

pursuant to this section for a fiscal year shall be available to the Attorney General for purposes of administration, research and evaluation, technical assistance, and data collection.

“(4) CARRYOVER OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to this section during any fiscal year shall remain available until expended.

“(5) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Federal share of a grant awarded under this subtitle may not exceed 90 percent of the costs of a proposal as described in an application approved under this subtitle.

“SEC. 20356. REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

“Beginning on October 1, 2001, and on each subsequent July 1 thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this subtitle. The report shall include information regarding the eligibility of States under section 20353 and the distribution and use of funds under this subtitle.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322; 108 Stat. 1796) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the item relating to subtitle D of title II as an item relating to subtitle E of that title; and

(2) by inserting after the item relating to subtitle C of title II the following:

“Subtitle D—Firearms Sentencing Incentive Grants

“Sec. 20351. Definitions.

“Sec. 20352. Authorization of grants.

“Sec. 20353. Firearms sentencing incentive grants.

“Sec. 20354. Formula for grants.

“Sec. 20355. Authorization of appropriations.

“Sec. 20356. Report by the Attorney General.”

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I am honored to rise today as an original cosponsor of Senator DEWINE's legislation, Project Exile: the Safe Streets and Neighborhood Act 2001. This legislation will go a long way towards the goal of effectively reducing gun violence and saving lives.

Like many of my colleagues, I am extremely concerned about gun violence. However, unlike many of my colleagues, I do not believe that more gun control laws are needed to make our Nation safer. Rather, I agree with the thousands of Arkansans who have written asking me to simply enforce the laws already in effect. I also point to the experience of States and cities around the Nation which have seen reductions in violent crime when the existing gun laws were aggressively enforced.

The Project Exile legislation will provide the additional resources needed to expand this effort. It authorizes \$100 million in block grants over 5 years to those States that agree to enact and enforce laws with mandatory minimum sentences for anyone who uses a firearm to commit any violent or drug trafficking crime as well as for any person convicted of a violent felony who is in possession of a firearm. If a State does not wish to change its laws, it can simply agree to ensure that these offenders will be turned over to

the appropriate United States Attorney's office for prosecution under Federal firearms statutes.

For some time now, I have been working to see Project Exile implemented in Arkansas, and I support this legislation because it will authorize the additional funding necessary to allow Arkansas and other states to implement a program which has been proven to reduce gun violence. Finally, I support this legislation because it is the right approach.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 620. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding elementary school and secondary school counseling; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, you have heard the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Today, I am introducing the Elementary and Secondary School Counseling Improvement Act of 2001 to provide that ounce of prevention.

After the unspeakable act of violence at Columbine High in 1999, CNN and USA Today conducted a public opinion poll of Americans. They asked what would make a difference in preventing a future outbreak of violence in our Nation's schools.

The leading response was to restrict access to firearms. The second most popular response, a response selected by 60 percent of those polled, was to increase the number of counselors in our nation's schools.

Counseling programs, especially in our elementary schools are an ounce of prevention. However, too many children do not have access to a well-trained counselor when they need one.

Experts tell us that to be effective, there should be at least one counselor for every 250 students. Unfortunately, the current student: counselor ratio is more than double the recommended level: 551:1. That means counselors are stretched to the limit and cannot devote the kind of attention to children that is needed.

Children today are subjected to unprecedented social stresses, including the fragmentation of the family, drug and alcohol abuse, violence, child abuse and poverty. The legislation I am introducing today reauthorizes the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act and expands services to secondary schools.

The Elementary School Counseling Program is modeled on a successful program in the Des Moines school district. The counseling program, Smoother Sailing, operates on the simple premise that we must get to kids early to prevent problems rather than waiting for a crisis.

The schools participating in Smoother Sailing have seen a dramatic reduction in the number of students referred to the office for disciplinary reasons. Teachers report fewer classroom dis-

turbances and principals notice fewer fights in the cafeteria and on the playground. The schools and classrooms have become more disciplined learning environments.

The legislation authorizes \$100 million. However, since the counselor shortage is particularly acute in elementary schools, the legislation requires that the first \$60 million appropriated would go to provide grants for elementary schools.

Earlier this month, the Nation was shocked to learn about a school shooting in Santee, California. We have a desperate need to improve counseling services in our Nation's schools and this legislation will be an important step in addressing this critical issue. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 64—CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF DETROIT AND ITS RESIDENTS ON THE OCCASION OF THE TRICENTENNIAL OF ITS FOUNDING

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 64

Whereas Detroit is the 10th most populous city in the United States and the most populous city in Michigan;

Whereas Detroit is the oldest major city in the Midwest, and 2001 is the 300th anniversary of Detroit's founding;

Whereas Detroit began as a French community on the Detroit River when Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded a strategic garrison and fur trading post on the site in 1701;

Whereas Detroit was named Fort Pontchartrain de' Etroit (meaning "strait") at the time of its founding and became known as Detroit because of its position along the Detroit River;

Whereas the Detroit region served as a strategic staging area during the French and Indian War, became a British possession in 1760, and was transferred to the British by the peace treaty of 1763;

Whereas the Ottawa Native American Chief Pontiac attempted a historic but unsuccessful campaign to wrest control of the garrison at Detroit from British hands in 1763;

Whereas in the nineteenth century, Detroit was a vocal center of antislavery advocacy and, for more than 40,000 individuals seeking freedom in Canada, an important stop on the Underground Railroad;

Whereas Detroit entrepreneurs, including Henry Ford, perfected the process of mass production and made automobiles affordable for people from all walks of life;

Whereas Detroit is the automotive capital of the Nation and an international leader in automobile manufacturing and trade;

Whereas the contributions of Detroit residents to civilian and military production have astounded the Nation, contributed to United States victory in World War II, and resulted in Detroit being called the Arsenal of Democracy;

Whereas residents of Detroit played a central role in the development of the organized labor movement and contributed to protections for workers' rights;

Whereas Detroit is home to the United Auto Workers Union and many other building and service trades and industrial unions;

Whereas Detroit has a rich sports tradition and has produced many sports legends, including: Ty Cobb, Al Kaline, Willie Horton, Hank Greenberg, Mickey Cochrane, and Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers; Dick "Night Train" Lane, Joe Schmidt, Billy Sims, Dutch Clark, and Barry Sanders of the Detroit Lions; Dave Bing, Bob Lanier, Isiah Thomas, and Joe Dumars of the Detroit Pistons; Gordie Howe, Terry Sawchuk, Ted Lindsay, and Steve Yzerman of the Detroit Red Wings; boxing greats Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, and Thomas Hearns; and Olympic speed skaters Jeanne Omelenchuk and Sheila Young-Ochowicz;

Whereas the cultural attractions in Detroit include the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History (the largest museum devoted exclusively to African-American art and culture), the Detroit Historical Museum, the Detroit Symphony, the Michigan Opera Theater, the Detroit Science Center, and the Dossin Great Lakes Museum;

Whereas several centers of educational excellence are located in Detroit, including Wayne State University, the University of Detroit Mercy, Marygrove College, Sacred Heart Seminary College, the Center for Creative Studies—College of Art and Design, and the Lewis College of Business (the only institution in Michigan designated as a "Historically Black College");

Whereas residents of Detroit played an integral role in developing the distinctly American sounds of jazz, rhythm and blues, rock 'n roll, and techno; and

Whereas Detroit has been the home of Berry Gordy, Jr., who created the musical genre that has been called the Motown Sound, and many great musical artists, including Aretha Franklin, Anita Baker, and the Winans family: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION. 1. CONGRATULATING DETROIT AND ITS RESIDENTS.

The Congress, on the occasion of the tricentennial of the founding of the city of Detroit, salutes Detroit and its residents, and congratulates them for their important contributions to the economic, social, and cultural development of the United States.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Mayor of Detroit and the City Council of Detroit.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I and my colleague from Michigan, Senator STABENOW, are introducing a resolution commemorating the tercentennial of the founding of Detroit, my hometown. Detroit has contributed mightily to American history and to the freedom and prosperity our Nation enjoys.

The "Spirit of Detroit" statue, which sits prominently in downtown Detroit, embodies a spirit which is referred to by many Detroiters. It is this spirit of hard work and determination that has helped successive generations of Detroiters realize the American Dream. From its earliest days as a frontier outpost, to its role in the epic struggle to end slavery and preserve the union, to the era of the Arsenal of Democracy, to the modern day struggle to build the Detroit of the 21st Century, this spirit has guided Detroit to greatness.

While the resolution names but a few of the events and a few of the people

who have made significant contributions to the Detroit story, the list is long. Countless Detroiters have stepped forward to make a difference in many facets of American life. And this year, as Detroit enters its fourth century, the city's pride in its history is only matched by its confidence in its future.

As Detroit celebrates its 300th anniversary, we are proud to have the opportunity to take part in the festivities that mark this occasion and to share our pride with all of our colleagues.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, the city of Detroit celebrates its 300th anniversary this year. The citizens of Detroit will mark this milestone with pride and celebration for a city not only rich in tradition and history, but also full of promise.

The French are credited with founding Detroit, and like so many Americans, the city bears the remnants of its original French name—Fort Pontchartrain de' Etroit. But it is also important to remember the indigenous people who preceded the French in the region. The Native American people have a rich history and culture, and this history is equally credited with the formation of Detroit.

This resolution recognizes the important role the city of Detroit and its people have played in the history and development of a strong and secure America. From great sports teams and automobiles to music and civil rights, each domain is synonymous with Detroit. Its rich musical heritage and artistry has left a lasting imprint on the sound of rhythm & blues, gospel, jazz, and Motown.

"The Motor City" is a moniker of pride for the city of Detroit and the State of Michigan as a whole. The pre-eminent accomplishments of Detroit's automobile industry began with Henry Ford, a man whose ingenuity and determination changed the landscape of American life. In doing so, a dominant labor movement emerged as a force for equality in the workplace. In addition, people of all ethnicities living and working in Detroit know of the city's distinguished mark in the civil rights movement and understand the fight for equal rights in America is far from over. I believe Detroit's best years lie ahead and am proud of the past accomplishments that forever anchor this city in the history books of our country.

I wish Detroit and its residents a Happy Tercentennial and look forward to its anniversary celebrations this year.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—CALLING FOR A UNITED STATES EFFORT TO END RESTRICTIONS ON THE FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE ENCLAVED PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED AREA OF CYPRUS

Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred

to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. CON. RES. 28

Whereas respect for fundamental freedoms and internationally recognized human rights is a cornerstone of United States foreign policy;

Whereas, since the tragic events of 1974, the number of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus has been reduced from 20,000 to 593 (428 Greek-Cypriots and 165 Maronites);

Whereas the enclaved people continue to be subjected to restrictions on their freedoms and human rights;

Whereas the representatives of the two communities in Cyprus, who met in Vienna, Austria, in August 1975 under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, reached a humanitarian agreement, known as the Vienna III Agreement, which, inter alia, states that, "Greek-Cypriots in the north of the island [of Cyprus] are free to stay and they will be given every help to lead a normal life, including facilities for education and for the practice of their religion, as well as medical care by their own doctors and freedom of movement in the north . . . [and] the United Nations will have free and normal access to Greek-Cypriot villages and habitations in the north";

Whereas the Secretary General of the United Nations, in his December 10, 1995, report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, set out the recommendations contained in the humanitarian review of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (in this concurrent resolution referred to as "UNFICYP"), as endorsed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1032(95), regarding the restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people of Cyprus;

Whereas the Secretary General of the United Nations, in his June 7, 1996 report on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, informed the Security Council that the Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island "were subjected to severe restrictions and limitations in many basic freedoms, which had the effect of ensuring that inexorably, with the passage of time, the communities would cease to exist";

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1062(96), inter alia, expressed regret that "the Turkish-Cypriot side has not responded more fully to the recommendations made by UNFICYP and calls upon the Turkish-Cypriot side to respect more fully the basic freedoms of the Greek-Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island and to intensify its efforts to improve their daily lives";

Whereas, on July 31, 1997, Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash agreed to further address this issue along with other humanitarian issues;

Whereas those agreements and recommendations are still far from being implemented, despite a number of measures announced in May 2000 by the Turkish side to ease certain restrictions imposed on movement between the two sides, which restrictions largely remain in effect;

Whereas the measures against the UNFICYP instituted by the Turkish side since June 2000 have further complicated the situation;

Whereas, on January 22, 1990, Turkey recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights; and

Whereas the European Commission of Human Rights, in the case of Cyprus vs. Turkey before the European Court of Human Rights in 1999 found that "taken as a whole, the daily life of the Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus is characterized by a multitude of