

were the absolute love and joy of his life.

I am very proud to recognize Master Sergeant Andrews and tell him and his family: Thank you from a grateful Nation.

HELPING DOCTORS TALK TO PATIENTS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, public health professionals have an important role to play in the fight against gun violence. We need doctors and nurses to help educate their patients on the dangers associated with owning a firearm. Toward that end, Physicians for Social Responsibility has produced a booklet called "Counseling Patients on Gun Violence Prevention: A Pocket Guide for Physicians and Nurses". The booklet provides advice to medical professionals in talking to patients about risks related to keeping a gun in their homes. The booklet makes an important contribution to the effort to reduce gun violence and I urge health professionals to read the booklet, share copies with their colleagues and talk about these issues with their patients. The booklet can be downloaded from the Physicians for Social Responsibility's web site or people can contact Physicians for Social Responsibility to request copies.

ANTI-TERRORISM LEGISLATION

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to explain to my colleagues the reasons for my objection to a unanimous consent request for the Senate to take up the anti-terrorism legislation, the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001, H.R. 2975, passed by the House of Representatives on October 12, 2001. My public explanation is consistent with the commitment I have made to explain publicly any so-called "holds" that I may place on legislation.

I regret that I must object to any Senate action on the House-passed measure at this point. I do so because the national anti-terrorism legislation is in grave danger of being rendered useless. The Senate-passed anti-terrorism bill included an important, bipartisan provision, the Professional Standards for Government Attorneys Act of 2001, authored by Judiciary Chairman LEAHY, Ranking Member HATCH and myself and supported by the Administration, the FBI and the Department of Justice. This provision corrected an immediate and severe impediment to the undercover investigations that must be employed to shut down terrorism in our Nation. The House failed to include this provision, which is section 501 of the Senate's anti-terrorism bill, that will untie the hands of Federal prosecutors in Oregon, allowing them to supervise undercover and other covert enforcement techniques. For more than a year now, the so-called McDade law has prohibited prosecuting attorneys working at the State and Federal levels in Oregon

from advising and conducting law enforcement undercover investigations on narcotics, child sex abuse, prostitution, organized crime, housing discrimination and consumer fraud. Without advice of counsel, law enforcement operatives cannot conduct wiretaps, sting operations or infiltrate dangerous criminal or terrorist operations. If the Senate does not insist on this language, it will be an engraved invitation to terrorists and criminals to set up shop in Oregon with little fear of detection or apprehension through undercover or covert methods. This would endanger not just the people of Oregon, but all Americans.

I do not believe the Senate should allow the security of every American to be jeopardized. As I stated on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday, I do not want to find six months from now that terrorists have made their homes in Oregon because this body failed in its resolve to shut them down in every State in our country. I regret having to take this action but I believe that leaving one State vulnerable makes each State in this country vulnerable.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred January 15, 2000 in Elmwood Park, NJ. After days of anti-gay taunts and threats, a classmate beat a 16-year-old gay student at Memorial High School in Elmwood Park. The teen's face was bruised and cut from being tackled and repeatedly punched in the face and body.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

REPORT ON A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ENTITLED "FREEDOM TO MANAGE ACT OF 2001"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 47

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Freedom to Manage Act of

2001." This legislative proposal would establish a procedure under which the Congress can act quickly and decisively to remove those structural barriers to efficient management imposed by law and identified by my Administration.

This proposal is part of the "Freedom to Manage" initiative outlined in the "President's Management Agenda" issued in late August. The initiative includes additional legislative proposals, to be transmitted separately, that would give Federal agencies and managers the tools to more efficiently and effectively manage the Federal Government's programs by: (1) providing Federal managers with increased flexibility to manage personnel; (2) giving agencies the responsibility to fund the full Government share of the accruing cost of all retirement and retiree health care benefits for Federal employees; and (3) giving agencies greater flexibility in managing and disposing of property assets.

In transmitting the Freedom to Manage Act, I am asking the Congress to join with my Administration in making a commitment to reform the Federal Government by eliminating obstacles to its efficient operations. Specifically, the Freedom to Manage Act would establish a process for expedited congressional consideration of Presidential proposals to eliminate or reduce barriers to efficient Government operations through the repeal or amendment of laws that create obstacles to efficient management or the provision of new authority to agencies.

The Freedom to Manage Act would provide that if the President transmits to the Congress legislative proposals relating to the elimination or reduction of barriers to efficient Government operations, either through repeal or amendment of current law or the provision of new authority, special expedited congressional procedures would be used to consider these proposals. If a joint resolution is introduced in either House within 10 legislative days of the transmittal containing the President's legislative proposals, it would be held in committee for no more than 30 legislative days. It would then be brought to the floor of the House very quickly after committee action is completed for a vote under special procedures allowing for limited debate and no amendments. Finally, a bill passed in one House could then be brought directly to the floor of the other House for a vote on final passage.

As barriers to more efficient management are removed, the Nation will rightly expect a higher level of performance from its Federal Government. Giving our Federal managers "freedom to manage" will enable the Federal Government to improve its performance and accountability and better serve the public. I urge the Congress to give the Freedom to Manage Act 2001 prompt and favorable consideration so we can work together in the

coming months to implement needed and overdue reforms.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 17, 2001.

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 48

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia is to continue in effect for 1 year beyond October 21, 2001.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain economic pressures on significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia by blocking their property or interests in property that are in the United States or within the possession or control of United States persons and by depriving them of access to the United States market and financial system.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2001.

THE PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 49

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C.

1641(c), and 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2001.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 863. An act to provide grants to ensure increased accountability for juvenile offenders.

H.R. 1552. An act to extend the moratorium enacted by the Internet Tax Freedom Act through November 1, 2003, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2261. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2853 Candler Road in Decatur, Georgia, as the "Earl T. Shinhoster Post Office."

H.R. 2272. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for debt relief to developing countries who take action to protect critical coral reef habitats.

H.R. 2336. An act to make permanent the authority to redact financial disclosure statements of judicial employees and judicial officers.

H.R. 2454. An act to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5472 Crenshaw Boulevard in Los Angeles, California, as the "Congressman Julian C. Dixon Post Office."

H.R. 2716. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise, improve, and consolidate provisions of law providing benefits and services for homeless veterans.

H.R. 2876. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located in Harlem, Montana, as the "Francis Bardanouve United States Post Office Building."

H.R. 3004. An act to combat the financing of terrorism and other financial crimes, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 69. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 217. A concurrent resolution recognizing the historic significance of the 50th anniversary of the alliance between Australia and the United States under the ANZUS Treaty, recognizing the strong support provided by Australia to the United States in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, including jointly invoking Article IV of the ANZUS Treaty, which commits both countries to act to meet a common danger, and reaffirming the importance of economic and security cooperation between the United States and Australia.

H. Con. Res. 248. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that public schools may display the words "God Bless America" as an expression of support for the Nation.

H. Con. Res. 251. A concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of

the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1465. An act to authorize the President to exercise waivers of foreign assistance restrictions with respect to Pakistan through September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the Bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2904) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 955(b)), as amended by section 346(e) of Public Law 105-83, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the National Council on the Arts: Mr. BALLENGER of North Carolina and Mr. MCKEON of California.

The message further announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1438) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints the following Members to be the managers of conference on the part of the House:

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. STUMP, HUNTER, HANSEN, WELDON of Pennsylvania, HEFLEY, SAXTON, MCHUGH, EVERETT, BARTLETT of Maryland, MCKEON, WATTS of Oklahoma, THORNBERRY, HOSTETTLER, CHAMBLISS, SKELTON, SPRATT, ORTIZ, EVANS, TAYLOR of Mississippi, ABERCROMBIE, MEEHAN, UNDERWOOD, ALLEN, and SNYDER.

From the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, for consideration of matters within the jurisdiction of that committee under clause 11 of rule X: Messrs. GROSS, BEREUTER, and Ms. PELOSI.

From the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for consideration of secs. 304, 305, 1123, 3151, and 3157 of the Senate bill, and secs. 341, 342, 509, and