

This will be the fourth All-California World Series—following the 1974 and 1988 Los Angeles Dodgers-Oakland Athletics match-ups and the 1989 “Bay Bridge Series” between the Giants and the Athletics—and I am confident it will go down in history as one of the best.

Both teams have beaten the odds and overcome huge obstacles to advance to the fall classic. In fact, this will be the first World Series between two wild-card teams.

My hometown team, the Giants, won the National League Wild Card with a 95 and 66 record, edging another California team, the Los Angeles Dodgers, by 3½ games. They then defeated the heavily favored Atlanta Braves in the National League Divisional Series 3 games to 2, before finishing off a tough and determined St. Louis Cardinals team 4 games to 1, to win their third National League Pennant since moving to San Francisco in 1958.

The Anaheim Angels overcame a 6 and 14 start to win the American League Wild Card with a 99 and 63 record, just 4 games behind yet another California team, the Oakland Athletics. They upset the New York Yankees in the American League Divisional Series 3 games to 1 and defeated the Minnesota Twins 4 games to 1, to win the first American League Pennant in the 42-year history of the Angels organization. I only wish Gene Autry had lived to see his beloved team succeed with such brilliance.

The Giants and Angels epitomize the word “team.” Each has its share of All-Stars, but they have advanced to the final round because of the dedication and hard work of each player.

Everyone knows the Giants are led by four-time National League Most Valuable Player, newest member of the 600 Home Run club and 2002 National League Batting Champion, Barry Bonds. But Barry would be the first to say that the Giants would not be where they are without the contributions of players such as National League Championship Series Most Valuable Player Benito Santiago, David Bell, Jeff Kent, J.T. Snow, and pitchers Russ Ortiz, Jason Schmidt, Kirk Rueter and Rob Nenn. The list goes on.

And, what Giants fan will ever forget Kenny Lofton, a center-fielder acquired in a mid-season trade, who drove in the winning run in game 5 of the National League Championship Series with a two-out base-hit?

The Angels got to the World Series by hitting .320 as a team in the postseason and scoring 60 runs in 9 games. They are led by David Eckstein, Garret Anderson, Troy Glaus, Tim Salmon, and pitchers Troy Percival, Jarrod Washburn, and 20-year-old rookie, Felix Rodriguez.

American League Championship Series Most Valuable Player Adam Kennedy made history by becoming only the fifth player—following the likes of Hall of Famers Babe Ruth, Reggie Jackson, and George Brett—to hit

three home runs in a playoff game in the deciding game 5 of the American League Championship Series.

Every great team has a great manager and the Giants and the Angels have two of the best: three-time National League Manager of the Year Dusty Baker and Mike Scioscia, who has led the Angels to a World Series in only his third year as manager. Former teammates on the Los Angeles Dodgers, both set high standards for their teams, stuck with them through thick and thin, and provided the leadership for success.

Finally I want to pay tribute to the front office staffs of both organizations: President and managing partner Peter Magowan, executive vice-president and chief operating officer Larry Baer, and general manager Brian Sabean of the Giants and chairman and CEO of the Walt Disney Company Michael Eisner and general manager Bill Stoneman of the Angels. Not only have they built championship franchises, but they have established the Giants and Angels as class organizations.

Normally, the Senators from the States of the teams represented in the World Series place a friendly wager on the outcome. This year, Senator BOXER and I will simply take pleasure in watching two California teams battle for the title.

From Edison Field to Pacific Bell Park, each game will showcase a different part of California and the great fans of both teams. The Giants and the Angels have done California proud and may be the best team win.

THE ROMA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the situation of the Roma people in Serbia and Montenegro, which together make up the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, FRY.

I am among those who believe that the United States should continue to strongly support the development of democratic institutions and reconciliation among ethnic groups throughout the FRY and Senator MCCONNELL and I have tried to do that in the fiscal year 2003 Foreign Operations spending bill.

As in the past, we have provided funds to support democratic reformers in the FRY, as they continue to work to overcome the hatred and destruction caused by Slobodan Milosevic.

The United States is dedicated to ensuring that Serbia develops a solid commitment to peace, the rule of law, and to protecting the rights and well-being of its minority communities. That is why the funding level for Serbia—and indeed throughout the Balkans—recommended by the Committee on Appropriations is above what the President requested in his Fiscal Year 2003 budget.

Our law requires that the President certify to the Committee on Appropriations that the FRY is continuing to cooperate with the War Crimes Tribunal. He must also certify that the FRY is

implementing policies which reflect a commitment to the rule of law, a commitment to end support for separate Republika Srpska institutions, and a commitment to ensure and protect the rights of minority groups.

Progress toward those goals has been made. But it has been slow, and the FRY has an inconsistent record of compliance with our law.

I recognize that the process of reform is difficult. Breaking down old hatreds can take generations. I have been very disappointed that even the reformers in positions of authority have not done more to support the Tribunal, and to expose the truth about Milosevic's crimes. However, even their inconsistent efforts are resisted at every turn by powerful nationalists who are far less committed to justice.

That political dynamic is the cause of much friction within the FRY, and is the cause of continuing difficulties between Serbia and the international community.

It is my hope, and I think I speak for everyone here, that the Balkans will eventually become a stable, peaceful, and tolerant region in which Serbia is the leading force for trade and democracy. Such a hope will become a reality only if our commitment to it remains strong.

As the world's attention has shifted toward Afghanistan and a possible war with Iraq, it is important that our concerns for the FRY are not drowned out by events elsewhere.

In addition to ensuring FRY compliance with the Tribunal, there is still serious work to be done on behalf of minority groups there.

In particular, a higher level of attention must be focused on the plight of the Roma people, whose history is one of discrimination and suffering.

The Roma are an ethnic group that traces their heritage back about one thousand years to the north of India. They first settled in Eastern Europe in the 14th Century. Today, Roma reside in all parts of Europe.

Over the centuries, the Roma have been the victims of murderous violence and debilitating discrimination that has poisoned their relations with their host nations, stunted their growth as a community, and perpetuated a vicious cycle of poverty, unemployment, sickness, and every form of social ostracism.

It is a cycle that has sentenced the Roma to shorter lives, lower literacy rates, and often horrid living conditions—living conditions that are far below those of the general populations of their host nations.

I read in a recent publication that in England, during the time of Elizabeth I, there was a law which made it illegal to be a Roma person, and under that law one could be put to death simply for being born to Roma parents. Also during that time, in Switzerland, it was legal to hunt Roma for sport.

During the Second World War, the Roma were among the first ethnic groups targeted for eradication by Hitler. Until the 1970s, in other parts of

Europe, policies have resulted in separating Romani children from their parents so they could be raised by non-Roma families.

The last decade has been no kinder to the Roma. During the Balkan wars of the 1990s, the Roma were severely victimized. And the abuse of the Roma continues now during peacetime.

The FRY has officially registered the Roma as a minority group, and has mandated that more Romani language programs appear on state television. These are important steps and are to be commended.

Much progress toward equitable and lawful treatment of the Roma, however, is yet to be made by the FRY, where the Roma are reportedly subject to frequent police brutality.

They often live in illegal settlements on the outskirts of towns, without electricity, running water, or sanitation.

International nongovernmental organizations willing to assist the Roma in constructing more permanent housing have been forced to cancel their projects, because the FRY and local authorities denied them the necessary land.

Roma in the FRY are also the targets of humiliating social discrimination. They are frequently denied access to privately owned restaurants and sports facilities. Roma do not receive adequate education, health care, or equitable access to public goods and services. In many FRY communities they are treated as a public nuisance.

Very little effort is made by state prosecutors to pursue cases of discrimination against Roma in the courts, partially due to widespread apathy for the Roma and partially because of weak legislation protecting the rights of minorities.

The Roma experience is one of suffering. Their's is a life of waiting, and one of hope lost as the tide of history threatens to sweep them aside.

As with its cooperation with the Hague Tribunal, the FRY's respect for the rights of the Roma must be closely monitored and verified. The President's certification to the Committee on Appropriations concerning funds appropriated for the FY should address both issues.

Continuing progress by the FRY in ensuring the safety and dignity of all its citizens, including the Roma, is the intent of our law and essential to the future stability of the former Yugoslavia.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAB CALLOWAY SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, we often talk about how best to encourage the talents of our young citizens. In my home town of Wilmington, DE, there is a school that fulfills that mission literally, and with great success—the Cab

Calloway School of the Arts, which will celebrate its 10th anniversary at a ceremony on Friday, November 22, 2002.

Cab Calloway students have performed in prestigious venues from New York City to Washington, DC. Our colleague, Senator CLINTON, has been in their audience, as have Secretary of State Powell and members of the National Governors Association. They have earned recognition in the National Shakespeare Competition, the Delaware Theatre Company's Young Playwright's Festival, and various vocal and band competitions.

In the visual arts, Cab Calloway students have won repeatedly in Delaware's Youth in Art Month Flag Competition, and their work has been included in the Delaware Foundation for the Visual Arts Calendar. When artists were invited to decorate downtown Wilmington with dinosaurs this past spring, a Cab Calloway student designed and made sculpture was in the display. Visual arts students have also worked with the March of Dimes to create educational materials, and they have been honored with Regional Scholastic Art Awards.

That would be impressive as the whole story, but it is just one chapter. Cab Calloway students have excelled academically, earning as many honors for their work in the classroom as for their talents on the stage or in the studio. The school has been recognized for its innovative programs, and it proudly boasts the best attendance record among all secondary schools in the district.

For a decade, Cab Calloway has given many of our State's most talented young citizens a chance to excel as student-artists. It is a true success story in public education, and we in Delaware are very proud to congratulate the administration, faculty, students and their families, as we all join to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Cab Calloway School of the Arts.●

TRIBUTE TO RANDY ATCHER

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today among my fellow colleagues to honor and pay tribute to one of Kentucky's finest individuals. Last Wednesday, at the age of 83, Randy Atcher passed away in his bed at the Audubon Hospital in Louisville, KY. He had been suffering from lung cancer for many years. He will be missed and mourned by all.

Randy Atcher was born in Tip Top, KY in 1918 and from very early on, people could see that he was headed for big things. Randy grew up in a family of entertainers and musicians. His father played the fiddle, his mother the piano, his brother Bob the mandolin, his brother Raymond the bass and finally his brother Francis played the guitar. At age 13, Randy and his brother Bob were playing their catchy country tunes for WLAP radio in Louisville. Before Randy was even out of high school, he and Bob had a successful morning

show on WHAS radio which aired from 8 to 8:15 Monday through Friday. He always finished the show with just enough time to beat the bell for his first class.

After graduating from high school, Randy and Bob hit the road running, showcasing their musical talents all across the Commonwealth. However, this seemingly endless road adventure came to an abrupt halt when, in 1941, the Japanese maliciously and without warning bombed Pearl Harbor. Shortly thereafter, Randy joined the Army Air Corps, serving in such places as Australia, the Philippines and Okinawa. While in the South Pacific, Randy purchased a guitar and played his tunes for his fellow soldiers, bringing a little happiness and laughter into a very dark and frightening place and time.

After the war ended, Randy picked up right where he left off in 1941. He traveled around the country and worked for radio stations in places like Chicago. In 1946, Randy returned to Louisville and remained there for the rest of his days.

Randy Atcher's big break came in 1950 when his old friends at WHAS came to him with an idea for a daily TV show for Kentucky's children. The show, T-Bar-V, was an instant success and was on the air from March 28, 1950 until June 26, 1970. Many Kentucky children grew up watching this show and learning from the lessons it taught. In many ways, Randy Atcher became an integral part of many Kentucky families. He taught the children to save their money and to respect their elders. His warmth and sincerity were felt by all that tuned in. Throughout its 20 years on television, T-Bar-V celebrated 153,000 children's birthdays. When the show ended, many children felt as if they had lost their best friend.

Even after the show ended however, Randy couldn't keep the performer in him quiet. He sang his songs and entertained children at schools and the elderly at nursing homes. He was on the board of the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the Dream Factory, a group that grants the wishes of gravely ill children. He also recorded books on tape for the blind.

I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in honoring Randy Atcher. He devoted his entire life to bringing happiness to the lives of others. He represented a code of morality that seems almost lost today. I believe we all can learn from his example of caring for and serving others.●

TRIBUTE TO THE HON. JOHN S. MARTINEZ

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today with great sadness to pay tribute to the late State Representative John S. Martinez, Deputy Majority Leader of the Connecticut General Assembly, who lost his life on October 10 in a tragic automobile accident. Mr. Martinez served New Haven's 95th Assembly District where he served on the