

than fifty years, since we first rode the elevated train from Northeast Philadelphia to the campus of the University of Pennsylvania in September of 1950 when he was a freshman and I was a senior. We studied together, debated together, socialized together, and married beautiful young women, Flora Lyman and Joan Levy, who sat next to each other at Olney High School.

Ed was an honors student at Penn where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and similarly an outstanding student at the Yale Law School, where our law school studies overlapped for two years with Ed graduating in 1957. For thirteen years, he was a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer in partnership with his father, Herman Becker, and his brother-in-law, Lewis Fryman. During his legal career he was active in Republican politics. It is, of course, an open secret that nomination to the Federal Bench has a political aspect as well as the requirement for legal skills. After all, the President makes the appointments with some consideration for the recommendations of United States Senators. Ed Becker is an unusual example of qualifying for a seat on the United States District Court, where he was appointed in 1970, for being a Republican loyalist and political activist as well as an astute, accomplished lawyer. Most are appointed with only one of those two credentials. In addition to being counsel to the Republican City Committee, Ed took on candidacies for State Senate and City Council in Philadelphia which are kamikaze ventures except in rare and extraordinary circumstances.

Judge Becker served on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania from December 1970 until January 1982 when he was elevated to the United States District court for the Third Circuit. On the Federal Bench, Ed's legal scholarship has been prolific and prodigious. His 958 opinions cover the cutting edge of evolving jurisprudential issues. He once wrote an opinion in rhyme. His opinion in the Japanese Electronics Case was more than 500 pages long replete with extensive footnote documentation, as is his practice. He was recently honored by the University of Pennsylvania Law Review in May 2001 which details his extraordinary judicial service. He is the fifth most senior active Federal judge in the United States.

To name the Federal Courthouse Lobby for Chief Judge Becker would be a reciprocal honor. It would be an honor to Judge Becker. It would also be an honor to the Federal Courthouse Lobby.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 188—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT LOBBYISTS SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED SPECIAL ACCESS PRIVILEGES TO THE CAPITOL AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES THAT ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS

Mr. CORZINE (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 188

Whereas a fundamental principle of American democracy is that all citizens are created equal and all should have access to Government leaders;

Whereas there is a perception among many Americans that special interest groups and lobbyists for special interest groups have access to decision makers that ordinary citizens do not have;

Whereas this perception contributes to a belief that middle-class citizens, and those of more modest means, are treated unfairly in the political process;

Whereas it is important that Americans have confidence that Congress will treat all citizens equitably, regardless of whether they are represented by professional lobbyists;

Whereas recent terrorist events have increased the need for security precautions at the Capitol and surrounding congressional office buildings;

Whereas tightened security measures may make it more difficult for members of the public and lobbyists to gain access to the Capitol complex;

Whereas some lobbyists are now seeking to gain special privileges for access to the Capitol complex that would not be available to other members of the general public who have official business before Congress;

Whereas giving lobbyists privileged access to congressional offices that is not available to the general public who have official business before Congress would further contribute to the perception that ordinary citizens are treated unfairly in the legislative process; and

Whereas granting privileged access for lobbyists is likely to increase public cynicism about Congress and the political process and heighten concerns about the excessive influence of special interests and lobbyists: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that in establishing rules governing access to the Capitol or congressional offices for those who have official business before Congress, lobbyists should not be granted special privileges that are not available to other American citizens.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, today, along with Senator FEINGOLD, I am submitting a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that in establishing rules governing access to the Capitol or congressional offices for those who have official business before the Congress, lobbyists should not be granted special privileges that are not available to other American citizens.

A fundamental principle of American democracy is that all citizens are created equal and all should have access

to government leaders. Unfortunately, there is a perception among many Americans that special interests and their lobbyists have access to decision-makers that ordinary citizens lack. This contributes to the widespread belief that middle class citizens, and those of more modest means, are treated unfairly in the political process. In my view, it is critically important that we do everything reasonably practicable to give Americans confidence that Congress will treat all citizens equitably, regardless of whether they are represented by professional lobbyists.

Recent terrorist events have focused attention on the need for security precautions at the Capitol and surrounding congressional office buildings. Already, tightened security measures have restricted access to the Capitol. I expect that other changes will be considered in the future as we seek to find an appropriate balance between legitimate security concerns and the need to give citizens access to their elected representatives. Unfortunately, in recent weeks, we have heard increasingly that some professional lobbyists are seeking to gain special privileges for access to the Capitol complex that would not be available to other members of the general public who have official business before the Congress. I believe that granting such special access would be a mistake, and that is why I am introducing this resolution.

I understand that lobbyists can play an important role in the legislative process and have legitimate rights to participate in that process, just like other Americans. In my view, however, it would not be fair to provide lobbyist with special privileges that are not provided to other citizens who have official business before the Congress. Such privileged access would further contribute to the perception that ordinary citizens are treated unfairly in the legislative process and heighten concerns about the excessive influence of special interests and lobbyists. All Americans have a stake in debates before the Congress, not just lobbyists. If an elderly individual spends her own money to come to Washington to protect her Social Security benefits, there is no reason why she should face greater restrictions than a lobbyist representing a corporation seeking a special tax break. I hope my colleagues will support this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 89—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING JOSEPH HENRY FOR HIS SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHED ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE USE OF ELECTRICITY

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 89

Whereas Joseph Henry, a native of New York, deserves recognition and honor for his

distinguished contributions to the development and advancement of science and the use of electricity and for his public service to the United States during the 19th century;

Whereas Joseph Henry was born December 17, 1797, in Albany, New York, the son of William and Ann Henry;

Whereas Joseph Henry served as an apprentice to John Doty, a watchmaker and jeweler, in preparation for attendance at the Albany Academy;

Whereas from 1819 to 1822, Joseph Henry attended advanced classes at the Albany Academy and, in the spring of 1826, was elected to the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Albany Academy;

Whereas Joseph Henry revolutionized scientific education by using experiment-based teaching methods at the Albany Academy, and in 1829 was awarded an honorary master's degree by Union College, despite having no formal college education;

Whereas Joseph Henry conducted many experiments with electromagnets, which led to his successful design and construction of an electromagnet capable of lifting 750 pounds;

Whereas Joseph Henry continued to improve upon the development of the electromagnet, building an electromagnet for Yale University in 1831 that was capable of lifting 2,300 pounds, and another electromagnet in 1833, known as "Big Ben", that was capable of lifting 3,500 pounds, and was, at the time, the most powerful electromagnet ever built;

Whereas in January 1831, Joseph Henry helped lay the groundwork for the development of the electromagnetic telegraph by distinguishing between quantity and intensity magnets and by publishing those findings in the *American Journal of Science*;

Whereas the modern practical unit of induction is commonly referred to as the "Henry" in honor of Joseph Henry's research and discoveries regarding self-induction;

Whereas Joseph Henry, while conducting research at the Albany Academy, invented an electromagnetic motor made of a horizontally poised bar electromagnet that would rock back and forth as the current through it was automatically reversed;

Whereas Joseph Henry, while serving as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey at Princeton (later renamed "Princeton University"), conducted experiments from 1838 to 1842 that laid the theoretical groundwork for modern step-up and step-down transformers;

Whereas, on December 14, 1846, Joseph Henry was selected as the first Secretary and Director of the Smithsonian Institution;

Whereas, in his first report to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Joseph Henry proclaimed that the purpose of the Smithsonian Institution, the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, would be best achieved by supporting original research and providing for the wide distribution of the most recent findings in the various fields of natural sciences;

Whereas in 1850 Joseph Henry, as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, established the system of receiving weather reports by telegraph and utilizing such reports to predict weather conditions and issue storm warnings;

Whereas in 1869 Congress established a national weather bureau upon the recommendation of Joseph Henry;

Whereas Joseph Henry was appointed as a member of the Light House Board in 1852, and served as its president from 1871 until his death in 1878;

Whereas Joseph Henry was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences, its vice president in 1866, and its president from 1868 until his death in 1878;

Whereas Joseph Henry died in the District of Columbia on May 13, 1878;

Whereas Joseph Henry's prominence was such that a memorial service was held in his honor on January 16, 1879, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was attended by the President, Vice President, members of the President's Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, and members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and

Whereas the memory of Joseph Henry was honored at the opening of the Library of Congress in 1890 by including a statue of Joseph Henry among the 16 bronze portrait statues on display which represent human development and civilization: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress recognizes and honors Joseph Henry for his significant and distinguished role in the development and advancement of science and the use of electricity.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2310. Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. DODD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, Mr. REED, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. CLELAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2311. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2312. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2313. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2314. Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2315. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2316. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2317. Mr. McCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2318. Mr. McCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2319. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2320. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2321. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2322. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2323. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2324. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2325. Mr. REID (for Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. GREGG, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. REID, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BOND, and Mrs. CLINTON)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3338, supra.

SA 2326. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2327. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2328. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2329. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2330. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2331. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2332. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2333. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2334. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2335. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2336. Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. HUTCHINSON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3338, supra.

SA 2337. Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3338, supra.

SA 2338. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2339. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2340. Mr. BUNNING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2341. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2342. Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3338, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2343. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. REID,