

years. I will not forget McCall White, a retired steelworker, a proud veteran, who worked at Sparrow's point for nearly 40 years. It is for them and hundreds of thousands in similar situations that I will fight. I will fight to make sure legacy costs are addressed in a very serious way.

HOW WOULD THE ROCKEFELLER BILL HELP STEELWORKERS AND RETIREES?

This bill would help protect the U.S. steel industry and would provide health care and life insurance to steel retirees of those companies directly affected by unfair trade practices.

This bill helps companies consolidate by addressing the liability costs that have served as barrier to the restructuring that many argue that is needed by this industry in order to be able to compete. At my hearing on the steel industry, I heard how restructuring would help to maintain a competitive U.S. steel industry, which is in the national interest and would preserve American jobs today and tomorrow good paying, American jobs.

This bill would mean that promises made are promises kept. Steel retirees, their families and dependents would have the retirement security earned through decades of hard work and sacrifice. This bill would establish a health benefits program for retirees modeled on the most popular health care for Federal employees the Blue Cross/Blue Shield standard plan. This is not the Cadillac, gold-plated health plan that some claim these retirees have. These are the benefits that our steel workers worked hard for. Under this bill, any steelworker with at least 15 years of work in our nation's steel mills would have a basic health benefit package that they can count on. This bill would also provide a very modest death benefit of \$5,000 to the widows of steel retirees.

WHO WOULD THIS BILL HELP?

Now, there are now about 142,000 active steelworkers, but there are about 600,000 retirees counting on these benefits. By helping those with more than 15 years of hard work in our mills, this bill would help many of our Nation's active and retired steelworkers. In my own State of Maryland, 3,700 people work at the Bethlehem Steel Sparrows Point facility, but there are 23,000 retired steelworkers, widows and dependents. These workers and retirees deserve a basic health benefit package that they can rely on.

I agree with President Bush when he said, "Steel is an important job issue. It is also an important national security issue." We need to see the President join us on this issue in fighting for American jobs and for national security. A sound domestic steel industry is critical as we fight the war on terrorism. Steel builds our tanks, our planes and our ships. Bethlehem Steel produced the armor to repair the USS Cole.

The policy of our government is to support producers when it is in the national interest. National interest

means national responsibility. Congress voted for nearly \$80 billion in farm support over the next 10 years. It is important to support farmers to make sure we have the producers to be food-independent. I voted for the bill that is now in conference, and I am happy to stand up for American farmers. Congress gave the airlines \$15 billion after September 11 because of a national emergency. It was the right thing to do.

Now, we need to stand up for steel. We need to have producers here in America to be steel-independent and be ready for national emergencies. Make no mistake: This is a national emergency for steel. Standing up for steel is in the national interest just like farmers, just like airlines.

There is much to do to ensure that there is a viable U.S. steel industry. We need to make sure that the Section 201 tariffs are being implemented properly. Steel legacy costs are also a vital, necessary, crucial part of ensuring a viable U.S. steel industry. This is part of the comprehensive solution. We can not afford half-measures, not with a critical industry at the brink of collapse, not with the retirement security of hundreds of thousands at risk.

I urge my colleagues to join us to protect American steel.●

IN MEMORY OF CLAIRE T. SHADIE

● Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I seek recognition today to acknowledge the service of the late Claire T. Shadie of West Nanticoke, PA, a very special woman whose untimely death on October 10, 2001, left a great void in the lives of her family and the many whom she touched.

Claire Shadie was Founder and Chairman of the Board of "Supporting Autism and Families Everywhere," or SAFE, Inc., which is a non-profit group of parents of autistic children that works to help people with autism live full and independent lives. From April 24 through April 26, 2002, the annual SAFE, Inc., conference on autism will bring together international experts on autism and families affected by the malady, and the meeting will be dedicated to the memory of Claire Shadie.

Claire was known throughout her community as the "Angel of Autism," and she dedicated her life to helping find effective ways to aid individuals with the condition, including her son Alexander. She worked diligently throughout the years, counseling families and organizations throughout the United States. In addition to SAFE, Inc., she helped establish the Coalition on Autism, whose goal is to bring together related agencies and support groups to help ease the bureaucracy and improve the quality of service in Northeast Pennsylvania. Through SAFE, Inc., she worked with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Wyoming County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, and other agencies to create New Hope

Farm, a facility that will provide its learning-disabled residents with daily opportunities for social interaction, skill acquisition, and integration into the greater community.

For her leadership and work on behalf of autism, I would like to extend the gratitude and recognition of the United States Senate to Claire Shadie, "Angel of Autism."●

AN ESSAY BY BERNARD RAPOPORT ON ENRONICS

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I want to share with my colleagues an excellent essay by a long-time friend of this Senator, Bernard Rapoport. The essay points out that using any means to make money as those at Enron did, or evading taxes as too many American corporations do today by creating offshore schemes, are unpatriotic acts, which should outrage the American people.

As the message comes from someone who has distinguished himself as a business leader and whose generosity has made our society a little more just and equal, it is a message I hope all American business executives not only hear, but heed.

The essay follows:

"ENRONICS"—(LACK OF PATRIOTISM)

My father was a Russian Jewish revolutionist, (the Agrarian Revolution of 1905). He was a Marxist which advocated the philosophy that the "ends justified the means." It is, perhaps, an understandable point of view of someone subjected to the despotic czarist rulers of the Russia in the time in which he was raised. A few years after he escaped from Siberia, to which he was exiled for life for participation in the revolution, he came to America still convinced about ends and means from the Marxian view. I, too, was raised with that philosophy. Fortunately, and I think at the same time as he, I was influenced by Emerson's wonderful admonition that "character is that which can do without success," and it brought both of us to a new understanding. Yes, how one achieves is more important than if one achieves.

It's the "means" that in fact does determine the "ends." In my eight and a half decades of living I've had three poignant examples of unrestrained American patriotism. Of course, there have been many others, but what follows are the three that are most firmly imprinted in my memory.

The first was America's reaction to Pearl Harbor. Second, during World War II, on that day that General Dwight Eisenhower told us by radio that D-Day had begun and that there would be a large loss of lives, and, third, 9/11! The most essential ingredient in patriotism is love of country, which requires a commitment that we conduct ourselves in such a manner as to consistently do those things to make our country better.

The tragedy of "Enronics" is that these high-falutin' capitalists lowered themselves to a Marxian philosophy. Yes, their end was making money. Any means legal or otherwise, was justified because of their "ends!"

My reason for this essay is that I'm not angry—"I'm mad!" My father's daily plea was to me was to "have a sense of outrage at injustice." "Enronics." Gives just cause to understand outrage because it is unrestrained unpatriotism.

Here's another example of what I perceive to be unpatriotism. In the New York Times

of February 18, 2002, the column headline on the front page was, "U.S. Companies Use Filings in Bermuda to Slash Tax Bills." I always thought I was fairly sophisticated when it came to finance, but I quickly learned after reading that article that I wasn't nearly as "smart" as I thought I was. This is an occurrence that happens often in my life. I majored in economics at the University of Texas. The bibliography included Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," which is the predicate for capitalism. Smith realized the greed instinct within all of us, but thought that the invisible hand, i.e. competition, would be the moderator or leveler of the greed instinct. Well, this particular article to which I've alluded is beyond my comprehension. Evidently intelligent lawyers and accountants had come up with schemes to "legally" avoid the rules by which the rest of us must play. Secondly, this was combined with lobbyists who appealed to members of Congress to include riders to particular pieces of legislation which would benefit one particular corporation, and enable it to escape the responsibilities that any patriotic company would observe. Competition is making a better product, merchandising it more intelligently, and paying the taxes that all the rest in the same category pay. Well, not in the legal sense, but morally. I ask the question, "Why do we put up with these kind of shenanigans? Why don't we have a sense of outrage at this injustice? Why don't we get mad?"

I'm reminded of Murray Edelman's wonderful thought, "Political history is largely an account of mass violence and of the expenditure of vast resources to cope with mythical fears and hopes. At the same time, large groups of people remain quiescent (that's us!) under noxiously oppressive conditions and sometimes passionately defend the very social institutions that deprive or degrade them."

For example, in the New York Times article, it points out that one company made \$30 million additional profit because they didn't pay taxes. Now if they had played by the same rules as other companies, they would've shown \$30 million less profit because of the payment of what it really owes. Guess what! Their stock sells at a much higher price because they are taking advantage of what I call an "Enronic" approach. At least, such companies should have the courtesy and be required to show what their earnings would be if they were paying on the same basis as their competitors. In the New York Times article it is pointed out that one corporation saved \$400 million in taxes! Reducing taxes can really be a meaningful objective if these groups to which I've referred to were truly patriotic. All these companies do to avoid these taxes is to have an office in Bermuda or the Cayman's or some other island, and obtain this unfair advantage. As ridiculous as it may sound, a company with one of these offices in Bermuda, for example, can borrow money from its Bermuda account, charge out the interest that it pays, reducing their taxes in the United States. Let's be quickly reminded that there is no tax on the interest earned by the Bermuda parent. So an additional injustice is compounded as a result of this tax avoidance scheme.

The U.S. Treasury has to borrow money, sell bonds, and you know who buys them? These same corporations! Guess what! The interest they have received on their bonds as a result of their Bermuda office will not be taxable. It's a vicious circle! Where, of where, is there not a sense of outrage to their unconscientious acts of unpatriotism?

We must be constantly reminded of what Guiseppe Mazzini said, "God has given you your country as cradle, and humanity as

mother; you cannot rightly love your brethren of the cradle if you love not the common mother."•

NINETY DAYS IS SIMPLY NOT ENOUGH TIME

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, a letter released last week by the General Accounting Office highlighted serious problems that could result from reducing the period of time that National Instant Criminal Background System records are retained to only 24-hours after a firearm sale. Under current NICS regulations, records of allowed firearms sales can be retained for up to 90 days, after which the records must be destroyed. On July 6, 2001, the Department of Justice published proposed changes to the NICS regulations that would reduce the maximum retention period from 90 days to only one day.

According to FBI officials and the GAO letter, retained records that were more than 1 day old but less than 90 days old were used to initiate over 100 firearm-retrieval actions by law enforcement in the 4-month period beginning July 3, 2001, through October 2001. As a result, the GAO believes that next-day destruction of NICS records would likely obstruct the ability of law enforcement to retrieve firearms from individuals who were mistakenly approved to purchase firearms. Since its inception, NICS checks have prevented more than 156,000 felons, fugitives and others not eligible to purchase a firearm from doing so. While not infringing upon any law-abiding citizen's ability to purchase a firearm.

The retention of NICS records for a sufficient period of time is important. I am greatly concerned by the Attorney General's action and I support the "Use NICS in Terrorist Investigations Act" introduced by Senators KENNEDY and SCHUMER. This legislation would codify the 90-day period for law enforcement to retain and review NICS data. The GAO letter provides further evidence that the Schumer/Kennedy bill is common sense legislation that deserves enactment.•

ANDIE BUEL RETIRES AFTER 35 YEARS

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, later this month, Andie Buel, Chief of the Congressional Operations Division at the Department of Defense, will be retiring after 35 years of government service. I wish her the very best.

No question, the congressional delegation trip to Normandy in 1994 commemorating the 50th anniversary of D-Day stands out as one of the great highlights of my years in the Senate. Mrs. Buel was the architect of that trip.

She has a long list of accomplishments, but to get right to the point: she has worked hard to ensure all our congressional trips are not only meaningful to our work in Washington, but that they run flawlessly. We thank her,

and as she enters her new life we certainly will miss her.•

TRIBUTE OF DONALD LANGENBERG

• Mr. SARBANES. Madam President, as the end of the 200-2002 academic year approaches, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Donald N. Langenberg, who at the end of this month will retire as Chancellor of the University System of Maryland, which for the past twelve years he has served with great distinction.

In 1990, when Dr. Langenberg came to Maryland from the University of Illinois-Chicago, the University System of Maryland was still in the earliest stages of its formation. It was established in 1988 to bring together thirteen diverse institutions, each with a distinctive and distinguished history, into a "family" dedicated to "nurturing minds, advancing knowledge, elevating the human spirit and applying (our) talents to the needs of the citizens of Maryland." The purpose of the new system was to be nothing less than to "achieve and sustain national eminence and become a model for American higher education and a source of pride" for all the people of my State.

In short, Dr. Langenberg had his work cut out for him, but no one could have been better suited to the challenge, by both temperament and experience, than he. It was his task as the first Chancellor of the University of Illinois at Chicago, established in the 1980s to bring together existing undergraduate, research and medical institutions, to guide the new university through its formative years; and he came to that position from the National Science Foundation, where he had served as acting and deputy director.

Dr. Langenberg's academic background, however, was not in administration but rather in physics. With degrees from Iowa State University, the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of California at Berkeley, he taught at the University of Pennsylvania, where he also directed the Laboratory for Research on the Structure of Matter and served as Vice Provost for Graduate Studies and Research. He has been a visiting professor at numerous institutions in this country and abroad; his work on superconductivity has resulted in the development of a new type of voltage standard, which is in use worldwide, and it led to the publication of a paper so frequently cited in other papers and journals that it is known as a "citation classic." Throughout his distinguished career, Dr. Langenberg has also maintained the highest level of engagement in numerous professional associations, for example as president and chairman of the board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, AAAS, chairman of the board of National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges,