

The Welch sisters are now taking their effort a step further, believing that what can be accomplished in two days in Annandale and Alexandria, Virginia, can happen in cities and towns and rural areas across this country. Accordingly, they decided to organize three consecutive "National Wash America Weekends" to reach out to millions of youth in more than 100,000 schools around America and to raise funds for the American Red Cross.

Today, they have a Web site, www.washamerica.org, a logo, and companies pledging support. I am honored that they asked me for support in the United States Senate.

The resolution I introduce today will support these young Americans' determination to create three, consecutive "National Wash America weekends." This resolution will serve as a vehicle for my colleagues, by adding their names as cosponsors, to similarly support Wash America events within their states. And, most important, it salutes every young person in America who is doing his or her part to "Wash Away the Hurt."

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 71—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 7 THROUGH OCTOBER 13, 2001, AS "NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK"

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 71

Whereas mental health is defined by the state of emotional and psychological well-being in which an individual is able to use the individual's cognitive and emotional capabilities, to function in society, and to meet the ordinary demands of everyday life;

Whereas mental health disorders include, depression, substance abuse, anxiety, Alzheimer's disease, autism, bipolar illness, and panic attacks;

Whereas more than 51,000,000 individuals in the United States suffer from a mental illness in a single year, but only 8,000,000 seek treatment;

Whereas 40,000,000 adults in the United States are affected by 1 or more mental disorders;

Whereas 6,500,000 individuals in the United States are disabled by severe mental illness;

Whereas the Surgeon General has reported that 4 out of 10 of the leading causes of disability for persons age 5 and older are mental disorders;

Whereas 5.4 percent of the adult population in the United States suffers from a "serious" mental illness which interferes with some area of their social functioning;

Whereas children and adolescents, like adults, have mental health problems that can lead to school failure, family conflicts, drug abuse, violence, and suicide;

Whereas education and awareness about mental health and mental health services are necessary to detection and treatment; and

Whereas Congress, as an institution, and the Members of Congress, as individuals, have the unique possibility of raising aware-

ness about mental health: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) designates the week of October 7 through October 13, 2001, as "National Mental Health Awareness Week";

(2) encourages all Americans to find out more about mental health services in their communities and seek mental health treatment when necessary; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 72—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED HONORING MARTHA MATILDA HARPER, AND THAT THE CITIZENS' STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD RECOMMEND TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL THAT SUCH A STAMP BE ISSUED

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 72

Whereas Martha Matilda Harper, after spending much of the first 25 years of her life as a domestic servant, opened the Harper Method Shops and School, a health-conscious hair and skin care store in Rochester, New York, in 1888;

Whereas Martha Matilda Harper subsequently expanded the business to include 2 international manufacturing centers, 5 training schools, and over 500 beauty shops around the world;

Whereas Martha Matilda Harper shared the opportunity of business ownership with former servant women, and created the first franchise business model;

Whereas customers of Harper shops included world leaders, socialites, and suffragists, such as Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Prime Minister Anthony Eden, First Ladies Jacqueline Kennedy and Lady Bird Johnson, and Susan B. Anthony;

Whereas Martha Matilda Harper's 19th century management practices, which included a customer-oriented focus, an equitable relationship with staff, a childcare center in each shop, and the manufacture and promotion of organic products and procedures, would be contemporary by today's standards;

Whereas franchising now dominates retail business (with a new franchise opening every 8 minutes) and generates more than \$1,000,000,000 in revenues annually; and

Whereas, for her accomplishments, Martha Matilda Harper has been referred to by some as the "mother of franchising": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring Martha Matilda Harper; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 73—EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF CONGRESS FOR THE DEATHS AND INJURIES SUFFERED BY FIRST RESPONDERS AS THEY ENDEAVORED TO SAVE INNOCENT PEOPLE IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTER AND THE PENTAGON ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. ALLEN Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. CLELAND, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. HUTCHINSON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

S. CON. RES. 73

Whereas law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel are collectively known as first responders;

Whereas following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, first responders reacted immediately in evacuating and rescuing innocent people from the buildings;

Whereas first responders also arrived quickly at the crash site of United Airlines flight 93 in southwestern Pennsylvania;

Whereas if it were not for the heroic efforts of first responders immediately after the terrorist attacks, numerous additional casualties would have resulted from the attacks;

Whereas as the first emergency personnel to arrive at the scenes of the terrorist attacks, first responders risked their lives in their efforts to save others;

Whereas while first responders were bravely conducting the evacuation and rescue after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the 2 towers of that complex collapsed, and many first responders themselves became victims of the attacks;

Whereas the everyday well-being, security, and safety of Americans depend upon the official duties of first responders;

Whereas in addition to their official duties, first responders around the Nation participate in planning, training, and exercises to respond to terrorist attacks;

Whereas emergency managers, public health officials, and medical care providers also invest significant time in planning, training, and exercises to better respond to terrorist attacks in the United States;

Whereas the Nation has not forgotten the heroic efforts of first responders after the bombing of the World Trade Center on February 26, 1993, and the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on April 19, 1995;

Whereas there are numerous Federal programs that help prepare first responders from across the Nation, including the Domestic Preparedness Program and other training and exercise programs administered by the Department of Justice;

Whereas there are also domestic preparedness programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which together with the programs of the Department of Justice support State and local first responders with funding, training, equipment acquisition, technical assistance, exercise planning, and execution;

Whereas many of the first responders who participate in such programs do so on their own time;

Whereas an effective response of local first responders to a terrorist attack saves lives; and

Whereas in response to a terrorist attack, first responders are exposed to a high risk of bodily harm and death as the first line of defense of the United States in managing the aftermath of the attack: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) expresses its profound sorrow for the deaths and injuries suffered by first responders as they endeavored to save innocent people in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001;

(2) expresses its deepest sympathies to the families and loved ones of the fallen first responders;

(3) honors and commends the first responders who participated in evacuating and rescuing the innocent people in the World Trade Center and the Pentagon after the terrorist attacks;

(4) encourages the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to pay respect to the first responder community for their service in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks and their continuing efforts to save lives; and

(5) encourages all levels of government to continue to work together to effectively coordinate emergency preparedness by providing the infrastructure, funding, and interagency communication and cooperation necessary to ensure that if an attack occurs, first responders will be as prepared as possible to respond effectively.

Mr. NICKLES. Madam President, it is with great honor that I introduce this concurrent resolution on behalf of Senator INHOFE, Senator SCHUMER, Senator CLINTON, and myself, as well as many other original co-sponsors.

The resolution expresses Congress' profound sorrow for the loss of life and injuries suffered by "first responders" as a result of their efforts to save innocent Americans in the aftermath of the World Trade Center, Pentagon and Pennsylvania disasters on September 11, 2001. It also expresses our deepest condolences to the families and loved ones of the first responders who will never again return home.

Last Tuesday, in New York City and at the Pentagon, law enforcement, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel (first responders) were the first public-service personnel on the scene. If it were not for their heroic efforts immediately after these attacks, the death toll would be much higher.

We also believe that it is important for America to better understand the daily activities and responsibilities of first responders. Our everyday well-being, security and safety depend upon first responders' official duties. In preparation for these tragedies, first responders around the country plan, train and exercise for mass-casualty events. Our resolution recognizes the hard work and dedication of "first responder" personnel and thanks them for the long hours of training that many participate in on their own time.

In addition, this resolution recognizes the hard work and dedication of

first responders after the 1993 World Trade Center and the 1995 Oklahoma City bombings.

First Responders exemplify great courage and patriotism in the darkest of hours and for this we are most grateful.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1587. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1588. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1589. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1590. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1591. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1592. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1593. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1594. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1595. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1596. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1597. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1598. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, supra.

SA 1599. Mr. LOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1600. Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. HUTCHISON, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1601. Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. HUTCHISON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. STEVENS, and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1602. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1603. Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1604. Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1605. Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1606. Mr. ALLARD (for himself and Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1607. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1608. Mr. HUTCHINSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1609. Mr. HUTCHINSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1610. Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1611. Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1612. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1613. Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1614. Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1615. Mr. REID (for Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Mr. GRAMM)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2510, to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

SA 1616. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. GREGG)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2500, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1587. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purpose; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 908. POSITION OF DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (DEPUTY COMPTROLLER).

(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 135 the following new section:

“§ 135a. Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Deputy Comptroller)

“(a) There is a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Deputy Comptroller) appointed