

*Average Starting Salary Nationwide*

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Dental Hygiene .....                        | \$31,750 |
| Physical Therapy Assistant .....            | 28,782   |
| Computer Programming .....                  | 28,000   |
| Occupational Therapy Assistant .....        | 27,624   |
| Respiratory Therapy .....                   | 26,877   |
| Computer Assisted Design .....              | 26,890   |
| Drafting and Design .....                   | 24,800   |
| Electronic Technology .....                 | 24,255   |
| Culinary Arts .....                         | 22,500   |
| Early Childhood Development Assistant ..... | 18,000   |

Again, I urge my colleagues to act with haste. The modification embodied in this legislation can give the states the flexibility they need to help improve the economic status of families across America.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. ALLEN):

S.J. Res. 13. A joint resolution conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill that will make General Lafayette an honorary United States Citizen. This honor has been bestowed on four other individuals including Winston Churchill and Mother Teresa.

Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette (1757–1834) was born in France and was a wealthy French youth blessed with every advantage offered by Europe's aristocracy. Although he was wealthy and among France's aristocracy, he risked his wealth and status to aid the Americans in their revolution against Great Britain.

At the age of 19, determined to dedicate himself to the cause of our liberty, he bought a ship and sailed to the American colonies to volunteer his services. In early summer of 1777, soon after his arrival, Congress voted him the rank and commission of Major General. Just two months later, Lafayette was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, forever endearing himself to the American soldiers.

Throughout the American Revolution, Lafayette acted as a liaison between France and the American colonies. He urged influential policy makers to have France make the decisive military, naval and financial commitment to the colonists. His tireless efforts, both as a liaison and a general, aided America in her time of need.

As a general, his military tactics lured British General Cornwallis and his army to Yorktown, Virginia. The American Army, led by General Washington, along with French forces led by Rochambeau, came south and trapped Cornwallis and his troops at Yorktown. As a result, the British were forced to surrender.

Lafayette's services to America extended beyond the battlefield. He worked diligently as an advisor, helping win concessions from Britain during the Treaty negotiations. At Versailles, when negotiating with the

French government, our representatives Franklin and Jefferson found him invaluable. Moreover, his impartial friendship was extended to the first eight U.S. presidents.

Despite his commitment to our Country, America did not recognize his United States' citizenship in his time of need. While crossing the French border into the Netherlands to escape arrest from the Revolutionary French Government, the Austrians captured and arrested General Lafayette. Despite his claim that he was an American citizen being illegally detained, the Austrians disagreed. General Lafayette appealed to American ministers for help, but his calls for intervention were not answered. Lafayette clearly felt that he was an American citizen, and technically he may have been under the blanket naturalization granted all citizens of each state when the Constitution was ratified. The U.S. government, however, failed to acknowledge his claim, and he spent the next five years in prison.

Although General Lafayette was made an honorary citizen by Virginia and Maryland before the United States Constitution was ratified, the United States failed to recognize his citizenship while he was imprisoned. I feel that we must set the record straight and honor General Lafayette for his commitment to the United States by making him an honorary United States citizen. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

## S. J. RES. 13

Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on four other occasions in more than 200 years of its independence, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;

Whereas Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette or General Lafayette, voluntarily put forth his own money and risked his life for the freedom of Americans;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette, by an Act of Congress, was voted to the rank of Major General;

Whereas, during the Revolutionary War, General Lafayette was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, demonstrating bravery that forever endeared him to the American soldiers;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette secured the help of France to aid the United States' colonists against Great Britain;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was conferred the honor of honorary citizenship by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was the first foreign dignitary to address Congress, which honor was accorded him upon his return to the United States in 1824;

Whereas, upon his death, both the House of Representatives and the Senate draped their chambers in black as a demonstration of respect and gratitude for his contribution to the independence of the United States;

Whereas an American flag has flown over his grave in France since his death and has not been removed, even while France occu-

pied by Nazi Germany during World War II; and

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette gave aid to the United States in time need and is forever a symbol of freedom: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette, is proclaimed to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 72—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF APRIL AS “NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. GREGG, Mr. DODD, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. REID, Mr. TORRIGELLI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BAYH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## S. RES. 72

Whereas non-stranger and stranger rape and sexual assault affects women, children, and men of all racial, cultural, and economic backgrounds;

Whereas women, children, and men suffer multiple types of sexual violence;

Whereas the Department of Justice reports that a sexual assault occurs every 90 seconds;

Whereas it is estimated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics that over 70 percent of rapes are never reported to the police;

Whereas in addition to the immediate physical and emotional costs, sexual assault may also have associated consequences of post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, major depression, homelessness, eating disorders, and suicide;

Whereas it is important to recognize the compassion and dedication of the individuals who provide services to survivors and work to increase the public understanding of this significant problem;

Whereas State coalitions and local rape crisis centers across the Nation are committed to increasing public awareness of sexual violence and its prevalence and to eliminating it through education;

Whereas important partnerships have been formed among criminal and juvenile justice agencies, allied professionals, and victim services;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have identified sexual assault as a significant, costly, and preventable health issue; and

Whereas the United States Government has expressed a commitment to eliminating sexual violence in society with various legislative actions and appropriations, including the Violence Against Women Act, Grants to Combat Violence Against Women on Campus, and through projects of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of April 2001, as "National Sexual Assault Awareness Month";

(2) encourages individual and collective efforts that reflect the vision of a Nation where no sexual assault victim goes unserved or ever feels there is no path to justice and where citizens work toward eliminating all forms of sexual violence; and

(3) requests that the President of the United States issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe "National Sexual Assault Awareness Month" with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to reflect the commitment to eliminating sexual violence from society and to acknowledge the work of organizations and individuals against sexual violence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 33—SUPPORTING A NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOLS WEEK

Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 33

Whereas charter schools are public schools authorized by a designated public body and operating on the principles of accountability, parent flexibility, choice, and autonomy;

Whereas in exchange for the flexibility and autonomy given to charter schools, they are held accountable by their sponsors for improving student achievement and for their financial and other operations;

Whereas 36 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have passed laws authorizing charter schools;

Whereas 35 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will have received more than \$500,000,000 in grants from the Federal Government by the end of the current fiscal year for planning, startup, and implementation of charter schools since their authorization in 1994 under part C of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8061 et seq.);

Whereas 34 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are serving approximately 550,000 students in more than 2,150 charter schools during the 2000 to 2001 school year;

Whereas charter schools can be vehicles both for improving student achievement for students who attend them and for stimulating change and improvement in all public schools and benefiting all public school students;

Whereas charter schools in many States serve significant numbers of low income, minority, and disabled students;

Whereas the Charter Schools Expansion Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-278) amended the Federal grant program for charter schools authorized by part C of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8061 et seq.) to strengthen accountability provisions at the Federal, State, and local levels to ensure that charter public schools are of high quality and are truly accountable to the public;

Whereas 7 of 10 charter schools report having a waiting list;

Whereas students in charter schools nationwide have similar demographic characteristics as students in all public schools;

Whereas charter schools have enjoyed broad bipartisan support from the Adminis-

tration, Congress, State governors and legislatures, educators, and parents across the Nation; and

Whereas charter schools are centers of reform and serve as models of how to educate children as effectively as possible: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) acknowledges and commends the charter school movement for its contribution to improving student achievement and our Nation's public school system;

(2) designates the period beginning on April 30, 2001, and ending on May 4, 2001, as "National Charter Schools Week"; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week by conducting appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to demonstrate support for charter schools in communities throughout the Nation.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, April 26, 2001 at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider national energy policy with respect to fuel specifications and infrastructure constraints and their impacts on energy supply and price.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SH-212 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-6150.

For further information, please call Trici Heninger or Bryan Hannegan at (202) 224-4971.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 24, 2001, at 2:20 p.m., in executive session to consider certain pending nominations.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 24, 2001, at 3:30 p.m., in open session to consider the nominations of Dr. Dov S. Zakheim to be Under Secretary of Defense, comptroller; Mr. Charles S. Abell to be

Assistant Secretary of Defense for force management policy; and Ms. Victoria Clarke to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 24, 2001, to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Mr. Grant D. Aldonas, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade; Mr. Kenneth I. Juster, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration; Ms. Maria Cino, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service; and Mr. Robert Glenn Hubbard, of New York, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisors.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 24, 2001, to conduct a mark-up of S. 206, "The Public Utility Holding Company Act."

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 24, 2001 to hear testimony on the Tax Code Complexity, New Hope for Fresh Solutions.

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

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate for a hearing entitled "Protecting Small Business Rights: SBREFA on Its 5th Anniversary" on Tuesday, April 24, 2001, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOREIGN COMMITTEE AND TOURISM

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Committee and Tourism of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, April 24, 2001, at 10 a.m. on Booster Seats and the Forgotten Child: Closing a Safety Gap.

The presiding officer. Without objection, it is so ordered.