

the week of April 21-27, is National Crime Victims Rights Week and is a good time to take a serious look at the progress we have made in addressing the problem of abuse against women and children in our communities. In 1983, I introduced legislation in the South Dakota State Legislature to use marriage license fees to help fund domestic abuse shelters. At that time, thousands of South Dakota women and children were in need of shelters and programs to help them. However, few people wanted to acknowledge that domestic abuse occurred in their communities, or even in their homes.

During the last 7 years, I have led efforts in the U.S. Congress to authorize the original Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, and, most recently, expand and improve the program to assist rural communities. South Dakota has received over \$8 million in VAWA funds for women's shelters and family violence prevention services. In addition, the law has doubled prison time for repeat sex offenders, established mandatory restitution to victims of violence against women, and strengthened interstate enforcement of violent crimes against women. South Dakotans can also call a nationwide toll-free hotline for immediate crisis intervention help and free referrals to local services. The number to call for help is 1-800-799-SAFE.

In South Dakota last year, over 5,500 women were provided assistance in domestic violence shelters and outreach centers thanks, in part, to VAWA funds. While I am pleased that we have made significant progress in getting resources to thousands of South Dakota women in need, it is important to look beyond the numbers. Mr. President, 5,500 neighbors, sisters, daughters, and wives in South Dakota were victimized by abuse last year. Thousands of other women are abused and do not seek help. We must also recognize that the problem is multiplied on the reservations where Native American women are abused at two-and-a-half times the national rate and are more than twice as likely to be rape victims as any other race of women.

The words of a domestic abuse survivor may best illustrate the need to remain vigilant in Congress and in our communities on preventing domestic abuse. A woman from my State wrote me and explained that she was abused as a child, raped as a teenager, and emotionally abused as a wife. Her grandchildren were also abused. In her letter, she pleaded:

Don't let another woman go through what I went through, and please don't let another child go through what my grandchildren have gone through. You can make a difference.

We all can make a difference by protecting women and children from violence and abuse.●

GREEK SUPPORT FOR THE WAR ON TERROR

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD the remarks of President George W. Bush in regard to the stance that Greece has taken in our war against terror.

The remarks follow.

PRESIDENT BUSH:

There's a huge number of Greek Americans who live in our country, who still have got great fondness for the country of their ancestors.

I am most appreciative of Greece's strong stand against terror. Greece has been a friend in our mutual concerns about routing our terror around the world, and I want to thank them for that very much.

I'm also very appreciative of Greek Prime Minister Simitis' administration working with Turkey. Relations have improved with Turkey, and as a result the world is better off. And I want to thank Greece for their vision, for their Foreign Ministry's hard work to do what is right for the world, to make the world more peaceful.●

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE THURMAN G. ADAMS, JR.

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, on May 3, 2002, the Delaware State Bar Association will present its prestigious Liberty Bell Award to Thurman G. Adams, Jr.

I could introduce Thurman Adams to my colleagues in any number of ways, he is the dean of the Delaware State Senate, the majority leader, and by the time his current term ends, he will have served longer than any Delaware State Senator in history. And Delaware has a long history.

Senator Adams has served on and, in fact, chaired virtually every major committee, including 25 years-and-counting as chairman of the Executive Committee, current chairmanship of the Banking Committee, past chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee, and current service on the Judiciary, Administrative Services, Permanent Rules and Ethics Committees, as well as his role in the Senate leadership.

I could also introduce Thurman Adams as, in many ways, the quintessential Delawarean, I should add Sussex Countian, and I can pinpoint it even more to his beloved town of Bridgeville.

Like his father, Thurman was born on the family farm on the road now known as Adams Road. His grandson lives there now, and runs the farming operations day-to-day. Thurman graduated from Bridgeville High School, and then from the University of Delaware. After college, he joined the family feed, grain and farm business, T.G. Adams & Sons, which he now serves as president.

So, I could introduce Thurman Adams as one of the longest serving and most influential leaders of our State. I could introduce him as representing the great tradition of Delaware agriculture, Delaware towns, Delaware small business and Delaware families.

I also have the very great privilege of being able to introduce Thurman Adams as my friend, a friend I deeply admire as a man of his word, a man of conviction, a man of values and of principle.

And in a much higher tribute to him, I could introduce Thurman as the husband of one of the truly great ladies I have met in my life, Hilda McCabe Adams.

I have been with Hilda and Thurman Adams in times of victory and celebration, and I have been with them in times of tragedy and loss. In every circumstance, they have been the definition of class, and they have more integrity in their little fingers than most of us will be able to summon in our lifetimes.

Their journey together has been inspiring to those of us who are lucky enough to be around them, but it has not always been easy. They endured the loss of an infant grandchild, and then tragically in May of 2000, the death of that baby's father, their son, Brent McCabe Adams, Sr., at the age of 45. And now they are facing, with characteristic strength and courage, a serious illness for Hilda.

In honoring Thurman Adams, the Delaware Bar Association will, rightly, pay tribute to his decades of service to our State, his particular contribution as a leader on the Judiciary Committee, and his role in leading the Senate confirmation process, never as a mere matter of procedure, but thoughtfully and skillfully, for so many members of the Bar, and other Delawareans, who have been appointed to positions within our State government.

For my part, I would like to pay tribute to Thurman and Hilda Adams as, simply, exceptional and inspiring human beings, the best of citizens, the best of neighbors, and the best friends anyone could ask for. They just don't make them like Hilda and Thurman very often. We in Delaware are very lucky.●

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 October 18, 1993 in Menomonie, WI. A lesbian college student was beaten by three men and a woman. During the beating, the attackers were heard to yell anti-lesbian slurs.

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.●

JEWISH HERITAGE WEEK

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to Jewish Heritage Week, which was recognized from April 14 through 21, 2002.

Every spring since 1976, during the season in which Jewish people commemorate Passover, Yom Hashoah (Holocaust Memorial Day) and Yom Ha'atzmaut (Israel Independence Day), a week is set aside to promote and encourage all Americans to learn about the history of Jewish Americans and to participate in activities that highlight the accomplishments of these citizens. It is in light of that charge I come to the Senate floor to highlight this important week.

For centuries, Jews from across the globe have come to America seeking the ability to worship in freedom and to pursue their individual and hopes and dreams in peace. Throughout the many years, nearly every facet of American culture has been cultivated and enriched by the talents of Jewish people, including business, education, research, fine arts, and government. In fact many of their names and accomplishments are found in the textbooks of students across this country. Their contributions to our character and culture help make America a better place.

We also commend our friends in Israel as they celebrated the 54th anniversary of the founding of the modern State of Israel. This milestone is a tribute to the strength and resilience of the Jewish spirit in the face of great adversity. At this time, it is imperative that freedom loving people from around the world stand with the people of Israel in affirming Israel's right of existence and its right to defend itself against those who would use terror to achieve their goals.

I know my Senate colleagues will join with me and the millions of Americans to mark this special week to pay tribute to the countless people of Jewish faith and descent who have contributed so much to the definition of our nation and the world.●

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ROADLESS POLICY: STILL AND ALWAYS A BAD IDEA

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the issue of roadless areas in our national forests and to discuss the manner in which the last administration developed their roadless area conservation rule. Recently, the OMB released a draft report on the costs and benefits of Federal regulations. In this report, the Clinton roadless rule is estimated at costing \$164 million and saving only \$219,000. I find these numbers outrageous and add this to the extensive list of reasons why this rule would hinder our rural

economies. With this, I would like to again express my objections to the Clinton roadless rule and explain why I feel it is still a bad idea.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands of the Energy and Natural Resource Committee I held a series of five hearings between November 1999 and March 2001 to examine the development and potential consequences of the Clinton administration's roadless area conservation rule-making. Our hearing record details numerous questions about the process and data used to develop the roadless area conservation rule. While I will not recite the entire history of this controversy, I do want to highlight some of the key dates and events to help my colleagues better understand this issue.

To begin, the issue of roadless has been around for more than 30 years. In 1972, the Forest Service began Roadless Area Review and Evaluation One, RARE I, to examine how much land should be set aside and recommended for potential Wilderness.

A more comprehensive RARE II inventory was undertaken in 1982. That review examined a little more than 62 million acres. A variety of wilderness bills passed by Congress allocated 24 percent of the RARE II lands to Wilderness. The forest plans completed by the Forest Service between 1983 and 1998 recommended—10 percent of the 62 million acres for wilderness; 17 percent of the land for future wilderness study; 38 percent of the land for other multiple-uses that excludes timber harvesting; and 14 percent of the 62 million acres to be considered as potentially available for timber harvesting.

It is important to know that from the time RARE I was completed, through 1998, that less than 1.1 million acres of the original 62 million RARE II acres were utilized for timber harvesting. Thus, less than 2 percent of the entire 62 million acres had been entered, or would be entered in the next 5 years, for timber harvesting.

In 1998, after an Interior Appropriations vote on funding for Forest Service road construction, I invited then chief of the Forest Service Mike Dombeck to my office to discuss the roadless issue. I offered the chief my help in working to legislatively resolve this thorny issue. I was politely informed by Chief Dombeck that they would rather resolve the issue administratively.

In May of 1999, then Vice President Al Gore, during a speech to the League of Conservation Voters stated that not only would he eliminate all road building, but he would prohibit all timber harvesting in roadless areas. In effect he announced the selection of the final alternative for the Clinton roadless area conservation rule before the draft rulemaking had even begun.

On October 13, 1999, President Clinton, speaking at Reddish Knob, VA, directed the Forest Service to develop regulations to end road construction and to protect inventoried and un-

inventoried roadless areas across the National Forest System.

On October 19, 1999, the Forest Service published a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement to propose protection of certain roadless areas.

In June of 2000, Chief Dombeck, in a letter to his employees on the roadless issue, stated that "Collaboration does not alleviate our responsibility to make decisions that we believe are in the best long-term interests of the land or the people who depend on and enjoy it." Mr. Dombeck made it very clear to me that Mr. Gore's desires would be carried out.

In the 2000 State of the Union Address, nearly 11 months before the final roadless area conservation plan was published, President Clinton said that together, the Vice President and he had "in the last three months alone helped preserve 40 million acres of roadless in the national forests."

On November 13, 2000, the final EIS for the roadless area conservation plan was published. And on January 12, 2001 the final roadless area conservation rule was published in the Federal Register. This meant that over the Christmas holiday the agency read, absorbed and responded to more than 1.2 million public comments in a little less than 2 months.

The Public Lands and Forest Subcommittee hearings that were held, made it clear to me that the decision on what to do about the roadless issue was sealed on October 13, 1999 when the President spoke at Reddish Knob and the rest of this effort was little more than window dressing.

It was also no surprise to me when U.S. Federal District Court Judge Edward Lodge stayed the implementation of this rule in May of 2001. While Judge Lodge's stay has been appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the fact remains that no administration, not the Bush administration, not the Clinton administration, nor any future administration can ignore Judge Lodge's ruling.

I know that many in the environmental community, proponents of the Roadless Rule, would like to convince us that the Bush administration is somehow skirting the law by refusing to fully implement the roadless area conservation rule. But, the simple fact is that Judge Lodge ENJOINED all aspects of the roadless area conservation rule.

Some have decried the fact that the Bush administration chose not to contest Judge Lodge's decision in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. They claim this action by the Bush administration is an attempt to rollback a much-needed environmental rule. I think we would be wrong to draw this conclusion. The fact is that every administration faced with defending agency decisions in court examines each case on its merit and then decides which course of action is best for the government.