

(Mr. INOUE) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) were added as cosponsors of S. 88, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 104

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 147

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 147, a bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal district judges, and for other purposes.

S. 148

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 148, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes.

S. 171

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 171, a bill to repeal certain travel provisions with respect to Cuba and certain trade sanctions with respect to Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, and Sudan, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 4

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 4, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding housing affordability and ensuring a competitive North American market for softwood lumber.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5—COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS

Mr. INOUE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 5

Whereas since the War of American Independence, nurses have served the Armed Forces of the United States in peace and in war;

Whereas on February 2, 1901, Congress authorized the establishment of a permanent nurse corps;

Whereas for the past 100 years the United States Army Nurse Corps has served with distinction at home and on distant battlefields;

Whereas over 21,000 Army nurses served in World War I, and many of them were noted in British Army dispatches for their meritorious service;

Whereas in World War II, over 57,000 Army nurses again served with distinction, including 67 who were captured in the Philippines and held as prisoners of war for 3 years before their liberation in February 1945;

Whereas Army nurses served in hostilities in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, Kuwait, and Somalia;

Whereas Army nurses were there to care for United States soldiers, wherever those soldiers were fighting, thereby winning extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and the United States Army;

Whereas on this 100th Anniversary of the United States Army Nurse Corps, nurses in the Army Reserve, the Army National Guard, and the Regular Army are deployed to over 15 countries, including to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo;

Whereas the motto of Army nurses, "Ready, Caring, Proud" is more than mere words, it is the creed by which the Army nurse lives and serves;

Whereas it is certain that Army nurses, selflessly serving the Nation, will continue to be the credentials of our Army, even though no one can predict the cause, location, or magnitude of future battles; and

Whereas the United States Army Nurse Corps is committed to providing quality care in peace and war, at anytime and in any place: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the valor, commitment, and sacrifice that United States Army nurses have made throughout the history of the Nation;

(2) commends the United States Army Nurse Corps for 100 years of selfless service;

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing the 100th anniversary of the United States Army Nurse Corps on February 2, 2001; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to observe that anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the United States Army Nurse Corps.

As a proud supporter of the Army Nurse Corps, both the officers and the many enlisted and civilian personnel who work with them, I am pleased that we are taking time today to recognize their contributions to our army and our nation.

Since the War of Independence, nurses have served our military in peace and in war, but it was not until 1901 that a bill came before the Congress to establish a permanent Nurse Corps. The Nurse Corps became a permanent corps of the medical department under the Army Reorganization Act passed by the Congress on February 2, 1901. At that time, the Nurse corps was composed of only women.

The Army Nurse Corps has a proud history. More than 21,000 nurses served during World War I, many of them named in British Army dispatches for their meritorious service. In World War II, more than 57,000 Army nurses again served with distinction. Sixty-six of those nurses were captured in the Philippines and held as prisoners of war for three years before their liberation in February 1945. There is not enough time to describe all of the heroic actions of the nurses who waded ashore on the Anzio beachhead and many

other locations throughout the war. One nurse, Lieutenant Frances Y. Slinger from Roxbury, Massachusetts, wrote a letter to Stars and Stripes from her tent in Belgium:

Sure we rough it. But compared to the way you men are taking it, we can't complain, nor do we feel that bouquets are due us. . . . It is to you we doff our helmets. To every G.I. wearing the American uniform-for you we have the greatest admiration and respect.

Seventeen days later, on October 21, 1944, Lieutenant Slinger died of wounds caused by the shelling of her tented hospital area. Hundreds of soldiers replied:

To all Army nurses overseas: We men were not given the choice of working in the battlefield or the home front. We cannot take any credit for being here. We are here because we have to be. You are here because you felt you were needed. So, when an injured man opens his eyes to see one of you . . . Concerned with his welfare, he can't but be overcome by the very thought that you are doing it because you want to . . . you endure whatever hardships you must be where you can do us the most good.

Eventually, on August 9, 1955, Public Law 294 authorized commissions for male nurses in the U.S. Army Reserve. Army Nurses went to serve our nation in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo and other far away destinations. Army Nurses are currently deployed to more than 15 countries, and there are nurses in the Army Reserves, Army National Guard and the Active Force. Today, we recognize the men and women of the Army Nurse Corps for their selfless service and dedication to our nation and our military. I commend the Army Nurse Corps for its commitment to excellence and for a century of leadership and caring for America's Army from 1901 to 2001.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6—EXPRESSING THE SYMPATHY FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE THAT STRUCK INDIA ON JANUARY 26, 2001, AND SUPPORT FOR ONGOING AID EFFORTS

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. BROWNBAC) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 6

Whereas on the morning of January 26, 2001, a devastating and deadly earthquake shook the state of Gujarat in western India, killing untold tens of thousands of people, injuring countless others, and crippling most of the region;

Whereas the earthquake of January 26, 2001, has left thousands of buildings in ruin, caused widespread fires, and destroyed infrastructure;

Whereas the people of India and people of Indian origin have displayed strength, courage, and determination in the aftermath of the earthquake;

Whereas the people of the United States and India have developed a strong friendship based on mutual interests and respect;

Whereas India has asked the World Bank for \$1,700,000,000 in economic assistance to start rebuilding from the earthquake;

Whereas the United States has offered technical and monetary assistance through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and

Whereas offers of assistance have also come from the Governments of Turkey, Switzerland, Taiwan, Russia, Germany, China, Canada, and others, as well as countless nongovernmental organizations: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) expresses its deepest sympathies to the citizens of the state of Gujarat and to all of India for the tragic losses suffered as a result of the earthquake of January 26, 2001;

(2) expresses its support for—

(A) the people of India as they continue their efforts to rebuild their cities and their lives;

(B) the efforts of the World Bank;

(C) continuing and substantially increasing the amount of disaster assistance being provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other relief agencies; and

(D) providing future economic assistance in order to help rebuild Gujarat; and

(3) recognizes and encourages the important assistance that also could be provided by other nations to alleviate the suffering of the people of India.

SENATE RESOLUTION 15—CONGRATULATING THE BALTIMORE RAVENS FOR WINNING SUPER BOWL XXXV

Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 15

Whereas in March of 1984, the Baltimore Colts stole away in the dark of night, to become the Indianapolis Colts;

Whereas for eleven long years, the football-crazy fans of Baltimore waited for an NFL franchise;

Whereas the arrival of the Ravens, coupled with the enthusiasm and energy of their fans, has ushered in a new era of unity in the Baltimore community;

Whereas the drive of the Baltimore Ravens' organization to win has embodied the spirit and pride of Baltimore as a city with great football heritage and as a great city on the rise;

Whereas members of the Ravens' team have exemplified confidence, character, perseverance, talent, dedication, and most importantly, a commitment to giving something back to the Baltimore community;

Whereas the Baltimore Ravens' defense goes down in history as one of the NFL's all-time best defensive units;

Whereas in the 2000–2001 NFL season, the Baltimore Ravens compiled a remarkable record of achievements including—

(1) the American Football Conference title;

(2) the NFL record for the least number of points allowed in a season (165);

(3) 4 shutouts;

(4) the NFL record for the least rushing yards allowed in a 16-game season;

(5) a Ravens' franchise record of 12 regular season wins;

(6) the NFL's Defensive Player of the Year Award (Ray Lewis);

(7) an NFL punt return leader (Jermaine Lewis); and

(8) a rookie running back who rushed for over 1,300 yards (Jamal Lewis); and

Whereas the Baltimore Ravens won Super Bowl XXXV, defeating the valiant New York Giants 34 to 7 in a hard-fought battle: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the unity, loyalty, community spirit, and enthusiasm of the Baltimore Ravens' fans;

(2) applauds the Baltimore Ravens for their commitment to high standards of character, perseverance, professionalism, excellence, and teamwork;

(3) praises the Baltimore Ravens' players and organization for their commitment to the Greater Baltimore Community through their many charitable activities;

(4) congratulates both the Baltimore Ravens and the New York Giants for providing football fans with a hard-fought, but sportsmanlike Super Bowl;

(5) congratulates the Baltimore Ravens and their fans on a Super Bowl victory and an NFL Championship; and

(6) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and support staff who were instrumental in helping the Baltimore Ravens win Super Bowl XXXV on January 28, 2001.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Baltimore Ravens' owner, Art Modell, and to the Ravens' head coach, Brian Billick.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I introduce this resolution congratulating the Baltimore Ravens on their remarkable championship season. On Super Bowl Sunday, the Baltimore Ravens completed an incredible season, beating the New York Giants by a score of 34 to 7 to become the 2000–2001 National Football League Champions.

At the beginning of the season, very few of the experts thought the Ravens would have a chance at glory. And as the team endured a five game stretch without a touchdown, the nay sayers grew and many wrote the Ravens off entirely. But during the season's early rough spots, when the team could have fallen to pieces, no one pointed fingers or assigned blame. Instead, under the leadership of a great coaching staff, they grew together and formed a remarkable bond not only amongst each other but also with the fans of Baltimore.

And then, with the NFL's best defense leading the way, the Baltimore Ravens began to string together win after win. The victories weren't always pretty, but the team always found a way to win—with a new hero stepping forward to make something happen. Week in and week out, Matt Stover, Quadry Ismail, Shannon Sharpe, Duane Starks, Jamal Lewis, Jermaine Lewis, Ray Lewis, Trent Dilfer, Rod Woodson, Tony Siragusa, Sam Adams, Jonathan Ogden, and countless others took it upon themselves to make the big play.

Still, even through the playoffs, the experts kept scratching their heads wondering how the Ravens were beating their highly acclaimed opponents. To the very end, the doubters outweighed the believers. Only the Ravens themselves and the fans of Baltimore truly dared to believe that a Championship season was possible. Finally, after a hard fought, playoff run—on the

road—against the AFC's finest, the Ravens have brought the Lombardi Trophy home to Baltimore. And now the experts believe.

The game was a defensive masterpiece as those who know and have followed the Ravens would expect. But what makes this victory particularly special is that the Ravens played as a team, with remarkable cohesiveness and spirit. And in the world spotlight, they were able to display their diverse, but largely unsung, talents. Jamie Sharper's interception, Jermaine Lewis's terrific kickoff return, Brandon Stokely's outstanding touchdown reception, Jamal Lewis's diving touchdown run, Trent Dilfer's pain-filled, but error-free game, Kyle Richardson's coffin corner punts and Ray Lewis's MVP Award-winning performance, are just a few of the individual efforts that combined to secure this victory. The list goes on and on.

And Finally, I want to take a moment to recognize the leadership of Coach Brian Billick who is in his second year as head coach of the Ravens. We all know that to be champions requires a strong commitment to working harder than the rest. The Ravens' Super Bowl win is a credit to an extraordinary effort by the entire Baltimore Ravens' organization, from Art Modell down—but I would be remiss if I didn't mention the motivational push, level head and remarkable football mind demonstrated by Coach Billick and his coaching staff throughout the season, and especially during the playoff run. Most importantly, he helped Baltimore believe through thick and thin.

There is a statue of Edgar Allen Poe located in the plaza of the University of Baltimore Law School not too far from PSiNet Stadium, with an engraving that reads, "Dreaming dreams that no mortal ever dared to dream before; To thee the laurels belong".

Today the Lombardi Trophy belongs to the Baltimore Ravens because they dared to dream when no one else believed a championship was possible. I congratulate them and their worthy opponents, the New York Giants, on a tremendous season and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

AMENDMENT SUBMITTED

LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR HEAD START TEACHERS ACT OF 2001

FEINSTEIN AMENDMENT NO. 1

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill (S. 123) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend loan forgiveness for certain loans to Head Start teachers; as follows:

At the end, add the following: