Tilsen, April Rosales, Nicole Pourier, Mary Under Baggage, and Marlene Mesteth. I know that all these individuals and countless others, who have contributed richly to the company's many achievements, take great pride in the personal and collective accomplishments that are recognized through this honor.

It is with great appreciation that I join with the community, the employees, the customers, and the many people who interact with the company, in congratulating Karlene Hunter on her years of service and success. I wish Lakota Express, Inc., enduring good fortune and prosperity in their continued pursuit of excellence.●

EPSILON CHAPTER OF ZETA TAU ALPHA FRATERNITY AT UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, FAYETTEVILLE

● Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the Epsilon Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity was founded on October 15, 1898, by nine women at the State Female Normal School in Farmville, VA. The Epsilon Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha, founded on December 18, 1903, at the University of Arkansas

at Fayetteville, will celebrate 100 years of sisterhood from September 26–28 on the campus of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. The Centennial Celebration is expected to bring many Epsilon alumnae back to the campus, including Amber Elbert, a member of my staff and 1998 Epsilon initiate.

The Epsilon Chapter is unique in many ways. It is the first chapter in Zeta Tau Alpha history to reach a centennial mark and the first chapter founded west of the Mississippi River. Epsilon was also the very first chapter to be announced through the fraternity's official magazine, "Themis." The first pictures ever used in "Themis" were those of Epsilon, its chapter room and the University of Arkansas. The University of Arkansas students who founded the chapter in 1903 were Elizabeth Kell Rose, Hattie Williams, Margaret Hutcherson, Grace Jordan, Bess Byrnes, Della McMillan and Mabel Sutton.

The mission of Zeta Tau Alpha is to make a difference in the lives of its membership by developing the potential of each individual through visionary programming, which emphasizes leadership development, service to others, academic success and continued personal growth for women with a commitment to friendship and the future based on the values and traditions of our past. Having been actively involved with Chi Omega Fraternity as both a collegiate member and an alumna, I have witnessed firsthand the lifelong benefit that can come from membership in a Greek organization, such as Zeta Tau Alpha.

On behalf of all Arkansans, I would like to extend congratulations to the Epsilon Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity for 100 years of excellence and enriching the lives of its members from Arkansas and across the Nation.●

COMMENDING WORK TO AID VICTIMS OF TORTURE

● Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I wish to acknowledge the important work that is being done to aid victims of torture, in particular the work of the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, IRCT. IRCT will be honored in a ceremony today, in New York City, where the Dalai Lama will present them with the Conrad N. Hilton Humanitarian Prize.

Torture is a sophisticated form of social and political control designed to stifle dissent through terror. It violates the basic rights of human beings and is contrary to the principles of the U.S. Constitution and the fundamental nature of our republic.

Freedom from torture is a universal and fundamental human right. Yet torture continues to take place in more than 120 countries. It is estimated that one-third of the world's 12 million refugees are victims of torture. Politicians, journalists, teachers, students, religious leaders, trade union and human rights activists are all targets. The aim

of torture is not to kill the victim, but to break down the victim's personality. Crippled, traumatized, and humiliated, the victims are returned to their communities as a warning to others.

That are an estimated 500,000 torture survivors in the United States alone—refugees and asylum-seekers who have fled repressive regimes. And in recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of victims of torture seeking help at U.S. rehabilitation centers.

The IRCT has been a vital part of the global effort to aid torture victims. The Council began with a group of four doctors in Denmark who responded to a call by Amnesty International in 1973 to help diagnose torture victims. Today the IRCT is a global network of 200 rehabilitation centers operating in 80 countries to meet the needs of some 100,000 victims of torture each year. IRCT's mission is to support and promote the rehabilitation of victims of torture, to advocate for the prevention and eradication of torture worldwide, and to provide documentation and research that will ultimately bring perpetrators to justice.

Minnesota is home to the Center for Victims of Torture, CVT, the first comprehensive torture treatment center in this country—and third such facility in the world. The CVT helped establish National Consortium of Torture Treatment Programs, under which the 34 torture rehabilitation centers and programs in the United States operate. As mayor of St. Paul I worked together with the CVT to build a torture treatment center on the east side of the metro area.

The work of IRCT and the U.S. torture treatment programs is all the more relevant given pending legislation. I am proud to be the chief Senate author of the Torture Victims Relief Act, TVRA, of 2003, which will enable the U.S. to continue its leadership in caring for victims of torture. This reauthorization of the TVRA is included as an amendment to the fiscal year 2004 Foreign Relations authorization bill, and I look forward to the passage of this bill.

Once again, I commend the IRCT for their tireless work on behalf of torture victims in the U.S. and around the world.●

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADMIRAL JOHN TOTUSHEK

● Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to congratulate VADM John B. Totushek upon the completion of his career of service in the United States Navy and Naval Reserve. Throughout his 36-year military career, Vice Admiral Totushek served with distinction and dedication, ultimately becoming the first Naval Reservist Commander of the Naval Reserve Force to wear three stars, achieving the rank of Vice Admiral.

Vice Admiral John B. Totushek is native of Minneapolis, MN. A 1966 graduate of the University of Minnesota, he

earned his commission through a Navy ROTC scholarship and was designated a pilot upon completion of flight training in June 1968.

Vice Admiral Totushek began his Naval Aviation career in 1969 flying the F-4 Phantom with Fighter Squadron 41 based at Naval Air Station Oceana, VA. He continued his career as an F-4 instructor pilot and Landing Signal Officer with Fighter Squadron 101, also based at Naval Air Station Oceana. In November 1973, he resigned his regular commission and accepted a commission in the Naval Reserve. During the next 24 years, Vice Admiral Totushek served in numerous capacities with the Naval Reserve and several civilian companies.

As a Reservist, he served as commanding officer of three Virginia-based air-combat training squadrons, including Squadron Reinforcement Unit VC-1006, Squadron Reinforcement Unit VC-686, and Fighter Composite Squadron VC-12. He served as commanding officer of several Atlantic Fleet air support commands, including Naval Air Atlantic 1086 and Naval Air Forces Eastern Atlantic.

As his Reserve career advanced, he served in several senior strategic and management positions within the Navy, including command of the Atlantic Fleet's Logistics Task Force and the Naval Reserve Readiness Command Region Eight. Upon successful completion of these command tours, he served on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as the Deputy Director for Naval Air Warfare, Reserve Programs,

In early 1997, Vice Admiral Totushek was asked to return to active duty to lead the Navy's environmental, safety and occupational health programs. He then was selected as Commander, Naval Reserve Force on October 17, 1998. His duties include command of 88,000 Naval Reservists and 181 nationwide Reserve facilities. Vice Admiral Totushek also represents the Naval Reserve before Congress as Chief of Naval Reserve, and on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as Director, Naval Reserve. He was promoted to vice admiral on 24 May 2001, becoming the first Naval Reservist three-star admiral in history to lead the Naval Reserve.

During his tenure, Naval Reserve Forces were mobilized three times: the Kosovo Campaign in 1999, Operation Noble Eagle in 2001 and Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2003. Under his leadership, Naval Reservists served with great honor, dedication and sacrifice during the global war on terrorism, in war zones in Afghanistan and Iraq, and here at home as part of the homeland defense network.

His family and fellow shipmates can be proud of his service. Vice Admiral Totushek, his wife Jan, and children Courtney and Chris have made many sacrifices during his Naval and civilian careers, and we appreciate their contributions of conscientious service to our country. As he departs the Pen-

tagon to start his third career, I call upon my colleagues to wish John and his family every success, and the traditional Navy "fair winds and following seas."•

THE DEATH OF MORRIS "MOE" BILLER

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, it saddens me to note the recent passing of an old friend, Moe Biller. Moe was, until 2001, the long-time president of the American Postal Workers Union, and a tireless advocate for the postal employees he worked with and represented.

I met Moe through my first Senate chief of staff, Michael Lewan, who was a long-time friend of Moe's from his days as a local union official in New York. Michael invited him to attend my Senate swearing-in ceremony, and we hit it off immediately.

Moe was one of a kind—some would say the last of the breed of old time labor leaders. He was passionate about the causes he believed in, but always remained just a "regular guy." It's fair to say that Moe was a pioneer who created the modern labor movement for Federal and postal employees. Surely he paved the way for the establishment of those employees' rights—postal workers, in particular, had little clout until Moe came along.

He began his career as a substitute postal clerk in 1937 on Manhattan's Lower East Side, earning 65 cents an hour with no vacation benefits or sick pay. His success in negotiating a sick leave benefit for his fellow workers led to the beginning of his rise through the ranks of the union hierarchy, which culminated in his election as President of the national union in 1980.

However, his national reputation as a fiery, but effective, leader was solidified a decade earlier in 1970, when his efforts encouraged Congress to pass the landmark legislation that created today's United States Postal Service, the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. Among the important changes instituted by this law was the right postal workers received to engage in collective bargaining over pay, benefits, and working conditions.

In addition to his vital work to improve wages and working conditions for postal workers, Moe was an active supporter of civil rights and women's rights. He also gave generously of his time, serving on numerous trade, charitable, and civic organization boards, including the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the United Way International.

Moe will be sorely missed by all of those who knew him, but I know that his achievements and his work will live on. •

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOTOROLA'S FOUNDING

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the 75th anni-

versary of the founding of Motorola, Inc., which has been a significant icon in the history of America's heritage of innovation, while continually finding new ways to make things simpler, smarter, safer, synchronized, and fun.

On September 25, 1928, Paul V. Galvin and his brother, Joseph E. Galvin, opened the Galvin Manufacturing Corporation at 847 West Harrison Street, in Chicago, Illinois, with assets of \$1,315. Galvin Manufacturing Corporation entered the electronics industry as a manufacturer of household battery eliminators and grew steadily throughout the 1930s and 1940s, introducing a wide variety of devices to the electronics market.

In 1930, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation introduced the first practical, affordable and commercially successful car radio, and founder Paul V. Galvin created the brand name "Motorola," linking the ideas of "motion" and "sound." In 1936, the Police Cruiser radio receiver was Galvin Manufacturing Corporation's first entry into the new field of mobile radio communications, and in 1937, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation entered the home entertainment business with a line of phonographs and table and console radios.

Galvin Manufacturing Corporation also made significant contributions to our Nation's efforts during World War II. In 1940, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation developed the Handie-Talkie SCR536 radio, a handheld two-way radio, and provided more than 100,000 units of this crucial communications tool to the Allied Forces. In 1941, company founder Paul V. Galvin was elected president of the Radio Manufacturers Association, where he helped lead the radio industry's war efforts in the United States. Also in 1941, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation introduced its first commercial line of FM two-way radio systems and equipment, installing its first FM system in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1942, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation helped organize and lead the procurement and production of quartz radio crystals, eventually subcontracting production to more than 50 crystal manufacturers who, with Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, supplied more than 35 million radio crystals to the U.S. War Department during World War II. Later in 1942, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation received the first of five U.S. Army-Navy "E" Awards for excellence in production achievements during World War II, the first ever awarded to a radio manufacturer.

In 1943, Galvin Manufacturing offered its first sale of public stock, and in 1947, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation changed its name to Motorola, Inc. Motorola continued to be an innovator, by introducing technologies which have significantly impacted Americans' lives. In 1947, Motorola's first television, the Golden View model VT71, was priced to sell for under \$200 and was so well-received that 100,000