

Other offices	Committee mass mail totals for the quarter ending 3/31/01	
	Total pieces	Total cost
Appropriations Committee		
Armed Services Committee		
Banking Committee		
Budget Committee		
Commerce Committee		
Energy Committee		
Environment Committee		
Finance Committee		
Foreign Relations Committee		
Governmental Affairs Committee		
Judiciary Committee		
Labor Committee		
Rules Committee		
Small Business Committee		
Veterans Affairs Committee		
Ethics Committee		
Intelligence Committee		
Aging Committee		
Joint Economic Committee		
Joint Committee on Printing		
Joint Committee on Congress Inauguration		
Democratic Policy Committee		
Democratic Conference		
Republican Policy Committee		
Republican Conference		
Legislative Counsel		
Legal Counsel		
Secretary of the Senate		
Sergeant at Arms		
Narcotics Caucus		
Subcommittee on POW/MIA		

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred May 23, 2000 in Salt Lake City, Utah. A 19-year-old woman working for the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance was beaten and robbed because her attackers presumed she was a lesbian. The woman was taking opinion polls when a male attacker in his 20s—one of two white men with shaved heads—allegedly came running up behind her, punched her in the face, knocking her down. The woman said the suspect then kicked her in the face while he yelled “dyke” and “queer.”

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, June 5, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,671,991,683,864.65, five trillion, six hundred seventy-one billion, nine hundred ninety-one million, six hundred eighty-three thousand, eight hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty-five cents.

One year ago, June 5, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,642,402,000,000, five trillion, six hundred forty-two billion, four hundred two million.

Five years ago, June 5, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,141,670,000,000, five

trillion, one hundred forty-one billion, six hundred seventy million.

Ten years ago, June 5, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,490,594,000,000, three trillion, four hundred ninety billion, five hundred ninety-four million.

Fifteen years ago, June 5, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,053,578,000,000, two trillion, fifty-three billion, five hundred seventy-eight million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3.5 trillion, \$3,618,413,683,864.65, three trillion, six hundred eighteen billion, four hundred thirteen million, six hundred eighty-three thousand, eight hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty-five cents during the past 15 years.

CONGRATULATING DETROIT ON THE TRICENTENNIAL

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from consideration of H. Con. Res. 80 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 80) congratulating the city of Detroit and its residents on the occasion of the tricentennial of the city's founding.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 80) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

MEASURES READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 6, H.R. 10, H.R. 586, AND H.R. 622

Mr. DASCHLE. With respect to the following four bills which are at the desk, H.R. 6, H.R. 10, H.R. 586, and H.R. 622, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered as having been read the first time, and I further ask the requests for their second reading be objected to, en bloc.

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

Under the rule, the bills will receive their second reading on the next legislative day.

PERMITTING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 149, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to present posthumously a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Charles M. Schulz.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORIAM OF REVEREND DOCTOR LEON HOWARD SULLIVAN

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, on Sunday, June 30, 2001, family, friends, colleagues, and former parishioners will gather to memorialize Reverend Doctor Leon Howard Sullivan—to celebrate his life, and recognize his accomplishments as one the most outstanding and effective civil and human rights leaders born in the 20th century. I rise today to lend my thoughts and reflections as I was privileged to know Rev. Sullivan, and to have worked with him on initiatives important to Philadelphia, as well on African trade and development issues.

Reverend Sullivan was born into poverty in an unpaved alley in an unpainted clapboard house in Charleston, WV on October 16, 1922. From such humble beginnings began a life's journey that was to last seventy-eight years.

Sullivan was born in a State that practiced “Jim Crow Laws,” and while still in grade school, he started in his own way to fight against racial discrimination. By the time he was in the tenth grade, he had sat-in and been told to leave every drug store and eatery where “only whites” were allowed to sit in the city of Charleston, WV. At the age of sixteen, he won a basketball and football scholarship to West Virginia State College.

Sullivan graduated from West Virginia State College at the age of twenty, and at the invitation of the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, traveled to New York City. He was successful in winning a scholarship to the Union Theological Seminary. Rev. Powell also helped him secure his first job as a coin collector for the Bell Telephone Company. Leon H. Sullivan became the first African-American in the United States to hold that position.

In 1941, at the age of twenty-one, Sullivan was elected President of the March on Washington organized by A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,

the first African-American recognized and controlled union in America. A few days before the march was scheduled to take place, President Roosevelt acted on the demands of the march organizers to end discrimination against African-Americans on Army and Navy industrial installations. From the first march on Washington that never took place came Executive Order 8802. This action ended discrimination against African-American workers in government ordnance plants.

Sullivan's career path continued when he accepted the position of assistant pastor to Rev. Powell. It was here that he learned first-hand about church administration and the art of running a political campaign. During this time, Rev. Powell campaigned for and won his seat in the U.S. Congress. It was also during this period of time that Sullivan met his life partner, Grace Banks.

In 1944, in Philadelphia, PA, Leon and Grace were married. Not long after marrying, Leon Sullivan was called to lead The First Baptist Church of South Orange, NJ. While serving as pastor, he started a number of outreach ministries and continued his education at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.

In 1950, Sullivan was called to be the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia, where he would serve as pastor for the next thirty-eight years. The church membership grew from 600 to 6,000 and many outreach ministries were born. It was during his pastorship of Zion Baptist Church that Rev. Sullivan became locally, nationally and internationally known for his civil rights and human rights activities. One of these outreach programs was the Citizens Committee that worked with the police in the community to actively reduce crime.

In 1955, Rev. Sullivan was chosen as one of the Ten Most Outstanding Men in America and presented the award by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. His achievements would also be recognized by Presidents George Bush in 1992 and Bill Clinton in 1999 when he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Eleanor Roosevelt Award respectively.

Rev. Sullivan founded the Youth Employment Service, and in 1957, it was cited by the Freedom Foundation as the most effective, privately-developed employment program in the nation.

A year later, Rev. Sullivan would undertake a great challenge that confronted African-Americans in the city of Philadelphia and across the Nation. Encouraged by his wife, Rev. Sullivan set out to bolster employment opportunities for African-American Philadelphians. This effort would prove to be a turning point in the civil rights movement for the Nation. With the assistance of 400 ministers in Philadelphia, Rev. Sullivan began the movement called "Selective Patronage." The movement had one message, "if the company won't hire blacks, don't buy

their products." That movement became very successful in Philadelphia and led to the employment of thousands of African-Americans who were previously unwelcome as employees.

In 1962, at the request of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Rev. Sullivan traveled to Atlanta to explain to King and the black ministers working with him, about Selective Patronage and how it worked. A few months later a similar program was started by Dr. King.

Rev. Sullivan went on to make one of his greatest contributions by creating the Opportunities Industrialization Center, OIC. This job training and re-training program, initially started in Philadelphia, expanded operations to more than 100 cities throughout the United States and in 19 countries. OIC job training programs have enabled thousands of people to acquire the tools needed to secure skilled jobs with good wages. The OICs of America, in conjunction with OIC International, have trained more than 2 million men and women.

Further building on Rev. Sullivan's philosophy of self-help and empowerment, he founded the International Foundation for Education and Self Help, IFESH, in 1983. IFESH is a non-governmental, non-profit organization with a mission of reducing poverty, promoting literacy, providing skilled job training, and providing basic and preventive health care. Specifically, IFESH designed programs to train 100,000 skilled workers; prepare 100,000 people for the farming profession; and help five million people achieve literacy. IFESH programs are international in scope with a strong emphasis on fostering social, cultural and economic relations between Africans and Americans.

Rev. Sullivan's vision of and dedication to empowerment, equality and fairness touched many lives throughout the world. One of his celebrated accomplishments is the establishment of a code of conduct for companies operating in South Africa. These principles, known as the Sullivan Principles, are the standard for social responsibility and equal opportunity, and are recognized to be one of the most effective efforts to end workplace discrimination in South Africa.

Rev. Sullivan built a bridge between America and Africa by organizing the five African/African-American Summits that were held in Africa. The first summit was in the Cote d'Ivoire and drew 2,000 people and the last was in Accra, Ghana with 4,200 people attending from throughout the United States and Africa. The last summit included 12 African heads of state, five vice presidents and prime ministers, and 14 delegations led by ministers of state. From the business community, more than 300 American businesses were represented.

The life's work of Rev. Leon Sullivan charted a course and paved the way for hope, opportunity, and fulfillment for

many African-Americans in Philadelphia, across the Nation, and throughout the world. In memorializing Rev. Sullivan, we celebrate his monumental contributions and achievements as a civil rights leader and a human rights advocate.●

DR. STEPHEN R. PORTCH: CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise before you on this day to recognize the outstanding achievements, hard work, and dedication of Dr. Stephen R. Portch, the ninth Chancellor of the University System of Georgia. This day should be both celebrated and lamented, for it is a delight to honor my good friend, Chancellor Portch, yet saddening to bid the Chancellor farewell.

John Stuart Mill, a revered philosopher, political scientist, and educator, left an indelible mark on his students at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, where he once said, "There is nothing which spreads more contagiously from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment: Often and often have students caught from the living influence of a professor a noble ambition to leave the world better than they found it;" This is just what Chancellor Portch has done; he has helped make the world a better place. As a professor of English Literature Dr. Portch has enriched and inspired the lives of many individuals. He has awakened students' dormant interest in literature and the world around them. Together with the Georgia Board of Regents, the governing body of the University System, Dr. Portch has continued to promote education and has made tremendous improvements to the Georgia University System.

Chancellor Portch, a native of Somerset, England, earned his Bachelor's Degree in English from the University of Reading in England, and a Master's and Ph.D in English from Penn State. Richmond University in England granted Dr. Portch an honorary doctorate, and he was named by Change, The Magazine of Higher Learning as one of its "21 Most Influential Voices." Georgia Trend magazine has repeatedly identified Dr. Portch as one of the most powerful and influential citizens in our State, and the Atlanta Business Chronicle placed Dr. Portch on its list of the "100 Most Influential Atlantans." Dr. Portch served on former U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley's National Commission on the High School Senior Year. Stephen R. Portch has been a familiar and lauded name in the literary world and has become a very well recognized and respected name in Georgia.

The University System and the Georgia Board of Regents are committed to improving higher education, and in 1994, under Dr. Portch's leadership, the Board adopted the program, "Access to Academic Excellence for the New Millennium." In 1995, Chancellor Portch