

of his home in Mesilla, to be converted into a museum following the death of Taylor and his wife, Mary."

Earlier this month, J. Paul Taylor was unanimously confirmed as a member of the New Mexico National Hispanic Cultural Center and the awards and recognitions just keep on coming.

I am so pleased to have worked closely with J. Paul Taylor for the good of New Mexico and the people of the Mesilla Valley throughout my career and think words are impossible to express my gratitude to him for all that he has done for the people of New Mexico. He embodies the very best of our State—its culture and its heart and soul.●

#### CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS TRACK AND FIELD PROGRAM

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the University of Arkansas Track and Field Team on earning their 40th NCAA Title last weekend. This win also marks the team's 18th indoor track title, the most of any Division 1 athletic program in the Nation.

Saturday's win continues a long tradition of excellence for a program that boasts some of the best attendance at track events nationwide. A crowd of 5,461 faithful fans cheered them on to victory in Fayetteville, AR last Saturday. The success of our talented athletes and coaches is a source of pride for all Arkansans.

Under the leadership of Head Coach John McDonnell, the Razorbacks have been a consistent powerhouse in collegiate athletics, earning him the honors as the Nation's winningest track and field coach. In his 33rd year as head coach, McDonnell has won 74 conference championships, 31-straight cross-country conference titles, and 5 NCAA triple crowns.

In fact, Coach McDonnell's team has won at least one national title in cross country, indoor or outdoor track in 20 of the past 21 years. It is no wonder that he has been named National Coach of the Year a total 27 times for his work with Arkansas athletics. Indeed, his record of success reads like a page out of the Guinness Book of World Records. His ability to recruit and hone the talents of the most outstanding athletes in collegiate track and field rightly identifies him with the greatest names in the history of college sports.

The young men that join the University of Arkansas track squad are models of athletic excellence. Their hard work and dedication to the sport are a source of pride and inspiration for Arkansans and sports fans everywhere. Among them are 156 All-American athletes who have won a total of 585 All-American honors for individual events, and the members of the Arkansas track and field team have earned a remarkable 102 national championships for individual events. In fact, the official web site of Razorback Athletics,

www.hogwired.com, boasts that "[track and field] athletes who letter four years are likely to leave with more rings than fingers." Additionally, twenty-five U of A track athletes have gone on to compete in the Olympic Games, the highest honor for an amateur athlete.

I would be remiss if I neglected to mention the essential contribution that the University of Arkansas's Athletic Director, Frank Broyles, makes to the success of the track program. Frank is a steadfast supporter of track and field, and by appointing Coach McDonnell to head the program in 1977 and funding the track program at an optimal level for the many years thereafter, this 40th National Title is a tribute to him and his work to make Arkansas athletics what it is today. A legend in the world of collegiate athletics and a model Arkansan, it is fitting the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette named Frank Broyles the most influential figure in athletics in the state during the 20th Century.

The Senate has a tradition of recognizing particularly extraordinary accomplishments of Americans, whether in military service, scholarly research, the arts, athletics or other fields. I believe that the University of Arkansas Track and Field Program deserve this recognition. Out of profound respect for the achievements of all the outstanding athletes that have played a role in the success of the Arkansas track and field program, the coaching staff under the direction of John McDonnell, and all the athletic staff at the University of Arkansas, I am pleased to express my congratulations to the Arkansas Razorbacks on their 40th National Track and Field Title.●

#### PAUL KLEBNIKOV

● Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I will take some time today to tell the Senate about a New Yorker named Paul Klebnikov. Paul Klebnikov was an American journalist who was shot and killed in Moscow on July 9, 2004, as he left his office after work. The most plausible reason for his killing appears to be his investigative journalism, which has explored the connections between business, politics, and crime in Russia. The stilling of Paul Klebnikov's voice represents a direct challenge to independent journalism, democracy, and the rule of law in Russia. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, CPJ, in the last 5 years, 11 journalists in Russia, including Paul Klebnikov, have died in "contract-style" killings.

Mr. Klebnikov's murder illustrates in tragic terms one of several threats faced by the press in today's Russia. Observers have described these threats as including the lack of accountability for the killing of journalists and government restrictions on the media.

It is in the broader context of the challenges to press freedom in Russia that the importance of Paul

Klebnikov's murder has been brought home to me in a very personal way by his family, which has long ties to New York. Paul, with family roots in Russia, grew up in New York, and his wife and their children still reside in New York. At the time of his death at age 41, Paul Klebnikov was working in Moscow as the editor-in-chief of Forbes Russia, after having served as a senior editor at Forbes.

Paul Klebnikov's contributions to press freedom have received special recognition since his death. He was a recipient of the CPJ 2004 International Press Freedom Award. He was also a recipient of the 2004 Knight International Press Fellowship Award for achievements in the face of threats.

At the CPJ 2004 International Press Freedom Awards ceremony, Paul's widow Musa underlined Paul's deep sympathy for the plight of the Russian people and the way in which he chose to translate his ideals into action: "Being surrounded by criminality, greed and misuse of power has made people suffer from apathy and hopelessness. Paul wanted to help ordinary Russians find courage. He was thrilled to edit a magazine for Russians, and use it to expose economic and moral corruption, and offer positive models instead."

As Paul's widow Musa makes clear, a free press is an essential component of the effort to enhance transparency. A free and vital press helps to keep citizens informed and knowledgeable regarding the most important issues in their lives. Without accurate information on the most pressing public issues of the day, people are hindered in the exercise of their other rights, as well as in the conduct of the many other civic activities that are essential to the healthy functioning of a democracy.

That is why I have been seeking ways to bring attention to the contract-style killing of Paul Klebnikov at the highest levels of government. I have joined with a bipartisan group of my colleagues on the US Helsinki Commission, on which I serve, in writing to President Putin urging him to ensure the case is aggressively investigated and all those responsible are brought to justice.

And I wrote to President Bush to ask him to raise the issue of Paul's murder with President Putin during their meeting in Bratislava, Slovakia on February 24th. That meeting with President Putin presented an opportunity to make clear that all those involved in instigating, ordering, planning and carrying out the murder should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

I expressed to President Bush that his personal involvement would contribute enormously to the effort to bring all those responsible for Paul's murder to justice. And that such a result, in turn, would help to move Russia along the path to freedom and democracy, and strengthen Russian civil society.

Recent comments by Secretary Rice encourage me in my hope that the administration will emphasize, both in public to the world, as well as in private to Russian officials, the vital role a free press has to play in Russia. During Secretary Rice's February fifth visit to Warsaw, she underlined that it "is important that Russia make clear to the world that it is intent on strengthening the rule of law, strengthening the role of an independent judiciary, permitting a free and independent press to flourish. These are all the basics of democracy."

And around the same time as the Bratislava meeting between President Bush and President Putin, we learned of encouraging news reports. According to these reports, two suspects in the murder of Paul Klebnikov, who had been arrested in Belarus, were extradited to Russia; and one of them was charged in connection with Paul's murder.

Nonetheless, under the current state of affairs in Russia, I am convinced that if all those responsible for this crime are to be brought to justice, it is absolutely essential for President Bush and senior members of his Administration personally to raise Paul's case with senior officials of the Russian Government, including President Putin. It is my hope that if consistent pressure is applied in a determined manner by the U.S. Government, the Russian government will have the strongest incentive to follow through on the investigative efforts already begun, and pursue the leads in this case wherever, and however high, they reach.

It is vital that all those responsible for the murder of Paul Klebnikov be held accountable. Bringing those involved in his murder to justice will help to end any perception that those perpetrating violence against journalists in Russia are immune from the reach of the law. A free press, not threatened by violence or coercion, will aid the Russian people immeasurably in their quest for freedom and democracy. It is our obligation to continue to impress on the Russian Government the importance of bringing to justice those responsible for Paul Klebnikov's murder, both for Paul's sake and to strengthen the rule of law and a free press in Russia.●

#### IN PRAISE OF DAVID VIGLIAROLO BAUER

● Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I am proud to submit this statement in praise of David Vigliarolo Bauer, a New York City public school student who won the top \$100,000 prize in this year's Intel Science Talent Search, STS. David attends Manhattan's Hunter College High School, known for its excellence and high educational standards. His project, which was inspired by the events of September 11, began in the bio-organic chemistry lab of Professor Valeria Balogh-Nair at the City College of New York, CCNY. A coworker at the CCNY lab had been exposed to

asbestos at Ground Zero the day of the attack. David has designed a new type of universal sensor for neurotoxins in the body which he believes has the potential to save thousands of lives by rapidly detecting and evaluating individual exposure to biochemical agents.

The Intel STS is often considered the "junior Nobel Prize" and is America's oldest and most highly regarded precollege science competition. Alumni of the program hold more than 100 of the world's most coveted science and math honors, including six Nobel Prizes.

David and his family can be proud of this outstanding achievement, and I am heartened by his interest in using science to the potential benefit of our first responders in the war on terrorism. I ask that the following New York Times article of March 16, 2005 be printed in the RECORD. I congratulate David Bauer for his creativity and leadership.

The article follows:

[March 16, 2005]

#### NEW YORKER TAKES TOP PRIZE IN INTEL SCIENCE CONTEST (By Lia Miller)

New York City public school student whose project was inspired by the events of Sept. 11 has won the top prize of a \$100,000 scholarship in this year's Intel Science Talent Search.

The winner, David L. V. Bauer, is a 17-year-old senior at Hunter College High School in Manhattan. He worked on a new method to detect toxic agents in the nervous system. Mr. Bauer said that his study could result in a patch, worn somewhat like a radiation patch is on a jacket, that would quickly detect how much neurotoxin a person had been exposed to.

"I was thinking more in terms of paramedics and individual exposure, so in the event of a terrorist attack, we would know the nature of the attack," he said.

Forty finalists have been competing for the last five days in Washington for \$530,000 in scholarship money. Each finalist will receive at least \$5,000.

Mr. Bauer began his study last year while working in the bio-organic chemistry lab of Prof. Valeria Balogh-Nair at the City College of New York. He said that a co-worker at the lab had been at ground zero the day of the attack. Mr. Bauer was amazed to hear that testing showed that the co-worker had a different level of exposure to asbestos in the bloodstream than others in the same area. It was this finding, Mr. Bauer said, that led him to begin thinking of a way to quickly determine a person's neurotoxin exposure levels through the use of fluorescent nanocrystals.

Mr. Bauer, who is from the Bronx, plans to attend the CUNY Honors College in the fall to study chemistry and hopes to teach at the university level one day.

Now that the competition is over, he said he was looking forward to taking up some of his other interests, which include fencing and overseeing an organization he founded called United Liberia, which runs a Web site that provides news about Liberia. Since seventh grade, Mr. Bauer has attended Hunter College High, a public high school administered by the college.

Professor Balogh-Nair, who was Mr. Bauer's mentor, said: "He is an unusual student, both by the depth of his understanding of science—but he is multitalented—you seldom find a combination of talents in one person. He has great people skills, too."

The last time a student from the New York metropolitan area won the top prize was in

2000, when Viviana Risca from Paul D. Schreiber Senior High School in Port

Washington, N.Y., won for encrypting a message on a DNA strand. This year there were 13 finalists from New York State, but only Mr. Bauer made the top 10.

The second-place winner was Tim Credo, 17, a senior from the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy. He won a \$75,000 scholarship for a study involving particle accelerators and a more precise way to measure brief intervals of time known as picoseconds. Third place went to Kelly Harris, 17, from C. K. McClatchy High School in Sacramento. She won a \$50,000 scholarship for her study on Z-DNA and viral proteins.

The technology company Intel has sponsored the contest since 1999. Before then, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation sponsored it.●

#### RUTH CHICKERING CLUSEN

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I was deeply saddened at the passing of Ruth Chickering Clusen, a true champion for the environment and women's causes, and a dear friend whose memory I will always cherish.

Ruth's deep dedication to women's rights led to her outstanding leadership as president of both the Wisconsin and National League of Women Voters. As president, Ruth was at the forefront of the League's historic effort to pass an Equal Rights Amendment. Her national leadership put her at the center of the 1976 Presidential campaign when she hosted a debate between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Ruth's commitment to women's rights was mirrored in her advocacy for the environment. Her tireless activism eventually led to her work as an Assistant Secretary on the environment in President Carter's Department of Energy, and to make a run for Congress in Wisconsin in 1982.

Whether she was teaching English to students or moderating Presidential candidates, Ruth was a true inspiration to those around her, and I am grateful to have been able to call her a friend.●

#### 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.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 9:43 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by