

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

children go through the 4-H program for 24 straight years now—in fact, last year was our eighth and youngest child, Anna's first year in 4-H.

I congratulate 4-H on their centennial anniversary, and I wish them the best for their next 100 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHN S. PARKER

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Maj. Gen. John S. Parker of the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Major General Parker has served our Nation for more than 39 years. He has distinguished himself and the Army Medical Command while serving in several positions of increasing responsibility. Major General Parker capped his illustrious career as Commander of the United States Army Medical Research and Material Command at Fort Detrick, MD.

During his extraordinary military service, General Parker has shaped every part of the Army Medical Department, from direct patient care, training, personnel management, and installation management, to doctrine development, policymaking, research and medical product development. His mark on military medicine extends far beyond the Department of Defense and into the international community.

We in the Senate saw the important work of Ft. Detrick in researching defenses against biological attacks when Senator DASCHLE received an anthrax-laden letter last October. Major General Parker's command responded by swiftly and accurately identifying the anthrax here on Capital Hill.

Major General Parker's service embodies the best traditions our military services have to offer. This soldier, statesman, scientist, and commander has displayed the highest level of commitment to our most precious resource, America's armed forces.

I thank John and his wife Julie for their tireless dedication to serving the United States and the Army. They have served our Nation with honor. I wish John and Julie well as they enter a new phase of their lives.●

TRIBUTE TO AGNES SCULLY FISTER

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Agnes Scully Fister, who died January 9, 2002, at the age of 85.

Agnes made it easy for people to remember her, leaving behind a legacy as a loving wife, mother, grandmother, and friend. She was a unique individual who cherished life, enjoyed going to church, and loved meeting and talking to people. She married Louis A. Fister and was blessed with a wonderful family that included four sons and two daughters. Agnes will be remembered for many different reasons, not the

least of which is her dedication to her family and friends.

A native of Kentucky, Agnes was born in Lexington to Ed and Sarah Scully. She graduated high school from St. Catherine's Academy and later went on to work as a children's clothing buyer for retail stores such as Purcell's, Embry's, Wolfe Wiles, McAlpins, and Tots 'n Teens.

Agnes was a devoted Catholic and a long-time member of St. Paul Catholic Church. St. Paul played a significant role in Agnes' life and is where she was baptized, received first Holy Communion, was confirmed, and married. Upon her passing away, St. Paul is also where her family and friends gathered to say their goodbyes and to celebrate her life.

I am certain the legacy left behind by Agnes Fister will live on. I offer my deepest condolences to her family, especially her children, 20 grandchildren, and 26 great grandchildren. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of Agnes Scully Fister. She was an outstanding Kentuckian and will be missed.●

TRIBUTE TO DUANE HARRIS

• Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition and honor of my friend and an outstanding public servant, Mr. Duane Harris of St. Simons Island, GA. Duane will be retiring on April 1 of this year from his position as the Director, Coastal Resources Division, of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. His retirement comes after some three decades of service to the people of the State of Georgia and this Nation.

Duane has served in the very important position of Coastal Director since 1982, during a time of extraordinary challenge for the Department of Natural Resources. The Coastal Division encompasses all of our beautiful Golden Isles where we take great pride in our magnificent beaches, salt water and fresh water wetlands, and the living creatures that depend on those ecosystems for life itself.

In Georgia, as elsewhere in our Nation, the coastal area is where we find some of the greatest pressures for development and population growth, and the inevitable confrontation between those pressures and environmental protection. And in this difficult arena, Duane Harris has served with remarkable distinction.

Duane joined the Georgia DNR on July 1 of 1970. His service to the State's coastal resources through the years has been diverse and distinguished. In his initial job of Wildlife Biologist he worked in developing the baseline characterization of marine fisheries resources in Georgia, including assessing shrimp and blue crab stocks and formulating management decisions regarding harvest seasons in specific areas. He conducted a coast-wide inventory of Georgia's oyster resources and was one of the founders of Georgia's very pop-

ular Artificial Reef Program in the 1970's. He has championed that program's growth to a system that now consists of more than 30 inshore and offshore reefs, providing an essential marine habitat.

Duane was instrumental in the establishment and expansion of the Coastal Division's 24-hour on-call network, which has provided round-the-clock response to fish kill, sea turtle and marine mammal strandings since the 1980's. He has personally responded to numerous situations involving strandings and injured birds, sea turtles, and porpoises. Duane is the contact that local officials, the Coast Guard, Law Enforcement, and coastal citizens call upon when no one can be reached. He has also worked tirelessly as a volunteer for DNR's annual Weekend for Wildlife celebration since its inception in 1989.

Let me also note that Duane is not simply someone who works to enforce a rulebook. He is an innovative and thoughtful planner who helps shape new policies. For example, during the 1990's, he played a pivotal role in the passage of far-reaching legislation to benefit Georgia's unique coastal environment when he spearheaded the successful regulatory implementation of The Protection of Tidewaters Act, O.C.G.A. Sections 52-1-1 through 52-1-10, and the Right of Passage Act, O.C.G.A. 52-1-30 through 52-1-39, in 1992, culminating in the removal by 1999 of the last remaining river houses that were causing environmental degradation and other problems.

Duane worked very hard to provide information to local municipalities and county governments about the benefits of a federally-approved Georgia Coastal Management Program, and has assisted in the development of the Georgia Coastal Management Act, O.C.G.A. Section 12-5-320, in 1997, and its very successful implementation since that time.

Over the past 4 years, Duane Harris spearheaded the efforts to regulate driving on Georgia's remote barrier island beaches in a manner consistent with the Shore Protection Act. Duane took the lead on all required administrative procedures, facilitating a lengthy citizen advisory process initiated in August 1998. He formulated the resulting regulations to afford the needed protection to shorebirds, nesting sea turtles, and the fragile dune environment while accommodating the interests of legally-recognized property holders. This was a sensitive and controversial issue, for which he forged a reasonable system of regulation. Following adoption of these rules in December 1998, he worked to implement them prior to the onset of the 1999 sea turtle nesting season.

Duane recently led the deliberations of a diverse Marsh Hammocks Advisory Council in an examination of the issue of development of coastal marsh hammocks and back barrier islands. His regional and national conservation service includes serving as chairman of