

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 44—DESIGNATING EACH OF MARCH 2001, AND MARCH 2002, AS “ARTS EDUCATION MONTH”

Mr. COCHRAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 44

Whereas the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Act (Public Law 106-533) was approved by the 106th Congress by unanimous consent;

Whereas arts literacy is a fundamental purpose of schooling for all students;

Whereas arts education stimulates, develops and refines many cognitive and creative skills, critical thinking and nimbleness in judgment, creativity and imagination, cooperative decisionmaking, leadership, high-level literacy and communication, and the capacity for problem posing and problem-solving;

Whereas arts education contributes significantly to the creation of flexible, adaptable, and knowledgeable workers who will be needed in the 21st century economy;

Whereas arts education improves teaching and learning;

Whereas when parents and families, artists, arts organizations, businesses, local civic and cultural leaders, and institutions are actively engaged in instructional programs, arts education is more successful;

Whereas effective teachers of the arts should be encouraged to continue to learn and grow in mastery of their art form as well as in their teaching competence;

Whereas educators, schools, students, and other community members recognize the importance of arts education; and

Whereas arts programs, arts curriculum, and other arts activities in schools across the Nation should be encouraged and publicly recognized: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

## SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ARTS EDUCATION MONTH.

The Senate—

(1) designates each of March 2001, and March 2002, as “Arts Education Month”; and

(2) encourages schools, students, educators, parents, and other community members to engage in activities designed to—

(A) celebrate the positive impact and public benefits of the arts;

(B) encourage all schools to integrate the arts into the school curriculum;

(C) spotlight the relationship between the arts and student learning;

(D) demonstrate how community involvement in the creation and implementation of arts policies enriches schools;

(E) recognize school administrators and faculty who provide quality arts education to students;

(F) provide professional development opportunities in the arts for teachers;

(G) create opportunities for students to experience the relationship between participation in the arts and developing the life skills necessary for future personal and professional success;

(H) increase, encourage, and ensure comprehensive, sequential arts learning for all students;

(I) honor individual, class, and student group achievement in the arts; and

(J) increase awareness and accessibility to live performances, and original works of art.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a Senate resolution to designate March 2001, and March 2002, as “Arts Education Month.”

Last year, the Senate approved a similar resolution, marking for the first time, Congressional recognition of the annual celebration of music, art, dance and theatre programs in American schools.

There is growing awareness that arts education can help ensure America's arts traditions and lead to higher I.Q.'s, better SAT scores, better math and language skills, less juvenile delinquency, and improve chances of higher education and as well as increased job opportunities.

According to a study by the UCLA Graduate School of Education and Information Studies, students involved in the arts outscored students who were not exposed to arts on standardized tests. Among 10th graders, for example, 47.5 percent of low-arts-involved students scored in the top half of standardized tests while 65.7 percent of high-arts-involved students scored above the test median.

The study also found that students who consistently act in plays and musicals, join drama clubs or taking acting lessons showed gains in reading proficiency, self-concept and motivation. By the 12th grade, those consistently involved with instrumental music scored significantly higher on math tests. The findings held true for students regardless of parents' income, occupation or level of education, researchers said.

I hope that by designating March as Arts Education Month, more schools and communities will engage in activities that showcase, celebrate, reward and provide new arts experiences for students of all ages.

I invite all of my colleagues to join me in sponsoring Arts Education Month.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

## COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, March 7, 2001 at 9:30 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a business meeting to adopt the rules of the committee for the 107th Congress.

Those wishing additional information may contact committee staff at 202/224-2251.

## COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, March 21, 2001 at 2:00 p.m. in room SD-628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to conduct oversight on the Klamath Project in Oregon, including implementation of

PL 106-498 and how the project might operate in what is projected to be a short water year.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Water and Power, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SRC-2 Senate Russell Courtyard, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please call Trici Heninger, Staff Assistant, or Colleen Deegan, Counsel, at (202) 224-8115.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 6, 2001. The purpose of this hearing will be to review nutrition and school lunch programs.

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

## COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 6, 2001 at 2:30 p.m., in closed session to receive testimony on current and future worldwide threats to the national security of the United States.

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

## COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, March 7, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. on voting technology reform.

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

## COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 6, 2001, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOREIGN COMMERCE AND TOURISM

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Tourism, of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, March 6, 2001, at 10 a.m. on the effectiveness of gun locks.

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

## PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent

Subcommittee on Investigations of the Governmental Affairs Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 6, 2001, 9:30 a.m., for a hearing entitled "The Role of U.S. Correspondent Banking In International Money Laundering."

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

#### PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Patrick Thompson and Liz Dougherty of my staff be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration.

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

#### APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in accordance with Public Law 93-618, as amended by Public Law 100-418, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, appoints the following Members of the Finance Committee as congressional advisers on trade policy and negotiations: The Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER).

#### ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 2001

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 7. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 11:30 a.m. with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN or his designee, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.; Senator DOMENICI, 10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.; Senator ROBERTS, 10:45 a.m. to 11 a.m.; Senator THOMAS, 11 a.m. to 11:30.

I further ask unanimous consent that if either leader uses time during the allotted time, that time be adjusted accordingly.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at 11:30 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of S. 420, the bankruptcy reform bill.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate

will convene at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow and be in a period of morning business until 11:30 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the bankruptcy reform bill. Amendments are expected to be offered and therefore votes can be expected throughout the day. Members are encouraged to work with the bill managers if they intend to offer amendments.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WARNER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment, following my remarks and those of Senator ALLEN.

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

#### THE INTERNET AND CYBERSPACE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, if I may take a moment or two, we have just concluded on the House floor a bipartisan meeting between Members of the House and Senator ALLEN and myself where we had some 400-plus individuals from all across the United States discussing a wide range of issues regarding the Internet and cyberspace. It was a fascinating discussion. That group is soon to come over to this Chamber, following the Senate standing in recess, where Senator ALLEN and I will continue that discussion, but we will also speak about the history of this Chamber.

In the course of my remarks—and then I will call on my distinguished colleague to follow with his remarks—I addressed the extraordinary problem that the entire Nation is facing with regard to those devising capabilities to hack into our computer systems and, as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, what our committee is now doing with the subcommittee on emerging threats, which under the leadership of Senator ROBERTS has taken many strides towards trying to take positive actions to stop the invasion of our computer systems.

In the year 1999, there were over 20,000 invasions of various computer systems in the Department of Defense, and in the following year up to 24,000 intrusions into our system. That says to us, as we proceed to make our military more high tech, we are highly vulnerable because of that situation, and I urge this group to work more closely with the Department of Defense and other departments and agencies within the Federal Government to do everything we can to try to make more secure our computers and other aspects of cyberspace.

It is to the advantage of the private sector because security against hacking into their system—a bank going into accounts, an investment house going into accounts, medical things, people working on patents, and so forth—is desperately needed. I am pleased to be a part of the team here in the Senate that is looking at this.

I now ask if my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Virginia, who is chairman on our side, so to speak, of the high-tech task force, would care to say a few remarks. I might add we are trying to prolong this session a few minutes so the pages don't have homework. For those who follow these proceedings, we are just about there.

I yield to the Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I thank the senior Senator, Mr. WARNER, for allowing me to make a few remarks about technology. It is a great honor to be chairman of the Senate Republican high-tech task force, where we are looking at a variety of issues to allow the technology community to continue to improve our lives.

Senator WARNER has been a tremendous leader in this regard, especially as far as security is concerned. We all on the task force very much look forward to his further contributions.

The people in this country are benefiting a great deal from the technology in communications, and in commerce there is tremendous potential, as well as in education, in biotechnology, in transportation, and elsewhere. Just for people to understand our philosophy, we trust free people and free enterprise. People should not be limited or hampered in their creativity, and it should be the marketplace, free people making free choices as to whether or not someone's technological invention or innovations are worthy of their purchases.

So we think those are the principles that should be guiding us in determining the success determined by the people in the marketplace.

Mr. President, in recognizing how much technological opportunity we have, we need to make sure that our rural communities have access to high-speed Internet capabilities. But these technologies not only have not reached all the areas of our country, which is important, but they certainly haven't reached all corners of the world.

Consider this: If the entire world population was reduced to 100 people, with the current ratios staying the same, here are a few examples of how the world would look: Out of the 100; 57 would be Asians; 21 European; 14 would be from the Western Hemisphere, North and South America; 8 would be Africans; approximately 80 out of the hundred would live in substandard housing; about 60 to 70 would be unable to read; 50 would suffer from malnutrition; 50 would not have made their first telephone call; about 1 would have a college education; and maybe 1½ out of 100 of the world's population would have a computer.

As you can see, we have a long way to go. So we need to understand that this country is the technology leader. It is what is allowing us to compete in the international marketplace, to improve our methods of manufacturing and production in an efficient, top-quality approach, as well as reducing emissions and toxins.