

and local law enforcement. The legislation is similar to a State law which President Bush signed into law during his tenure as the Governor of Texas. The Harvard study only reinforces my support for this legislation.

SETTLING THE SOFTWOOD LUMBER DISPUTE: POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, the Bush administration is currently involved in negotiations to settle a dispute regarding the importation of Canadian softwood lumber.

Softwood lumber is essential for building quality, affordable homes in the United States.

Its price and availability have a major impact on the U.S. economy, workers and consumers. The U.S. homebuilding industry employs 6.5 million people. The Census Bureau estimates a price increase of \$1,500 for the average new home—expected if an export tax or duty is imposed on Canadian softwood lumber coming into the U.S.—which would prevent approximately 450,000 families from qualifying for a home mortgage. These families are likely to be less advantaged groups in the population.

Quite simply, Canadian softwood lumber is needed here. It has different qualities than the lumber produced in the U.S. and is used for different purposes. The southern yellow pine produced in the U.S. cannot replace Canadian spruce-pine-fir, which is used by American home builders for interior walls. These homebuilders use U.S. southern yellow pine for decks and flooring because of its strength and ability to accept hard treatment. But if southern yellow pine were used in interior walls, unlike Canadian spruce-pine-fir, it could twist, warp and shrink causing nails to “pop.” Obviously, this would result in problems for home builders and consumers.

There are a number of proposed settlements that raise legal and practical concerns. These proposed settlements range from the imposition by the Canadian government of an “export tax” on the sale of Canadian lumber to U.S. companies, to mandated minimum prices established by both governments. Such settlements will cause volatility in lumber markets without adequately considering the disadvantages for U.S. consumers.

I urge the administration to base its decision on existing U.S. and international trade law, and I implore the administration to exclude from any settlement provisions that would impose a de facto, foreign country-imposed sales tax on U.S. homebuyers.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize the Girl Scouts of America who are celebrating their 90th anniversary. As the largest

organization for girls in the world, the Girl Scouts promote self confidence, values, integrity, and leadership. Through this worthwhile organization, girls are able to build character, skills for success, and have fun while doing it.

For a moment, I would like to brag about the Girl Scouts of Kansas. With over 40,000 girls and over 10,000 adult members in Kansas, the Girl Scouts are an active and necessary presence in my home State.

Throughout Kansas, the Girl Scouts are involved in various volunteer and community activities. Some programs include: Promoting anti-violence education; helping children of parents who are going through divorce; reaching out to immigrant children; organizing activities between girls and their incarcerated mothers; partnering with the Boys and Girls Club of America on various projects.

I am proud of all our Girl Scouts, most especially the ones in Kansas. Through the promotion of science, technology, health, fitness, and friendship, these girls will grow up to be outstanding young women. I commend all the Girl Scouts on their success and their commitment to this organization.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts, and congratulate the organization for its outstanding and unflagging efforts to make a positive impact on America's girls and young women for the past 90 years.

While the Girl Scouts Organization has successfully adapted to the changing times since its founding in 1912, thankfully its core values have remained the same, to teach young girls about their physical health and well-being, provide a place for them to acquire self-confidence and expertise, help them achieve their full potential, encourage them to act with integrity and character, and instill in them the importance of contributing to society and their community.

The Girl Scouts of Maine exemplify these values. In addition to fostering the programs that are at the core of girl scouting, the Girl Scouts of Maine have been visionary in creating an initiative to provide young girls, ages 9–12, education on bone health awareness. Considering that the National Osteoporosis Foundation recently found that 30 million women over the age of 50 have some form of osteoporosis, it is critical that girls learn to foster these healthy habits during their formative years.

In another example of the innovative work of the Girl Scouts of Maine, the Kennebec Council has launched the Women Investing In Girl Scouts, or WINGS, program. This effort strives to link Maine's vulnerable young girls with successful working women to provide these young girls with guidance and mentoring through their most pivotal and difficult years, in the hopes of decreasing the numbers of Maine girls

who fall victim to eating disorders, drug and alcohol abuse, and illegal activity and providing a positive influence at a crucial time.

I was heartened to recently learn that one in every seven girls in the State of Maine participates in the Girl Scouts. That's over 12,000 girls, a remarkable level of participation in a State of just one-and-a-quarter million people. Worldwide, the Girl Scouts boast a thriving membership of 3.8 million strong, and this membership continues to grow and prosper.

I again want to congratulate the Girl Scouts for 90 years of success, and wish the organization all the best as it embarks on its next 90 years.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to enthusiastically commend the good work of the Girl Scouts of the USA, on this week of their 90th Anniversary. For nine decades, this organization has been instrumental in the nurturing and development of millions of American youth in all communities, reaching beyond racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic barriers. Today, Girl Scouting has a membership of 3.8 million, making it the largest organization for girls in the world. In my home State of Wisconsin, there are 77,000 girls, one in five, who currently participate in Scouts.

One cannot quantify the positive impact the Girl Scouts have had on this country and our youth. Countless girls have emerged from this wonderful organization with the qualities and values we hope our children will embody. Countless girls have left Scouts strong and confident; thoughtful and creative; dedicated and involved; responsible and trustworthy. Countless girls have used their experiences in Scouts to develop a deep sense of justice, honor and integrity. Countless girls have matured into role models, leaders and public servants in their communities. I have had the pleasure of talking with numerous Girl Scouts and Girl Scouts alumni who have described the positive role Scouts has played in their lives. There are so many more stories that have, and can, be told about the extraordinary impact this organization has had.

I believe the best example of what the Girl Scouts represent is the Girl Scout Gold Award Young Women of Distinction. Each year, 10 young women receive this achievement, the organization's highest, for their exemplary sense of community service. I am proud to recognize one of those women: Elsa, a 17-year-old, who hails from Shorewood, WI. Elsa established the Avenue Store, a clothing ministry for low-income individuals in the Milwaukee area. As chairman of the board of the store, Elsa worked with a board of adults, established guidelines for the store, and designed and implemented a voucher system for obtaining clothes. She also worked with more than 60 schools and agencies in her community and trained over 50 volunteers. In the project's first year, the Avenue Store

served over 500 people from several homeless shelters. Elsa is a fine citizen, who embodies the profound impact Girl Scouts have on their community and society.

Today, Girl Scouts of the USA continues to flourish, helping millions of girls grow strong. Girl Scouts continues to empower girls to develop their full potential; to relate positively to their peers; and to develop values that provide the foundation for good decision-making. It is my great honor to congratulate the Girl Scouts for 90 years of strengthening America's youth, and I wish them all the best as they extend this tradition for 90 years and beyond.

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 in March of last year. 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 in August 1991 in Longview, WA. A gay man was beaten by two attackers. The assailants, Mark H. Granger, 27, and Michael J. Watts, 39, were charged with first degree assault in connection with the incident.

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 and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE 99th BIRTHDAY OF REAR ADMIRAL ELLIOTT BOWMAN STRAUSS, USN (Retired)

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on the occasion of the 99th birthday of a true American patriot Rear Admiral Elliott Bowman Strauss, USN (Ret.). His lifetime of extraordinary service to this great Nation has been an inspiration to us all.

Elliott Bowman Strauss was born in Washington, DC on March 15, 1903, son of the late Admiral Joseph Strauss, USN, and Mrs. Mary Sweitzer Strauss, and grandson of the late Brigadier General N. B. Sweitzer, USA. He attended Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, CT, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, on appointment at large in June 1919. He was graduated and commissioned Ensign on June 7, 1923, and subsequently progressed in rank to that of Captain, to date from May 1, 1943. On July 1, 1953, he was transferred to the Retired List of the U.S. Navy and advanced to the rank of

Rear Admiral on the basis of citation for actual combat.

After graduation from the Naval Academy in June 1923, he had four months' duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, DC, then reported to the plant of William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, to assist in fitting out the USS *Concord*. He served on board that light cruiser from her commissioning, November 3, 1923, until September 1925, during her shakedown cruise to South Africa. He next served in the USS *Hannibal*, assigned to survey duty on the southern coast of Cuba, and from November 1926 until November 1927, served in the USS *Arkansas*, flagship of Battleship Division Two, Scouting Fleet.

He remained at sea for 2 years, serving successively in the destroyers *Toucey* and *Blakeley*, then had a tour of shore duty at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island. In June 1932, he joined the USS *Manley*, operating in the Atlantic, and later in the Pacific, and from May until September 1934 served as her Executive Officer. He returned to Newport for a tour of duty at the Naval Training Station after which, from November 1935 until September 1937, he was Assistant U.S. Naval Attache at the American Embassy, London, England. While there he was a Delegate to the Third Assembly, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, at Edinburgh, in 1936, and on May 12, 1937, was awarded the British Coronation Medal at the coronation of King George VI of England.

Upon his return to the United States in the Fall of 1937, he was designated Aide and Flag Lieutenant on the Staff of Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson, USN, Commander Training Detachment, U.S. Fleet, and was attached to the flagship, USS *New York*. He later served in the same capacity when Admiral Johnson was made Commander Atlantic Squadron, U.S. Fleet. During the period October 1939 until December 1940, he commanded a destroyer, the USS *Brooks*, after which he served as Navigator of the USS *Nashville*, light cruiser, until October 29, 1941, participating in the expedition which took the first Marines to Iceland in July 1941.

He returned to London, England as U.S. Naval Observer just prior to the outbreak of World War II in December 1941, and served on the staff of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations, during the early war period, taking part in the Allied raid on Dieppe, August 19, 1942. In November 1943, he reported to Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, and was assigned duty with Task Force One Hundred Twenty-two, later serving on the Staff of the Allied Naval Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsey, until August 1944.

He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, with Combat "V", and the following citation: "For meritorious achievement as the United States Naval Representative on the Staff of

the Chief of Combined Operations in the Dieppe Raid, and while serving on the Staff of the Allied Naval Commander in Chief during the Invasion of Normandy. Embarked as an observer in a British destroyer which rendered close fire support during the Allied raid on Dieppe on August 19, 1942, Captain (then Commander) Strauss obtained information of great value to the United States and Great Britain in the planning and execution of subsequent operations. Ordered to the Normandy beaches on D plus 2-Day, he applied his comprehensive knowledge of the build-up procedure in solving far shore shipping problems which threatened to delay the operation. Serving with distinction, skill and courage despite enemy air and ground attack throughout these missions to halt German aggression, Captain Strauss upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

On October 12, 1944, he assumed command of the USS *Charles Carroll*, an attack transport which finished her share of the follow-up operations in connection with the Southern France campaign, and sailed on October 25 for Norfolk, Virginia. Assigned to Transport Division Fifty-two, Pacific Fleet, she left on January 4, 1945, for the South Pacific, carrying supplies and personnel to Guadalcanal, Manus and Bougainville. In February, with Transport Squadron Eighteen, she became a part of Amphibious Group Four, Task Force Fifty-one, in preparation for a major operation, and on April 1, 1945, successfully landed her assault troops and their equipment on the designated beaches at Okinawa Jima. She had aboard the late Ernie Pyle, beloved newspaper man who covered her assault operations in his articles shortly before his death. The *Charles Carroll* served as Flagship of Commander Transport Division Sixty-three from May until July 1945.

Detached from that command on August 6, 1945, Rear Admiral, then Captain, Strauss returned to the United States for duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, DC. From July until September 1946, he was attached to the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council of the U.S. in New York serving as a naval advisor to the First General Assembly of that body in January 1946, then reported to the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Kearney, New Jersey. There, he had charge of fitting out the USS *Fresno*, CL-121, and from her commissioning on November 27, 1946, until December 1947, commanded that light cruiser.

He returned to London, England, and from January 6 to December 10, 1948, was a student at the Imperial Defense College. In February 1949, he reported to the Navy Department to serve as Head of the Strategic Applications and Policy Branch of the Strategic Plans Division, under the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Operations. Two