

In an interview on Monday night, Dr. Michael Sise, the Medical Director for Trauma at Mercy Hospital, where three of the victims were treated, offered his perspective on shooting. He said, "We wouldn't be here tonight talking to you if this kid, this troubled kid, hadn't had access to a firearm. I think we have to start asking the tough questions about firearms, what they mean. Firearms turn shooting matches into shooting matches, if those two kids in Columbine had not had access to firearms they would be two weird kids still wandering around campus, instead of dead along with a lot of dead classmates. So, for us in trauma we want to get out in the community and ask our fellow members of the community the tough questions. How do we prevent this from happening again?"

The question raised by Dr. Sise is the same question that is being asked by people in Santee, CA and all over the country. After each of these shootings, we ask ourselves how we can prevent other such tragedies from happening in the future. One way to prevent this level of violence from occurring again is to make it harder for young people to gain access to firearms. By keeping guns out of the hands of children, we can help ensure that this type of deadly violence is not part of another child's school day.

Since the tragedy at Santana High School just a few days ago, our Nation has experienced other acts of school violence. On Tuesday, not far from the Capitol, a 14-year-old allegedly shot another teenager at a Prince George's County high school. Yesterday, it was reported that an eighth-grader in Williamsport, PA shot and wounded one of her classmates, and a high school junior in Seattle, WA threatened his class with a handgun. The shooting at Santana High School was not an isolated incident and these other acts of violence should not be written off as "copycat" incidents. These acts of violence will continue to plague our Nation until we limit the access that young people have to guns.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MATINA SARBANES

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Mrs. Matina Sarbanes, the mother of our dear colleague, Senator PAUL SARBANES.

Mrs. Sarbanes personified the American dream. She came to this country from Greece in 1930 to build a better life. She and her husband, the late Spyros Sarbanes, settled in Salisbury on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Mrs. Sarbanes used America's unique opportunity structure to build a business and a better life for their children. She and her husband opened the Mayflower Grill, a restaurant known for its good food and warm atmosphere. While the restaurant eventually closed in 1960, 3 years after the death of Mr. Sarbanes, people still share stories about their

meals and conversations with the Sarbanes family at the Mayflower Grill.

The restaurant was truly a family-owned and operated business. The children grew up waiting tables and washing dishes, developing a strong work ethic and value of service. Although important, Mrs. Sarbanes knew that hard work was not enough to ensure a better life in America for her children. Having never finished school herself, Mrs. Sarbanes taught her children the value of a good education. She knew that in America, as in few other places in the world, children of immigrants could go anywhere that hard work and education would take them.

She instilled in her children the values they needed to succeed: faith, family and patriotism. Her children put these values into action. Her oldest son attended one of the country's top colleges, became a Rhodes Scholar, and serves in one of our Nation's highest elected offices. Her son Anthony had a long distinguished career in education and in the military. Her daughter Zoe was a community leader and business woman in New Jersey.

Mrs. Sarbanes was a patriotic woman with a deep love for this country and for her Eastern Shore community. She was appreciative of America and all the opportunities it afforded her. And while she reaped the benefits of her life in America, she also knew the importance of giving back to her community. Mrs. Sarbanes passed this patriotism and love for her community on to her children. To learn all she could about the United States, it was not unusual for CNN to be on her television or for politics to be the topic of conversation at the Sarbanes' home.

While Mrs. Sarbanes was proud to be an American citizen, she never forgot her Greek heritage. She was active in the Greek community in Delmarva and helped found the St. George Greek Orthodox Church in Ocean City, which continues to thrive. While America provided her with opportunity, Greece provided her with a unique perspective on life and appreciation for all she and her family had accomplished. Mrs. Sarbanes lived to see each of her children and grandchildren finish college and grow up to be success stories in their own right.

We know how proud Mrs. Sarbanes was of her family, and she must know how proud her family was of her. She lived a wonderful life in America and touched many people including her church community, her Greek community, her patrons from the restaurant, and her countless friends. She will be greatly missed by all who knew and loved her. Her family and many friends are in my thoughts and prayers.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial on Mrs. Sarbanes from the Daily Times in Salisbury be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Salisbury Daily Times, Feb. 24, 2001]

THE DREAM EPITOMIZED

Matina Sarbanes epitomized the American success story. Through fortitude and hard work, she was able to live out the American dream. Born in the village of Elika in southern Greece, Sarbanes was attracted to the United States and its promise of opportunity. She joined family in New Jersey in 1930 and married Spyros Sarbanes in 1932.

The couple moved to Salisbury soon after and opened the famous Mayflower Grill on Main Street. While forging a life here, the Sarbanes family set an example for all to follow. They raised three solid children—two boys and a girl. They were an immigrant family who knew the meaning of hard work. In their children they instilled the value of service and a work ethic that was obvious to all. The Sarbanes children grew up waiting tables, washing dishes and mopping floors in the restaurant. Through the family business, they learned the value of education and developed an understanding of people.

At the center of all this effort and educating was Matina Sarbanes. She was a strong believer in education, though she never finished school. Her eldest son, Paul, is perhaps Salisbury's most distinguished native. He graduated from Wicomico High School and went on to be a Rhodes Scholar and graduated from Princeton University. Today he sits as a member of the U.S. Senate—a seat he has held with quiet distinction since 1976. Her son Anthony has remained in Salisbury, where he is a valuable community leader; daughter Zoe has found success in New Jersey.

Spyros Sarbanes, 16 years older than his wife, died in 1957. Mrs. Sarbanes continued on her own for three years, but shut down the Mayflower Grill in 1960. When Mrs. Sarbanes died Wednesday at age 92, a little bit of the old Salisbury passed with her. But her spirit, just like the spirit of others in her time who overcame real obstacles to make a life and build a family in this country, only grows stronger when we pause to reflect.

FEMA'S PROJECT IMPACT II

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I would like to again address the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, Project Impact Program. The President's fiscal year 2002 budget proposal stated that the Project Impact disaster preparedness campaign "has not proven effective." I am looking into the issue of effectiveness.

A White House spokesperson, recently citing a FEMA Inspector General report, said that 64 percent of the money awarded by Project Impact had not been spent by communities 2 years after receiving it. This statement is a bit misleading. True, nearly 2 years after they were designated as Project Impact partners, seven pilot communities had not spent 64 percent of their grant funds. But the report also goes into detail as to why this was the situation. In many cases, while FEMA funds came quickly, communities needed additional time to mobilize and begin their mitigation programs. These communities were not fully prepared, administratively or programmatically, to accept the grants. Some communities had identified and scheduled multiple mitigation projects, only to realize later that they did not have the

staff or resources to carry out more than one project at a time.

While FEMA agreed that communities should spend their grants in a more timely manner, FEMA was concerned about taking steps that would undermine the planning process at local levels by placing more focus on expenditures, or infringe upon local budget cycles and negate community efforts to obtain additional funding. In response to these concerns, FEMA now requires communities to align Project Impact funding with local projects initiated within 18 months of funding. The Inspector General concurred with FEMA's action.

To deal with management issues, the Inspector General recommended that FEMA provide technical assistance to new communities on federal grant management. In response, FEMA has expanded opportunities for technical assistance through availability of regional staff, the Project Impact "How-To-Get-Started" course, and FEMA's Web site. The Inspector General also recommended improved accounting and reporting by the communities and FEMA to keep records current and accessible. FEMA agreed, implemented new procedures, and the Inspector General was satisfied with their response. Here is a successful example of the Federal Government returning money and power to local governments.

The IG report recognizes the significant amount of effort already performed by communities and the active involvement with communities that FEMA spends before mitigation projects are accepted and approved. It also recognizes that attitudinal and behavioral changes are occurring in communities through collaboration and increasing public awareness and education about disaster mitigation efforts. It states that while the benefits derived from such efforts can not be quantified, they are very important to a community that hopes to sustain disaster preparedness measures, long after the initial seed money is gone.

Perhaps these very important, but inherently unquantifiable activities are what the President's spokesman is referring to when he suggests programs such as "scout camps, training Boy Scouts in Delaware, sponsoring a safety fair and those kinds of things" were not worthwhile and demonstrated that the program was ineffective?

Which scout activities should not have been sponsored? The community service project in Pascagoula, MI in which local Boy Scouts were instrumental in developing a database of all commercial and residential structures in the 100-year floodplain? Or the Boy Scouts in Eden, NY who helped clean up debris in creeks that are prone to flooding as part of the community flood mitigation plan? Or the Ouachita Parish, LA Girl Scouts who sponsored a disaster safety fair. Perhaps the Boy Scouts in Culebra, PR, who performed an intensive door-to-door mitigation-oriented public awareness campaign, did not deserve training?

The last recommendation in the report was for FEMA to realign resources to better manage the growing number of Project Impact communities. FEMA responded by creating a new position in each region to augment Project Impact staffing needs to deal with the growing number of Project Impact communities and business partners due to the program's popularity and success.

Project Impact is not perfect. Certainly there are areas that could be improved and ways in which it could be made more efficient. FEMA's Inspector General identified several such areas. Through communication and cooperation, FEMA is addressing these issues. In no part of the report does the Inspector General suggest that the program be canceled. On the contrary, many of its recommendations are to help FEMA deal with how the program is growing so that it can continue its successes and improve upon its accomplishments.

The 50th State is vulnerable to a host of natural disasters, and Hawaii's state and local officials know that disaster mitigation is the best way to lessen the impact of catastrophic damage and loss of life. I was interested that when asked about the proposed elimination of Project Impact, the Honorable Harry Kim, mayor of the County of Hawaii and formerly the county's director of civil defense for 24 years, said, "If it were not for mitigation efforts, we would never stay ahead of the game. I hope those in authority will talk to local officials because I would be surprised if anyone would support eliminating Project Impact. The growing pains of any project should not be the cause of cancellation." I agree with Mayor Kim. I urge the President to take another look at Project Impact, which is the only federal program that requires heavy community involvement to meet FEMA's goal of reducing the loss of life and property by protecting the nation from all types of hazards.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA BICENTENNIAL

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the Year 2001 marks Arlington County's 200th anniversary as a separate and distinct county.

On March 4, 1801, the District of Columbia was organized on land Virginia and Maryland had ceded to provide territory for the new capital. Virginia ceded part of what was then Fairfax County as its contribution to the new Federal City. This area was named Alexandria County and at the time included the Town of Alexandria as well as what is now Arlington County. Alexandria County was later returned to Virginia by the Federal government. In 1870, the Town of Alexandria became an independent city, separating from Alexandria County. In 1920, in order to

avoid confusion between the county and the city of Alexandria, the name of the county was changed to Arlington, after the Curtis-Lee Mansion located in the county.

Arlington's past laid a solid foundation for the community many of us know today, a place rich in historic value, cultural diversity and economic vitality. The Arlington County Bicentennial Task Force has been formed to coordinate commemorative activities throughout 2001. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this wonderful community located just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. •

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO DR. CLAUDE SHANNON

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today in memory of Dr. Claude Shannon, a pioneer in the field of modern communications technology. His work provided a major part of the theoretical foundation leading to applications as diverse as digital cell phones, deep space communications and the compact disc.

Dr. Shannon died on February 24 after suffering from Alzheimer's disease. He was not widely known by the general public, but he should have been. His work predated the establishment of the World Wide Web, but in 1948 he published a seminal paper entitled "A Mathematical Theory of Communication." This paper was the first to provide a mathematical model of the communication process. He was able to define "information" in a way that was unrelated to its semantic meaning by explaining the power of encoding information in a simple language of 1's and 0's. Communication then became the process of transferring information from a "source", modified by an "encoder", through a "channel", to a "decoder" at the output of a channel. This theory underlies the modern communications revolution.

Dr. Shannon's work showed that every kind of information source—text, images, video, data—has associated with it a quantifiable information content that mandates how efficiently it can be represented, the basis for "data compression." For instance, he showed that, no matter how clever you are, you can't represent English text with less than about 1.5 bits per letter. Dr. Shannon also established fundamental limits to how efficiently one can transmit information over imperfect communication channels; his work on reliable transmission formed the theoretical basis for the modems, satellite links and computer memories that are pervasive today. These aspects of Shannon's work became the foundation of what we now call "Information Theory."

As important as Dr. Shannon's 1948 masterwork was, it was not his sole contribution to the emerging information age. As a graduate student at MIT, Shannon made a profound and fundamental contribution to the field of