

want to recognize the efforts of Senators BOB GRAHAM and FRANK MURKOWSKI for their important contribution to achieving this consensus.

I urge the majority leader and Republican leader to act in a way that will advance American interests abroad by bringing the TPA bill up for debate and action.

I recognize that the reality is that the Senate will in all likelihood also act favorably on Trade Adjustment Assistance legislation—TAA—or the TPA bill will stall. So be it. I am for both TPA and TAA in any order, tied or untied. But let me be clear, I am not for a loaded up TAA bill with health care provisions.

Let's get the job done for the American people. My constituents from firms like Geneva Steel need assistance to cushion their loss of jobs lost through trade. But in addition to TAA, we need TPA to open new markets for the workers of Utah and others throughout the United States.

Now is the time for the Senate to take up and pass Trade Promotion Authority. Now is the time.

The longer we wait to come together on fast track authority—authority that will undoubtedly provide billions of dollars to our economy through increased trade—means the longer that American families will have to endure a less than optimal economy. As the President noted "Every day we go by without the authority is another day we are missing opportunities to help our economy, to help our workers, to help our country, to relate to our friends around the world." President Bush is right on target.

In closing, I urge passage of the Trade Promotion Authority legislation. It is my hope that the majority leader will give us a date certain when the Senate will have the opportunity to act on this important legislation. I hope that we pass TPA before Memorial Day.

#### CLONING

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in the next few weeks, the Senate will debate the important issue of cloning. Using cloning to reproduce a child is improper and immoral—and it ought to be illegal. I think that every member of the Senate would agree on this point.

But some want to use our opposition to human cloning to advance a more sweeping agenda. In the name of banning cloning, they would place unwarranted restrictions on medical research that could improve and extend countless lives. In a letter to the Congress this week, 40 Nobel Laureates wrote that these restrictions would "impede progress against some of the most debilitating diseases known to man." I am saddened that the President has endorsed these restrictions to the detriment of patients across America.

Senator ARLEN SPECTER, Senator DIANE FEINSTEIN, and I have developed legislation that bans human cloning,

but allows medical research to go forward with strict ethical oversight. I am confident that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support this balanced and responsible bipartisan approach—rather than voting to ban an area of medical research that holds such great promise.

We must not let the misplaced fears of today deny patients the cures of tomorrow.

The recent announcement that rogue doctors may have initiated a pregnancy through cloning shows how urgently our legislation is needed. Such actions should be a crime, and our legislation will make human cloning punishable by fines and imprisonment.

But we must not confuse human cloning with medical research using the remarkable new technique of nuclear transfer. One creates a person and should be banned. The other saves lives by helping doctors find cures for diseases that deprive people of their dignity, their careers or even their very lives. We owe it to our fellow citizens to do everything we can to encourage this extraordinary research that brings such great hope to so many Americans. Medical research using nuclear transfer does not reproduce a child or create carbon copies of ourselves.

But this debate isn't about abstract ideas or complex medical terms—it's about real people who could be helped by this research. Dr. Douglas Melton is one of the nation's foremost researchers on diabetes. For Dr. Melton, the stakes involved in this research could not be higher. His young son, Sam, has juvenile diabetes, and Dr. Melton works tirelessly to find a cure for his son's condition.

One of the most promising areas of research on diabetes involves using stem cells to provide the insulin that Sam—and thousands of children like him—need to live healthy, active lives.

But a shadow looms over this research. A patient's body may reject the very cells intended to provide a cure. To unlock the potential of stem cell research, doctors are trying to reprogram stem cells with a patient's own genetic material. Using the breakthrough technique of nuclear transfer, each one of us could receive transplants or new cells perfectly matched to our own bodies. Can we really tell Sam Melton, and the millions of Americans suffering from diabetes, or Parkinson's disease or spinal injuries that we won't pursue every opportunity to find a cure for their disorders?

Some have said that this research will put women at risk by subjecting them to undue pressures to donate eggs. Our legislation addresses this concern by applying to all nuclear transfer research—whether publicly or privately funded—the same strict ethical standards used in research funded by the NIH. These protections guarantee ethical review, informed consent, and respect for the privacy of donors.

Congress has rejected calls to place undue restrictions on medical research

many times in the past. In the 1970s we debated whether to ban the basic techniques of biotechnology. Some of the very same arguments that are raised against nuclear transfer research today were raised against biotechnology back then. Some said that the medical promise of biotechnology was uncertain, and that it would lead to ecological catastrophe or genetic monsters.

Because Congress rejected those arguments then, patients across America today can benefit from breakthrough new biotechnology products that help dissolve clots in the arteries of stroke victims, fight leukemia, and help those with crippling arthritis lead productive lives.

When in vitro fertilization was first developed in the 1980s, it too, was bitterly denounced. And once again, there were calls to make this medical breakthrough illegal. Because Congress rejected those arguments then, thousands of Americans today can experience the joys of parenthood through the very techniques that were once so strongly opposed.

Congress was right to place patients over ideology in the past, and we should do the same again today.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### JESSE SEROYER

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the people of the great state of Alabama are going to benefit from the wisdom of President George W. Bush in appointing Jesse Seroyer as their United States Marshal. I came to know Jesse well when I was elected Attorney General of Alabama in 1994. My respect for him grew continuously. Jesse had one primary motivation—to do the right thing. He was proud of his work and wanted the Alabama Attorney General's office to be the best it could be. His focus was always on the right goal—investigating cases thoroughly, clearing the innocent and prosecuting the guilty. Jesse leads by example. He works hard, does the right thing and expects others to do the same. While he is cooperative and a team player, he will not participate in or condone wrongdoing.

Jesse's career began with the Opelika police department in 1976. He worked vice and narcotics and worked with many different law enforcement agencies making cases all over Alabama. In 1987 he joined the Attorney General's office as chief investigator. During his time with the Attorney General's office Jesse has been invaluable in a host of important cases and activities. He has investigated white collar crime, corruption, voter fraud, and violent crime cases. In addition, he trained other investigators in his unit, conducted investigations of judges for the Alabama Judicial Inquiry Commission, provided security and protection for the Attorney General and others, conducted all investigations under the Alabama

Sports Agent Act, and assisted countless state, federal and local investigators in important investigations. In addition, he has helped develop and plan the investigative priorities of the Attorney General's office. Jesse also served as a certified instructor for Peace Officer Standard and Training program for Alabama.

I, and Senator RICHARD SHELBY, were pleased to recommend him to President Bush and I am certain that these qualities will make him a great Marshal.

When I became Attorney General, the office faced a serious budget crisis. Indeed, it was a disaster. The office was forced to reduce its size by one-third and to completely reorganize to meet our challenges with less personnel. That is when I saw Jesse Seroyer rise to the challenge. He took on many challenges and extra duties. Most importantly, as the investigator with the most institutional knowledge, he was invaluable to me and others in the office. It was a difficult time and he was a tower of strength. Without his leadership and cooperation we could not have been successful.

More than just a respected law officer, Jesse Seroyer is a man of faith and family. He married a very special lady, Novelette K. Ward, in 1973 not long after graduating from Opelika High School. Their marriage has produced two children, Steve and Jessica.

His faith is central to his life. He and his wife are active members of Greater Peace Baptist Church where he serves as a Deacon. He also serves as a Director for Boy Scout Troop 373, Opelika, Ala., and is a member of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

Novelette is extremely talented in her own right. She is also a state employee with the State Department of Education. She is a woman of rich Christian faith. At Jesse's investiture, she blessed the large crowd beautifully singing "America." It was a special way indeed for Jesse to start his new work.

Jesse Seroyer loves his God, his family and his country. He is trained and ready for this new step in his career. I extend my special appreciation to President Bush for this nomination and to the Senate for its unanimous confirmation. He will serve superbly.●

#### THE DEATH PENALTY AND THE INNOCENT

● Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, Monday, a man named Ray Krone was released from prison. Ray Krone had been convicted of murder. He had already served 10 years behind bars. And he had been sentenced to die.

But Ray Krone is and always has been an innocent man. New DNA evidence proved that conclusively. He was convicted for a crime he did not commit. And prosecutors now acknowledge that. As the local county attorney put it, "He deserves an apology from us, that's for sure."

To put it mildly, that is an understatement.

How would any of us feel if we were charged, tried and convicted by a jury of our peers for a crime we did not commit? And then, to top it off, sentenced to die?

Ray Krone knows what that feels like. And, unfortunately, he is not alone. In fact, he was the 100th person to be released from death row with proof of his innocence.

These 100 innocent people have experienced nothing short of a living hell. And the outrageous injustice of their convictions and their sentences should be a wake up call for all of us.

I take second place to nobody in my determination to fight the scourge of crime. As part of that effort, I believe we need to be very tough on violent criminals, including imposing long sentences with little or no opportunity for parole.

But while we get tough on crime, we also need to recognize that our criminal justice system makes mistakes. Sometimes very serious mistakes.

Until recently, it was virtually impossible to know when innocent people were wrongfully convicted. But with the advent of DNA technology, at least some of these cases finally are coming to light.

Why are innocent people convicted and sentenced to death? To a large extent, it is because our criminal justice system has serious systemic flaws.

Capital defendants often have lawyers who do a terrible job. Sometimes, their failure is simply a result of carelessness and lack of preparation. They fail to find or interview key witnesses. They fail to thoroughly read the case law. They fail to object to unreliable evidence. They make a variety of mistakes.

I don't say this to criticize all defense attorneys. Most try to do a good job. But too many are inexperienced, overworked and underpaid. Even if they worked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, they're just too overwhelmed to provide effective representation.

But ineffective assistance of counsel is just one reason why innocent people find themselves on death row. Sometimes eyewitnesses make honest mistakes. Sometimes, witnesses give false testimony, such as jailhouse informants seeking reduced sentences. Sometimes, prosecutors engage in misconduct by, for example, withholding evidence that could help a defendant's case.

Any of these factors can lead to a wrongful conviction. And we now have 100 examples to prove it.

A system that sends 100 innocent people to death row can be called a lot of things. But fair, equitable and just are not among them.

In fact, our criminal justice system is badly broken. And before we send any more innocent people to death row, we need to fix it.

That is why I am joining with Senator FEINGOLD in cosponsoring legisla-

tion to establish a moratorium on all Federal executions until a commission can be established to review the death penalty system and propose meaningful reforms.

This wouldn't lead to the release of any convicted criminals, or threaten public safety in any way. It would simply help ensure that innocent people are not put to death.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. And I want to express my sincere appreciation to Senator FEINGOLD for his leadership on this critically important matter.●

#### 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 January 1996 in Houston, TX. A gay man was brutally murdered. The assailant, self-proclaimed white supremacist Daniel Christopher Bean, 19, was sentenced to life in prison for the murder.

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.●

#### RECOGNITION OF LOILA HUNKING, CHILDCARE SERVICES COORDINATOR FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a very special South Dakotan who has made a real difference in the lives of women, children, and families across my home State. Today is Loila Hunking's last day as Childcare Services Coordinator for the State of South Dakota. While I'm sure this is not the last we have seen of Loila, I wanted to use the occasion of her retirement to honor her tireless work in many capacities for the people of the State of South Dakota.

After some time as a reporter and editor for our State's largest newspaper, the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, Loila turned to a career as a high school English and Journalism teacher in Brandon, SD. During this time, Loila was an active member in the South Dakota Education Association, and also served in the South Dakota House of Representatives. Her time in the South Dakota Legislature is marked by her strong support for equal rights for women, enactment of a spousal rape law, credit regulation, and human rights issues. After leaving the