

from countries where governments instill fear instead of trust, could be intimidated by these requirements and might be afraid to vote.

The Schumer-Wyden amendment allows States to use signature verification and attestation, in addition to a photo ID and government checks, to verify voters; or a State can opt to use only a signature verification system. This amendment will allow us to be just as tough on voter fraud without turning away eligible voters.

In Michigan, we have several laws that effectively prevent voter fraud, without disenfranchising eligible voters. First-time voters who registered by mail are required to vote in person the first time they cast a ballot. Michigan also requires a voter signature for all voters at the polls, and has a signature verification system to confirm a voter's identity. These measures protect our electoral system against fraud, without undermining voter participation.

I urge my colleagues to support the Schumer-Wyden amendment that protects our electoral system, without preventing eligible voters from exercising their right to vote.

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, today, I join the many Americans who this month reflect on the rich and extraordinary achievements of African Americans. We do so in keeping with the spirit and the vision of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, son of a former slave, who in 1926, proposed such a recognition as a way of preserving the history of the Negro. Each year, during the month of February, we celebrate African American History Month.

Dr. Woodson was, himself, an extraordinary individual and I would like to pay tribute to him, as well as several courageous and accomplished individuals claimed by my state of Michigan, all of whom have earned a unique place in African American history.

Dr. Woodson overcame seemingly insurmountable challenges in his rise from the coal mines of West Virginia to one of the highest levels of academic achievement of his time. Author Lerone Bennett, writes of the struggles and successes of Carter G. Woodson, who was an untutored coal miner at the age of 17; and at the age of 19, after teaching himself the fundamentals of English and arithmetic, entered high school and mastered the four-year curriculum in less than two years. At 22, after two-thirds of a year at Berea College in Kentucky, Woodson returned to the coal mines and studied Latin and Greek between trips to the mine shafts. He then went on to the University of Chicago, where he received bachelor's and master's degrees, and Harvard University, where he became the second African American to receive a doctorate in history. The rest, of course, is history.

Dr. Benjamin Solomon Carson, Sr., who was born and raised in Detroit, had a childhood dream of becoming a physician. In his books, *Gifted Hands*, *THINK BIG*, and *The Big Picture* he reveals how growing up in dire poverty with horrible grades and being called "dummy" as well as having a horrible temper, and low self-esteem, appeared to preclude the realization of that dream. He writes about an inspiring mother, with a third grade education, who worked two and sometimes three jobs as a domestic to care for her two sons, determined that they would succeed. Carson remembers, "we had to read two books a week from the Detroit Public Library, and submit to her written book reports, which she could not read, but we didn't know that . . . my mother was one of twenty four children, went through the foster care system and married at the age of 13—a marriage that rapidly deteriorated."

Today, despite all of the odds stacked against her and him, Sonya Carson's son is one of the world's most gifted surgeons, performing over 500 critical operations on children in dire need each year, over triple the average neurosurgeon's caseload. Dr. Ben Carson is Director of Pediatric Neurosurgery at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, a position he had held since 1984 when he was 32 years old, then the youngest surgeon in the nation to hold this distinguished title. He is also a professor of neurosurgery, oncology, plastic surgery, and pediatrics. On the occasion of its 200th anniversary the Library of Congress named him one of the 89 "Living Legends." In 2001, he was chosen by CNN and Time Magazine as one of America's top 20 physicians and scientists. After graduating with honors from high school, Ben Carson was accepted to Yale University on a scholarship. He received his M.D. from the University of Michigan.

In 1987, he gained worldwide recognition as the principal surgeon in the 22-hour separation of the Binder Siamese twins from Germany. This was the first time occipital craniopagus twins had been separated with both surviving. In 1997, Dr. Carson was the primary surgeon in the team of South African and Zambian surgeons that separated type-2 vertical craniopagus twins (joined at the top of the head) in a 28-hour operation. It represents the first time such complexly joined siamese twins have been separated with both remaining neurologically normal. He is noted for his use of cerebral hemispherectomy to control intractable seizures as well as for his work in craniofacial reconstructive surgery, achondroplasia (human dwarfism), and pediatric neuro-oncology (brain tumors).

Dr. Carson is the president and co-founder of the Carson's Scholars Fund, which recognizes young people of all backgrounds for exceptional academic and humanitarian accomplishments, which he hopes will positively change the perception of high academic achievers among their peers across our nation.

Madam President, I would also like to pay tribute to two women who played a pivotal role in addressing American injustice and inequality. They are Sojourner Truth, who helped lead our country out of the dark days of slavery, and Rosa Parks, whose dignified leadership sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the start of the Civil Rights movement.

Sojourner Truth, though unable to read or write, was considered one of the most eloquent and noted spokespersons of her day, on the inhumanity and immorality of slavery. She was a leader in the abolitionist movement, and a ground breaking speaker on behalf of quality for women. Michigan honored her several years ago with the dedication of the Sojourner Truth Memorial Monument, which was unveiled in Battle Creek, Michigan on September 25, 1999.

Sojourner Truth had an extraordinary life. She was born Isabella Baumfree in 1797, served as a slave under several different masters, and was eventually freed in 1828 when New York state outlawed slavery. In 1851, Sojourner Truth delivered her famous "Ain't I a Woman?" speech at the Women's Convention in Akron, Ohio. In the speech, Truth attacked both racism and sexism. Truth made her case for equality in plain-spoken English when she said, "Then that little man in black there, he says women can't have as much rights as men, cause Christ wasn't a woman? Where did your Christ come from? Where did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothing to do with Him!"

By the mid-1850s, Truth had settled in Battle Creek, Michigan. She continued to travel and speak out for equality. During the Civil War, Truth traveled throughout Michigan, gathering food and clothing for Negro volunteer regiments. Truth's travels during the war eventually led her to a meeting with President Abraham Lincoln in 1864, at which she presented her ideas on assisting freed slaves. Truth remained in Washington, DC for several years, helping slaves who had fled from the South and appearing at women's suffrage gatherings. Due to bad health, Sojourner Truth returned to Battle Creek in 1875, and remained there until her death in 1883. Sojourner Truth spoke from her heart about the most troubling issues of her time. A testament to Truth's convictions is that her words continue to speak to us today.

On May 4, 1999 legislation was enacted which authorized the President of the United States to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Rosa Parks. The Congressional Gold Medal was presented to Rosa Parks on June 15, 1999 during an elaborate ceremony in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. I was pleased to cosponsor this fitting tribute to Rosa Parks—the gentle warrior who decided that she would no longer tolerate the humiliation and demoralization of racial segregation on a bus. Her personal

bravery and self-sacrifice are remembered with reverence and respect by us all.

Forty six years ago in Montgomery, Alabama the modern civil rights movement began when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat and move to the back of the bus. The strength and spirit of this courageous woman captured the consciousness of not only the American people, but the entire world. My home state of Michigan proudly claims Rosa Parks as one of our own. Rosa Parks and her husband made the journey to Michigan in 1957. Unceasing threats on their lives and persistent harassment by phone prompted the move to Detroit where Rosa Parks' brother resided.

Rosa Parks' arrest for violating the city's segregation laws was the catalyst for the Montgomery bus boycott. Her stand on that December day in 1955 was not an isolated incident but part of a lifetime of struggle for equality and justice. For instance, twelve years earlier, in 1943, Rosa Parks had been arrested for violating another one of the city's bus related segregation laws, which required African Americans to pay their fares at the front of the bus then get off of the bus and re-board from the rear of the bus. The driver of that bus was the same driver with whom Rosa Parks would have her confrontation 12 years later.

The rest is history. The boycott which Rosa Parks began was the beginning of an American revolution that elevated the status of African Americans nationwide and introduced to the world a young leader who would one day have a national holiday declared in his honor, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. CLELAND. Madam President, Thomas Carlyle once said, "a mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men one." In light of the events of September 11, this statement has never rung truer. To see the firefighters, police, and rescue teams working side by side in the recovery effort at the World Trade Center, seeking peace for their fallen comrades whether black, white, Hispanic or Asian reminds us just how far we have come in only a few short decades.

And yet there is still a great distance to travel. This month, as we celebrate Black History and the contributions made by members of the African American community, we must remember that work still remains to be done. Senior leadership at Fortune 500 companies and even our own Congress fails to reflect America's racial demographics. But we are certainly moving in the right direction.

Less than 50 years ago, it was unthinkable that a black man or woman be an elected official, or university president, or hold any number of other prestigious positions across our Nation. That started to change, though, with the bravery of men like Doctors Martin Luther King, Jr. and Benjamin E. Mays.

While most everyone has heard of the former, Dr. Mays' name is not as easily recognized by most Americans, but he is every bit as important in the annals of history. Born in South Carolina in 1895, Benjamin Mays distinguished himself as a dean at Howard University and president of Morehouse College. Throughout his life, he served his community, speaking early and often against segregation and on behalf of education.

Mays urged his students to strive for academic excellence, fight for racial justice, and introduced his students to Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence. Years after graduating from Morehouse College, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. called Mays his most important "spiritual and intellectual mentor."

Dr. Mays was Martin Luther King, Jr.'s teacher, inspiration, and friend. He stood beside Dr. King as during the struggle for racial equality, and walked behind his casket during one of the darkest times in our Nation's history.

The son of former slaves, Dr. Mays had to fight every day of his life for many of the advantages Americans today take for granted. Mays was a civil and human rights leader, noted theologian, educator, and the recipient of 56 honorary degrees.

It was with great pleasure that I submitted, and witnessed the passage of a resolution encouraging President Bush to award the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor the U.S. government can bestow upon a civilian, posthumously to Dr. Mays. It is an honor that is well overdue, and rightfully deserved.

Benjamin Mays understood disappointment and pain, and dealt with both during his long life of public service, but he never lost site of his ultimate goals. He explained why when he said, "The tragedy in life doesn't lie in not reaching your goal. The tragedy lies in having no goal to reach. It isn't a calamity to die with dreams unfulfilled, but it is a calamity not to dream. . . . It is not a disgrace not to reach the stars, but it is a disgrace to have no stars to reach for. Not failure, but low aim, is sin."

It is with those words in mind that we must continue to fight for more equity in our society. Certainly we have come a long way in a relatively short period of time, but let us not lose site of how far away the horizon still lies.

Mr. REED. Madam President, as we conclude Black History Month, I rise to join in the celebration of the achievements of African Americans throughout our Nation's history, and especially in my home State of Rhode Island. Indeed, African Americans have contributed a great deal to my State, and I am honored to be able to acknowledge two such individuals today, the late Reverend Mahlon Van Horne of Newport, and the late John Hope of Brown University.

Reverend Van Horne was one of Newport's most prominent African Americans in the late 1800's. He was an avid

civil rights activist, a three term State representative, and was also one of the Nations first black diplomats. Reverend Van Horne came to Newport, RI, in 1868 after being ordained, and graduating from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He began his ministry in Rhode Island as the Acting Pastor of the Colored Union Congregational Church of Newport. Despite the times in which he lived, due to his charismatic leadership and scholarly sermons, his congregation was made up of both black and white Rhode Islanders, and the many black professionals from New York, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia who would come to Newport during the summer months. By 1871, his congregation had grown to the point where they had to tear down the old church to make way for a larger building which was renamed the Union Congregational Church. Despite his success as a minister, Reverend Van Horne did not stop there, in 1871 he was able to successfully draw votes from both blacks and whites to win election to the Newport School Committee, the first African American ever to serve in this capacity. As a member of the school committee, he used his position to continue his civil rights movement and pressed for integration and better education for Newport's black children. In 1885, he was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly, becoming the first African American to ever serve in the State legislature. He was re-elected in 1886, and 1887, and after his last term he continued in his role as pastor of the Union Congregational Church. His service did not end there. In 1896, President William McKinley appointed Reverend Van Horne as the United States Counsel to the Danish West Indies, in where he served his Nation honorably for 12 more years.

Another great Rhode Islander that I would like to bring attention to was a champion of education; John Hope. Mr. Hope first came to Rhode Island in 1890 when he enrolled as a freshmen at Brown. While in school he became very involved in the African-American community, and later joined the Second Free Will Baptist Church in Providence. While a member of the Church, he started a literary club with the help of other prominent African Americans in the community. In honor of his work in Providence, in 1944, the community center on Burgess street was renamed the John Hope Settlement House and continues to be a vital resource for many of the residents of Providence today. In addition to his community involvement and dedication to the education of blacks in Providence, John Hope was a founding editorial board member of the Daily Herald and a campus correspondent for the New York Tribune, and wrote many articles for the Providence Journal and the Chicago Tribune. After his graduation from Brown, John Hope continued his mission of improving educational opportunities for blacks by taking a position teaching Greek and Latin at the

Roger Williams University in Nashville, Tennessee an all black institution. From there, he moved on to become the President of one of the most prestigious historically black institutions of higher education Morehouse College, from 1906 to 1929. He culminated his career in education as the President of Atlanta University, which was the only black graduate school in the Nation at the time, where he served until his death in 1936. John Hope's vision that education is the key to improving the quality of life for not only African Americans, but for all Americans, is one I share.

It is truly my honor and privilege to acknowledge such great Rhode Islander's during Black History Month, and it is my hope that these and other African American leaders from both past and present will continue to inspire our Nation's youth.

SONNY MONTGOMERY AWARD TO SENATOR ROBERTS

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, on Monday night Senator PAT ROBERTS was recognized as the 2002 recipient of the National Guard Bureau's "Sonny Montgomery" Award.

Senator ROBERTS' comments upon receiving this award highlight, in a most thoughtful and eloquent manner, the absolutely critical role our Nation's National Guard plays in the defense of our homeland and our own strategic defense in critical areas beyond our shores—an example being the 29th Division, with elements from Virginia, now serving in Bosnia.

This vital role is nowhere more evident than in Virginia where our National Guard men and women patrol the skies over our Nation's Capital and help defend key military posts and bases across the State.

I would like to highlight my colleague's wise admonition that we must "preserve our founding fathers intent with respect to the National Guard, specifically preserving the connection between military forces and the States, between our national defense and America's local cities and towns." Excellent advice, we in the Congress must be very careful to heed it.

As America is continuing its preparations to defend our homeland against territorial threats, we owe a debt of gratitude to our respected colleague, from the great State of Kansas, as he, serving as chairman of the "Subcommittee on Emerging Threats" of the Armed Services Committee during the 106th Congress, laid foundations—at times in the face of skepticism and resistance—before the attacks of September 11, foundations we are rapidly building on today to strengthen our Homeland Defense.

As Americans reflect, with deep gratitude, on the proud history of America's military, let us never forget that the Guard was our first, being founded in 1636.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator ROBERTS' remarks be printed in

the RECORD along with introductory comments by the distinguished Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Lieutenant General Russell C. Davis.

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

REMARKS BY CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU (GENERAL RUSS DAVIS) PRESENTING THE SONNY MONTGOMERY AWARD TO SENATOR PAT ROBERTS OF KANSAS, MONDAY, 25, 2002

This evening we gather to bestow the 6th Annual Major General G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery Award. This award was established in 1996 to honor an outstanding individual whose accomplishments were of major significance to the National Guard of the United States. Specifically, it is presented to an individual: who has demonstrated exemplary service to the National Guard at the national level; whose performance exceeded the normal scope of public or private service in support to the Nation's defense; who demonstrated skill and initiative to introduce new policies or procedures that significantly advance the mission of the National Guard; and who exhibited integrity, competence, and the ability to inspire others.

This year we are very pleased to present this Award to Senator Pat Roberts of Kansas. Throughout his career, Senator Roberts has been an industrious and effective advocate for a robust national security posture for the United States. Today he is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He plays a key, forward-thinking role in making certain that America is ready to counter post-Cold War and terrorist threats. He was the first chairman and today is the ranking member of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

Senator Roberts has led the way in strengthening America's ability to meet the threat posed by Weapons of Mass Destruction. Years before the events of September 11, Senator Roberts was at the forefront of the debate on increasing the security of the United States homeland.

His strong support for the creation, expansion and sustainment of the National Guard's Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams is but one example of the demonstrated leadership, wisdom and foresight of Senator Roberts.

We are joined tonight by a number of other highly distinguished Kansans including the Nation's Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Richard Myers and the Adjutant General of Kansas, Major General Greg Gardner. I would ask the Honorable Sonny Montgomery to come forward to make the presentation of the award that bears his name.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PAT ROBERTS, RECIPIENT, THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY AWARD

Thank you General Myers, General Davis, General Rees, General Gardner, the Kansas Guard, and distinguished visitors to the Capitol. It is truly an honor to receive the Sonny Montgomery Award from the National Guard Bureau and from the Guardsman and women currently serving our Nation here at home as well as around the world.

2001 was a challenging year for America and her National Guard. Determined enemies attacked America and our way of life, killing thousands, but the Guard sprung into action. Army Guard personnel were tasked to secure our airports, harbors, military bases and other critical infrastructure while Air Guard personnel, along with their active brothers and sisters, were tasked to secure our air-

space and yes, if need be, take out the threat of another hijacked jetliner bearing down on an America city.

Guard personnel are participating in the ongoing mission in Afghanistan to kill or capture remaining al Qaeda. On top of that, the Guard continues to develop its primary role in the evolving Homeland security mission area.

Indeed, the National Guard was deployed and in action well before September 11: Southwest Asia, Former Yugoslavia, South America, disaster relief and other missions here at home. The list goes on.

However, I wanted to specifically mention your performance since the attacks: outstanding and inspiring. Your country needs you now more than ever. Keep up the good work and know there are those in Congress who will champion your mission and cause.

It is a privilege to receive an award for "exceptional support to the nation's defense for significantly advancing the mission of the National Guard." I hope I have indeed done so and can live up to Sonny's namesake in the months and years ahead.

And, what a privilege it is to receive and award so deservedly named after the veteran's all time champion Sonny Montgomery: successful businessman; decorated Veteran of World War II & Korea; champion of the Guard; congressman; general; chairman; and colleague, Southern Gentleman.

I don't want to leave the podium tonight without discussing an issue of great importance to the Guard and to our Nation.

This past year I was a part of the dialogue between the Department of Defense and the Air Guard on the future of the active component-National Guard relationship.

Indeed, we can and ought to discuss new missions for various units be they active component, Army Guard, or Air Guard.

Any changes, however, must preserve our founding fathers intent with respect to the National Guard, specifically preserving the connection between military forces and the states, between our national defense and America's local cities and towns.

This relationship serves a critical practical purpose today: when America goes to war, which we are doing often, so to do America's States, cities, and towns.

That kind of connection between the people and their military helps to ensure our forces are not used without at least the knowledge, if not consent and support, of the American people.

So let us have a discussion on transformation, the weapons and tactics of the future, and the future of the active component, National Guard relationship.

But let us not consider severing a critical link between the American people and their military. Let us not make the mistake of taking down flags, consolidating all authority and control in Washington, DC, and broadening whatever gap already exists between the military and civilian sectors.

America needs her Guard now more than ever but not just your outstanding skills, capability and dedication.

For the current international obligations, the War Against Terrorism, and the wars of the future, America must bring to the fight every state, city, town, and community.

Thank you again for this honor and I look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last