

the 1999 version of this report, Mr. Walpole said the missile threat to the United States had increased in significant ways. He also said specifically, where it was previously judged that the United States would probably face an intercontinental ballistic missile threat from Iran by 2015, it is now said by our intelligence community to be most likely the same level of threat assigned to North Korea. And North Korea's Taepo Dong-2 missile, which previously was assessed at having a range of up to 6,000 kilometers, is now judged to have a range of 10,000 kilometers if configured with two rocket stages, and 15,000 kilometers if it is equipped with a third stage, as was its predecessor.

A 15,000 kilometer range is sufficient, according to Mr. Walpole, to reach all of North America with a payload large enough to carry a nuclear weapon. The report notes that the proliferation of missile technology also has become worse. The witness said Iran was now assuming a more significant role as a supplier of this technology to other nations. Finally, Mr. Walpole noted that the United States needs to be vigilant against both terrorism and long-range missile threats, saying:

We've got to cover both threats.

As we fight a war against terrorism, we cannot lose sight of the fact that other threats are just as serious. The CIA's report on the missile threat is a timely reminder of that, and last Friday's successful missile defense test is an encouraging sign that we are making progress in preparing to answer that threat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I rise on this occasion to wish a happy 90th Anniversary to the Girl Scouts of the USA, and invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the organization in their 90th year of building character, confidence, and skills necessary for success in girls throughout the country. Founded on March 12, 1912, when Juliette Gordon Low assembled 18 girls from Savannah, GA, Girl Scouts of the USA has grown to a current membership of 3.8 million, making it the largest organization for girls in the world. On March 16, 1950, the Girl Scouts of the USA became the first national organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress.

I am proud to say that Girls Scouts in the State of Mississippi are active

and growing stronger every day. I recently visited with Kitty Maufray, Dorothy Shaw, Ann Billick, Jean Lee, Dr. Mary Cates, and Rowell Saunders, representatives from the Girl Scouts Councils of Mississippi. I am pleased to know that at the present time, with 45,000 girls enrolled, 1 out of 9 girls in Mississippi is a Girl Scout. I am sure that these numbers will continue to grow.

I would also like to recognize the Girl Scouts of Mississippi for their commitment to community service. Not only do they routinely visit nursing homes, help to beautify our cities and towns, and work to improve the quality of life for children less fortunate than themselves, but I understand that in the aftermath of September 11, Girl Scouts across Mississippi worked to collect donations and created many cards of sympathy and support for victims of this national tragedy. The Girl Scout Law states that each scout will do her best to "make the world a better place," and I think that these girls have done just that.

Girl Scouts of the USA recognizes that girls need leadership skills, self-assurance, and social conscience to become strong women. I offer my sincere congratulations to the Girl Scouts of the USA for fulfilling this need, and wish them the best of luck in the future as they continue to help girls grow strong and instill values that will last a lifetime.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Girl Scouts on their 90th anniversary celebration which took place on March 12, 2002.

The first Girl Scout meeting took place in Savannah, GA on March 12, 1912 when Juliette Gordon Low gathered eighteen girls together. Ninety years later, with 3.7 million members, the organization continues to offer girls of all ages, races and socio-economic backgrounds the opportunity to grow, develop friendships, challenge themselves, and gain valuable life experiences.

There are 40,000 Girl Scouts in my home state of Washington. These girls are among millions nationwide who are preparing themselves to be future leaders. By examining high-tech careers, developing money management skills, participating in the arts and sports, and learning about other cultures, Girl Scouts are making themselves well rounded individuals who will no doubt lead our country to great things in the years to come. Girl Scouts serve to better our environment, our community and our country.

I would like to highlight the accomplishments of one of my constituents, Girl Scout Katie Grimes. Katie is one of ten women to receive the National Women of Distinction Award which recognizes women who have demonstrated enormous courage and strength. Katie, using many of the skills she developed in the Girl Scouts, founded the Federal Way Autism Sup-

port Group in Federal Way. Katie, who herself is autistic, is well aware of the acute needs of autistic individuals and their families and worked diligently to establish the first support group in her community. I am pleased that the Federal Way Autism Support Group now supports over ninety families in the area and I am hopeful that Katie's organization will serve as a national model to provide comfort and assistance to the thousands of people who are afflicted with autism.

I was thrilled to have been invited by my State Girl Scouts Councils to join in the first Honorary Congressional Girl Scout Troop. I am pleased to join my female colleagues, Representatives JO ANN EMERSON and ELLEN TAUSCHER, and Senators HUTCHISON and MIKULSKI as a member of this troop. I look forward to working with my colleagues in Troop Capitol Hill, and Girl Scout troops across the country to identify the many challenges facing girls and young women today and ways we can assist them to overcome these obstacles.

Again, I wish to congratulate the Girl Scouts on their 90th anniversary milestone and thank them for the important and valuable work that they continue to do.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the 90th anniversary of the Girl Scouts of the USA.

Girl Scouting began on March 12, 1912, when founder Juliette Gordon Low assembled 18 girls from Savannah, GA. She believed all girls should be given the opportunity to develop physically, mentally and spiritually. Girl Scouts of the USA was chartered by the U.S. Congress on March 16, 1952.

That belief in personal development has evolved into today's Girl Scout mission; to help all girls grow strong.

The Girl Scouts have grown leaps and bounds from that first meeting of 18 girls in 1912. There are more than 233,000 troops throughout the United States and Puerto Rico available to all girls ages 5-17. Today, there is a membership of 3.8 million worldwide, making it the largest organization in the world for girls. More than 50 million women are Girl Scout alumnae, including my wife, Susan, and our daughter, Tyler.

We celebrate today the principles on which the Girl Scouts were founded: Empowering girls to develop their full potential; teaching girls to relate well with others; developing values that provide the foundation for sound decision-making; and making positive contributions to society.

Girl Scouting continues to apply these principles to current issues with programs that encourage girls to bridge the digital divide; pursue careers in science, math and technology; learn how to manage money; and to grow into healthy, resourceful citizens.

Troop meetings take place without regard to socioeconomic or geographic boundaries. Meetings take place in homeless shelters, migrant farm

camps, and juvenile detention facilities. There are even meetings which assist girls who are relocating, whether across the State or around the world, with support and help them adjust to new locations. The Girls Scouts mobilized immediately following September 11 to provide resources for girls and their families dealing with fear and loss.

Let us commend this organization for the positive role it has played in the lives of million of girls and women in Virginia, across the Nation, and around the world. I applaud their efforts and wish them the best for another tremendous 90 years of Girl Scouting in the USA.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th Anniversary.

Since Juliette Gordon Low founded the Girl Scouts in 1912, this organization has provided young girls with the leadership skills to make a difference in their communities and our world. Girl Scouts teach self-confidence, responsibility and integrity at a young age and these core values stay with girls throughout their lives.

Today, more than 3.7 million girls in over 233,000 troops are learning new skills, developing talents and building friendships across geographic, ethnic and socioeconomic lines. Through scouting, Girl Scouts participate in community service projects, cultural exchanges, athletic events and educational activities. None of this would be possible without the generosity and commitment of parents and community members who donate their time to help shape the lives of young girls through the Girl Scouts.

In Nebraska, I represent more than 20,000 Girl Scouts. I am also a proud Girl Scout parent.

I congratulate and thank the Girl Scouts on their 90th year.

46TH ANNIVERSARY OF TUNISIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the anniversary on March 20 of the independence of Tunisia, an Arab republic and friend of the United States for forty-six years. Americans of my generation recall the principles advanced by Tunisia's first leader, Habib Bourguiba, in setting the country on its historic course, liberty, modernity and religious tolerance. Today, under President Zine Abidine Ben Ali, the country continues its substantial progress toward establishing an export-oriented market economy, raising real per capita income, combating poverty, educating its girls and boys equally well, and improving the standard of living for all its citizens. As we applaud these achievements, we also wish the Tunisian people and their leaders perseverance and success in building a society of justice, civil rights, and pluralistic, participatory democracy.

This body and the American people today can thank Tunisia for its stead-

fast support during its membership on the United Nations Security Council in 2001. In the weeks and months after September 11, the Security Council adopted several resolutions that embodied U.S. objectives for combating global terrorism and freeing Afghanistan from the yoke of a repressive regime that granted safe haven to al-Qaida. Tunisia, the sole Arab member state on the Council at that time, worked closely and constructively with the United States in that crucial diplomacy.

So, on this, the 46th anniversary of Tunisia's independence, we recognize an international friend and express our commitment to continued cooperation and mutual progress over the years to come. We are fortunate to count Tunisia among our friends and partners in North Africa, the Middle East, and on the global stage.

4-H 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President I rise today to recognize the National 4-H organization upon its 100th anniversary this year. The organization, symbolized by the famous four leaf clover, has become synonymous with rural America and agriculture. While 4-H has its roots in many States, I am proud to say that the youth organization got its primary start in my home State of Ohio—in Springfield.

I would like to take a few minutes today to remind my colleagues about how 4-H evolved into what it is today. In doing so, we need to step back and remember what our Nation was like at the beginning of the 20th century and how the field of agriculture was suffering from the industrial revolution.

As a result of the industrial revolution, our nation experienced, for the first time, a greater number of people living in cities than in small, rural agricultural communities. As a new generation of farmers were talking about moving to "the big city," many began to fear a lapse in the traditional teaching techniques in which parents taught their children how to farm. Additionally, the industrial revolution brought about new technologies, many of which greatly affected farming techniques. At first, unfortunately, few people knew about these technologies—let alone how to use them. As concerns continued to grow, many communities were forced to develop programs that sought new and innovative ways of teaching the next generation of farmers.

The most successful of these programs was created in Springfield, OH. It was there, in 1902, that Albert B. Graham, superintendent of the Clark County school system, first established agricultural classes. Recognizing that many people would have a difficult time with the concept of learning farming outside of the family, Graham established a club that offered Saturday morning classes in the basement of the county building. Families coming into town to do their weekly shopping could

drop off their children at the courses. In a sense, it was a form of daycare, but one in which the boys and girls were kept busy learning how to examine soil with litmus paper and how to tie knots and splice ropes. They even examined droplets of milk under microscopes.

Eventually, Graham expanded this program with help from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the dean of agriculture at The Ohio State University, itself a land-grant college. Ohio State took quickly to this course concept, as it offered the university an effective way to communicate with farmers throughout Ohio. By 1903, Graham's agriculture club had over 100 members, and by 1904, 13 such county-wide clubs had been organized in Ohio. You might say that Graham had planted the seed for the 4-H organization, and it sprouted quickly.

It didn't take long before similar clubs grew nationally. Around this time, a clover became a commonly known symbol for club members, who wore the symbol on their lapels. Another landmark for 4-H came in 1906, when Thomas Campbell, an assistant to George Washington Carver, was hired to establish youth farming organizations for African-American farmers in the south. At a time in our Nation when the racial divide ran deep, 4-H was clearly ahead of its time.

By 1914, a mere decade after 4-H's creation, President Woodrow Wilson signed the Smith-Lever Act into law, establishing the Cooperative Extension System. This system offered a mechanism through which 4-H programs could receive Federal funds.

Now jump forward to today. The 4-H organization continues to be one the most active youth organizations in our Nation, with chapters not only in the United States, but throughout the world. 4-H clubs have expanded from rural to urban areas, where they provide a new of group kids with essential leadership skills and community service involvement. National 4-H meetings have even become platforms for presidents and other national officials to voice their ideas for agriculture and other policies.

The fear of an agriculture system eroding away with the expansion of cities continues to this day, as we have witnessed the massive growth in urban sprawl. But, this merely furthers the need for 4-H. Although today's 4-H organization may be larger than the original 100 members and our communication has increased from town meetings to Internet chat rooms, the organization's principles of Head, Heart, Hands, and Health remain the same. Without question, the lessons and skills 4-H members learn will last a lifetime.

I am proud to know that organizations, like 4-H, are there to help guide our next generation of farmers, teachers, and even elected officials toward a better tomorrow. I also am proud to say that my wife, Fran, and I have had