

scholar and civil rights leader W.E.B. DuBois were born in the month of February. The 15th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified 132 years ago this month, giving black Americans the right to vote. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in February in New York City. Last Friday, February 1, was the forty-second anniversary of the Greensboro Four's historic sit-in. And on February 25, 1870, this body welcomed its first black Senator, Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi.

I want to take time during this important month to celebrate some of the contributions made by black Americans in my home State of Oregon. Since Marcus Lopez, who sailed with Captain Robert Gray in 1788, become the first person of African descent to set foot in Oregon, a great many black Americans have helped shape the history of my State. Throughout this month, I will come to the floor to highlight some of their stories.

One important story in the history of the Pacific Northwest belongs to a black pioneer named George W. Bush. George Washington Bush, a veteran of the War of 1812, headed west on the Oregon Trail in 1844 hoping to leave the racism of Missouri behind him. A wealthy farmer, Bush purchased six wagons, packed up his friends and family, including his Irish wife, and settled in The Dalles. Upon arrival, Bush discovered that the racism he was trying to escape was, tragically, alive and well in the Oregon Territory.

While slavery was illegal in Oregon, my State shamefully tried to drive out blacks through the enactment of exclusion laws, including a disgraceful "lash law." The lash law required that a black person be whipped twice a year "until [they] shall quit the territory." As a result of this law, Bush was forced to move across the Columbia River to live under the more hospitable rule of the Hudson's Bay Company. Bush thrived as a farmer and rancher in the Puget Sound area, and his success attracted a large number of settlers to the Northwest. Because his prosperity helped spur the tremendous growth of settlements north of the Columbia, Bush, one of the first black Oregonians, is now credited by some historians for bringing the land north of the Columbia River, present-day Washington State, into the United States.

Bush might never have completed his journey to Oregon had it not been for one of the first Oregon Trail guides, a black man named Moses Harris. Harris spent years trapping in the Northwest, and was one of the explorers who christened Independence Rock in what is now the State of Wyoming. Harris was renowned for his knowledge of the region, and, on more than one occasion, saved lost or stranded wagon parties from certain death along the treacherous route to Oregon. He guided thousands to the Pacific Northwest, including the famous Whitman party, and did so until his death of cholera in 1849.

Without Moses Harris, and people like him, Oregon, as we know it, would not exist today.

Moses Harris and George Bush are only two early examples of the black men and women who changed the course of history in Oregon and in the United States. During the remainder of Black History Month, I will return to the floor to celebrate more Oregonians like Harris and Bush, whose contributions, while great, have not received the attention they deserve.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### MAJOR STEWART H. HOLMES

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to congratulate Major Stewart H. Holmes upon the completion of his career of service in the United States Marine Corps. Throughout his 22 years military career, Major Holmes served with distinction and dedication.

He joined the Marine Corps when he was 17 years of age and rose from private to major, serving in a wide variety of assignments along the way. He served as the Marine Corps Appropriations liaison to both the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives, and he has been a legislative fellow in my office. He has carried out his responsibilities with great ability and dedication.

His parents, Wilhelmina and Jacob Holmes, and his fellow Marines can be proud of his distinguished service. Major Holmes, and his wife Deborah, have made many sacrifices during his Marine career, and we appreciate their contribution of conscientious service to our country.

I am also pleased that Major Holmes will continue his work in my office as a Legislative Assistant with responsibilities for defense and military programs and issues. I look forward to having the continued benefit of his dependable counsel and assistance.●

##### TRIBUTE TO VICTOR SWENSON

• Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, for more than twenty-eight years it has been my pleasure to know and work with Victor Swenson in many efforts to promote the humanities at the State and national levels. On February 1, 2002, Victor retired as the Executive Director of the Vermont Council on the Humanities, a leadership role he has effectively filled since the Council's inception in 1974. Today, I rise to express my gratitude for his dedication and service to all Vermonters.

Every State has a humanities council, but few are as innovative, creative, and self-sufficient as the Vermont council on the Humanities. Early on, under Victor's stewardship, the Vermont Council determined that the first step in broadening Vermonters' participation in humanities programming was ensuring that all Vermonters were able to read. This undertaking,

creating a state in which every individual reads, participates in public affairs, and continues to learn throughout life, involves an enormous commitment. It is a self-imposed and ambitious challenge that the Council has taken on completely. The Council has distinguished itself as a national leader in promoting reading.

Victor's work with the Council has been so successful and has enjoyed such a long tenure that it would be impossible to discuss one without a complete mention of the other. Throughout this long association, Victor has held an unfading belief that the humanities can and must be used to improve life in meaningful ways. Victor believes rightly that all Vermonters benefit from any investment in the humanities, and the Council has been his vehicle for advancement. In January 1974, Victor set up office in Hyde Park, VT, with a budget of \$140,000. His first two grants were to the Crossroads Humanities Council in Rutland, VT, and to the Vermont Historical Society. As with those first two grants, the Council has used its position to challenge the people of Vermont to enrich their lives locally through the humanities. The Council has worked for the preservation of historic papers and documents, the creation of reading programs, initiatives to improve teachers' abilities in teaching the humanities and many, many other meaningful projects.

The importance of Victor's influence in Vermont for more than a quarter of a century cannot be overemphasized. I congratulate Victor on his retirement and I sincerely wish him the best of luck in whatever he may do next.●

##### THE TRIUMPH OF THE NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I salute the New England Patriots for their amazing win in Super Bowl XXXVI. We are so proud of our Patriots for bringing home this championship and for the manner in which they achieved it: through determination, class and teamwork. Some followers of the Pats through their startling season have deemed New England a team of destiny. I agree with that characterization if one defines team of destiny as a collection of individuals who worked together as an efficient, loyal combination in the face of adversity and doubt.

From Fort Kent, ME, to Waterbury, CT, from Williamstown to Wellfleet, New England sports fans have hungered for a sports title since 1986. Few would have guessed that it would be the Patriots who would end this drought by bringing home their first championship. Although blessed with four decades of star players such as Gino Cappelletti, Jim Nance and Babe Parilli in the 1960s; Sam (Bam) Cunningham, Russ Francis, and Jim Plunkett in the 1970s; John Hannah, Mike Haynes, and Stanley Morgan in

the 1980s; and Irving Fryar, Curtis Martin, and Chris Slade in the 1990s, the Patriots had never won the big game.

Thanks to the dedicated ownership of longtime season ticket holder and local philanthropist Bob Kraft and his family, however, the Patriots became a better, stronger franchise both off and on the field. Faced with an untenable stadium situation, Kraft, using his own money, eventually built a wonder in CMGI Field, which will open this fall as the new home of the new world champions. Forced to replace the legendary coach Bill Parcells, Kraft eventually hired Bill Belichick, a low-key mastermind who has justly earned a reputation for devising pro football's most devious defensive schemes.

Still, in spite of Coach Belichick and his team of heady assistants coordinated by Romeo Crennel and Charlie Weis, few expected the Patriots, 5-11 last season, to even contend for pro football's ultimate prize. Indeed, the Pats stumbled to an 0-2 start, lost franchise quarterback Bledsoe, and appeared, behind unheralded Tom Brady, a sixth round draft choice who had begun 2001 as a third-string quarterback who had thrown but three passes as a rookie, about to fall to 1-4 against San Diego. But Brady led a remarkable comeback to overcome San Diego and its Massachusetts quarterback Doug Flutie of Natick and Boston College.

This turnaround heralded a season in which the Patriots would overcome obstacles in step-by-step fashion. After falling to the St. Louis Rams 24-17 in Foxboro, the Pats refused to lose again, reeling off six regular season and three playoff wins in shockingly methodical succession. Rather than serving as a distraction, a healthy Bledsoe served as a rallying point for Belichick to demonstrate his decisiveness, Brady to show his skills, and Bledsoe to reveal his class.

Haunted by the phantom roughing-the-passer call against Sugar Bear Hamilton in a 1976 playoff and the paralyzing of Darryl Stingley in a 1978 exhibition, the Patriots overcame their old AFL foe the Oakland Raiders at Foxboro Stadium's final contest. Truly a win for the ages and the region, the overtime thriller took place in several inches of snow and ended in the Pats' favor thanks to the clutch receiving of East Boston's Jermaine Wiggins and the boot of Adam Vinatieri, pro football's best pressure kicker whose play-off beard had begun to resemble that of former Boston Bruins great Raymond Bourque. As the clock neared midnight on that snowy Saturday, the Patriots celebrated their 16-13 sudden-death comeback with long snapper Lonie Paxton making snow angels in the end zone.

In spite of these heroics, critics downplayed the Pats' chances against the number-one-ranked defense of the Pittsburgh Steelers in Heinz Field, their fine new facility. The all-around special play of the overlooked but record-setting receiver and returner

Troy Brown put the Patriots on the scoreboard first, but then disaster seemed to strike in the form of an ankle injury to Brady. Fortunately, Bledsoe, although inactive for more than four months, came off the bench to spark the Patriots to an upset that returned them to the Super Bowl in New Orleans for the third time.

Backed by Bledsoe and Brady, the strongest QB combination that the NFL had seen since the Rams rotated Norm Van Brocklin and Bob Waterfield in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Patriots nevertheless found themselves an overwhelming underdog to lose by double digits to the record-setting St. Louis Rams and their offensive machine. But Tedy Bruschi, Ty Law, and Lawyer Milloy led a hard-hitting defense. Brady, David Patten, and Antowain Smith controlled the ball on offense, and the Patriots led their fine and worthy opponent for most of the game. When the Rams tied the score with 90 seconds to go, other teams might have lost their composure and the game. But not this club.

The Patriots played with poise, relying on the youthful Brady to sling the short passes that put the Pats in position for another heart stopping kick by Vinatieri. For the first time in Super Bowl history, a game ended with a winning offensive play, a field goal. While worth just three points, this kick meant so much more, a Super Bowl win for the players, coaches, owners, and fans of the Patriots, and a reminder of the timeless value of believing in yourselves and your teammates.

Mr. President, I commend the champion Patriots and the runner-up Rams for their achievements.●

#### REPORT RELATIVE TO EXTENDING THE AGREEMENT OF JUNE 24, 1985 TO JULY 1, 2004, CONCERNING FISHERIES OFF THE COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 66

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China extending the Agreement of June 24, 1985, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended (the "1985 Agreement"). The present Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes in Beijing on April 6, and July 17, 2001, extends the 1985 Agreement to July 1, 2004.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the People's Re-

public of China, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 2002.

#### PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 67

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I am providing a 6-month periodic report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 2002.

#### REPORT OF THE BUDGET MESSAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 68

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975 as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committees on Appropriations; and the Budget.

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

Americans will never forget the murderous events of September 11, 2001. They are for us what Pearl Harbor was to an earlier generation of Americans: a terrible wrong and a call to action.

With courage, unity, and purpose, we met the challenges of 2001. The budget for 2003 recognizes the new realities confronting our nation, and funds the war against terrorism and the defense of our homeland.

The budget for 2003 is much more than a tabulation of numbers. It is a plan to fight a war we did not seek—but a war we are determined to win.

In this war, our first priority must be the security of our homeland. My budget provides the resources to combat terrorism at home, to protect our people, and preserve our constitutional freedoms. Our new Office of Homeland Security will coordinate the efforts of the federal government, the 50 states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and hundreds of local governments: all to produce a comprehensive and far-reaching plan for securing America against terrorist attack.

Next, America's military—which has fought so boldly and decisively in Afghanistan—must be strengthened still