

United States that would be used confidentially by local commissions in making licensing decisions.

Let me be clear. The USBA would not be intended to micro-manage boxing by interfering with the daily operations of local boxing commissions. Instead, the USBA would work in consultation with local commissions, and the Administrator would only exercise his/her authority should reasonable grounds exist for intervention.

The problems that plague the sport of professional boxing compromise the safety of boxers and undermine the credibility of the sport in the eyes of the public. I believe this bill provides a realistic approach to curbing these problems, and I urge my colleagues to support this proposal.

#### TUNA PROVISION IN THE ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCES ACT

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to express my deep concern with the tuna provision in the Andean Trade Preferences Expansion Act (ATPEA) portion of the Trade Act of 2002. The purpose of ATPEA is to encourage economic opportunities other than drug production and trade in Andean nations. Previously, canned tuna has not been included in the list of items given preferential tariff treatment. The provision included in the Trade Act would authorize the President to extend duty-free treatment to a specified level of imports of canned tuna from Andean nations.

The Philippines, an important ally in the war on terrorism, is likely to be harmed economically by the unintended consequences of this action. The canneries and most of the tuna fishing fleet of the Philippines are based on the island of Mindanao. The tuna industry directly accounts for 45,000 jobs on Mindanao and approximately 105,000 people are employed in supporting industries. These jobs are being risked by the Andean Trade Preferences Act.

It is also important to note that the Abu Sayyaf, which is believed to be linked to the al-Qaida terrorist network, operates in the Mindanao region. The Abu Sayyaf organization has been responsible for kidnappings, executions, and bombings. U.S. Armed Forces are assisting the Philippines in combating the terrorist group. Providing preferential tariff treatment to tuna from Andean nations has the possibility of destabilizing a region in which we have U.S. troops involved in anti-terrorism operations.

It is my hope that the conferees can effectively address this important national security issue and prevent economic disruption in a region where a war on terrorism is being fought.

The tuna tariffs reveal a need for enhanced coordination of trade preferences. A thoughtful strategy of balancing trade preferences must be developed to prevent future policy inconsistencies in the future.

#### 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 July 7, 1993 in Azusa, CA. A gay man was beaten to death. The attackers, Joshua Swindell, 21, and Steven Matus, 17, were charged with murder and committing a hate crime in connection with the incident.

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.

#### INITIAL SCOPE OF JOINT INQUIRY

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Initial Scope of the Joint Inquiry into the events of September 11, 2002, being conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### PREAMBLE

To reduce the risk of future terrorist attacks; to honor the memories of the victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks by conducting a thorough search for facts to answer the many questions that their families and many Americans have raised; and to lay a basis for assessing the accountability of institutions and officials of government.

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ADOPT THIS INITIAL SCOPE OF JOINT INQUIRY

Pursuant to section 5(a)(1) of Senate Resolution 400, 94th Congress, Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Rule XI(1)(b) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the two Committees have authorized an investigation, to be conducted as a Joint Inquiry, into the Intelligence Community's activities before and after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. The Committees have undertaken this Joint Inquiry pursuant to their responsibility to oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and programs of the United States Government and all other authority vested in the Committees.

The purpose of this Joint Inquiry is—

(a) to conduct an investigation into, and study of, all matters that may have any tendency to reveal the full facts about—

(1) the evolution of the international terrorist threat to the United States, the response of the United States Government including that of the Intelligence Community

to international terrorism, from the creation of the Director of Central Intelligence's Counterterrorist Center in 1986 to the present, and what the Intelligence Community had, has, or should have learned from all sources of information, including any terrorist attacks, or attempted ones, about the international terrorist threat to the United States;

(2) what the Intelligence Community knew prior to September 11 about the scope and nature of any possible attacks against the United States or United States interests by international terrorists, including by any of the hijackers or their associates, and what was done with that information;

(3) what the Intelligence Community has learned since the events of September 11 about the persons associated with those events, and whether any of that information suggests actions that could or should have been taken to learn of, or prevent, those events;

(4) whether any information developed before or after September 11 indicates systemic problems that may have impeded the Intelligence Community from learning of or preventing the attacks in advance, or that, if remedied, could help the Community identify and prevent such attacks in the future;

(5) how and to what degree the elements of the Intelligence Community have interacted with each other, as well as other parts of federal, state, and local governments with respect to identifying, tracking, assessing, and coping with international terrorist threats; as well as biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear threats, whatever their source (such as the Anthrax attack of 2001)

(6) the ways in which the Intelligence Community's responses to past intelligence problems and challenges, whether or not related to international terrorism, have affected its counterterrorism efforts; and

(7) any other information that would enable the Joint Inquiry, and the Committees in the performance of their continuing responsibilities, to make such recommendations, including recommendations for new or amended legislation and any administrative or structural changes, or other actions, as they determine to be necessary or desirable to improve the ability of the Intelligence Community to learn of, and prevent, future international terrorist attacks; and

(b) to fulfill the Constitutional oversight and informing functions of the Congress with regard to the matters examined in the Joint Inquiry.

#### BROWNBACK-CORZINE AMENDMENT TO THE ENERGY BILL

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I want to engage the Senator from New Jersey in a colloquy regarding our amendment, Senate amendment number 3239, which was adopted by the Senate and became Title XI of the final Senate energy bill. In particular, I would like to clarify the intended role of the Department of Commerce in implementing the greenhouse gas reporting system and registry that our amendment would create.

Mr. CORZINE. I believe the intent of the amendment in this regard is that the Department of Commerce would primarily be involved in developing measurement standards for monitoring of emissions, as well as verification technologies and methods to ensure the maintenance of a consistent and technically accurate record or emissions,

emission reductions and atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases for the database. This is clearly stated in Sections 1103(b)(2) and 1106(a)(2)(D) of the bill. Within the Department of Commerce, it is my intent that these functions would primarily be carried out by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or NIST. Is this also the intent of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BROWBACK. I concur with my colleague that NIST is the intended organization within the Department of Commerce that would primarily be responsible for carrying out the Department's role in implementing Title XI of the energy bill. I thank the Senator from New Jersey for joining me in this colloquy.

Mr. CORZINE. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his work on this important issue.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TOWN OF DUBLIN CELEBRATES 250TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of the great town of Dublin, New Hampshire. This year, as our Nation observes the 226th anniversary of our independence, Dublin will celebrate the 250th anniversary of its founding. It is therefore timely and appropriate that we recognize this unique New Hampshire community.

Dublin's rich history is closely entwined with that of our country's. Its first settler was William Thornton whose brother, Matthew Thornton, was a delegate to the Continental Congress and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In fact, Matthew Thornton, although he never lived there, was one of the original proprietors of what was then called Monadnock No. 3 but soon became known as Dublin after the Irish city. Although the "winds are often strong," as described in the official history of Dublin, the air "is pure and bracing" and the location proved to be ideal. By the year 1775, the town's population had rapidly increased to 305 people. Many came from the Colony of Massachusetts seeking greater economic opportunities and were undoubtedly drawn by the area's natural beauty, dominated most notably by Mount Monadnock.

As our country strived to build a government free of British control, so too did Dublin. In a tradition that continues to this day, the citizens elected Thomas Morse, Henry Strongman and Benjamin Mason to the Town's first Board of Selectmen. Of course, New Englanders, and New Hampshireites in particular, are known for their fierce independence. It is no surprise then that twenty-six Dublin residents fought in the American Revolution. At least four town residents were at the Battle of Bunker Hill—Jonathan Morse, Richard Gilchrist, Thomas

Green and John Swan. Richard Gilchrist vividly demonstrated the ideals of courage and honor by carrying upon his back from the field of battle Thomas Green, who had been severely wounded in that fight. Jonathan Morse later served at the battles of Bennington, Ticonderoga and Monmouth. He was later described by a friend as being "so humane and honest, so rough and ready that, had he lived to this time, he might have been President of the United States." I am sure that such a sentiment could describe many other past and present citizens of Dublin.

To this day, Dublin continues to be a vibrant community with a population of over 1400 people. Dublin is home to Yankee Magazine, which wonderfully chronicles New England's culture, and the Old Farmers Almanac. As a side note, I would point out that since it was first published in 1792, the Almanac has never given an incorrect weather forecast. Because of how this town perfectly embodies this way of life, it became a well-known summer resort for artists and families from around the country. One of the most famous visitors was Mark Twain who spent the summers of 1905 and 1906 here. His love of the town was clearly evident. His response to a reporter's question that "Dublin is the one place I have always longed for, but never knew existed in fact till now" best captures the special feeling Dublin has on those who live there and those who simply pass through its borders.

So, on this the 250th anniversary of Dublin, we salute its citizens and honor their accomplishments, their love of country and their overwhelming spirit of independence. •

##### WE THE PEOPLE

• Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, on May 4-6, 2002, students from Tahoma High School in Washington State joined more than 1,200 students from across the United States in Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution 2002 National Competition.

As a result of their hard work and preparation, the team from Tahoma High won an honorable mention award in the national finals, becoming one of just 22 schools from all across America to come away from the national finals with an award. I congratulate all the students who participated: Heather Aldrich, Laura Baily, Andy Bauer, Travis Beckett, Lance Bishop, Jonathan Bongard, Sheena Clark, Aimee Craig, Mike DeSisto, Casey Dillon, Kiran Garcha, Tyler Hawks, Katie Kennedy, Rebecca Kennedy, David Knotts, Alissa Loudiana, Julia Lowe, Ryan Marsh, Jamaica Morris, Michaela Soldano, Kellie Stendal, Stefanie Waldron, Emily Walters, Ryan Wells, and Jessica Woodell.

This competition marks the eighth consecutive year that students from Tahoma High School have represented

the State of Washington at the national finals. I recognize the dedication of the Tahoma High School faculty, particularly Stephanie Davis, the team's advisor, as well as the hard work and commitment of the students who have made this tremendous accomplishment possible.

Successful participation in the We the People program requires students to achieve a high caliber of constitutional knowledge. During the three-day national competition, the students presented oral arguments on constitutional topics before a panel of judges. Their testimony was followed by a period of questioning by the judges, who probed the depth of their understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

Again, I applaud the accomplishments of the Tahoma High School team. I am confident that their success in the national competition will prove to be a useful tool later in their lives as they continue to participate in the governance of our Nation. •

##### WOMAN OF MONTANA ESSAY WINNERS

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate the winners of the American Association of University Women "Woman of Montana" essay contest, Gina Young. Her essay is entitled "Rehbein." I also congratulate Maureen Sullivan. Her essay is entitled "Effie Dockstader Holmes: A Woman for All Seasons."

The essays follow:

##### REHBEIN

When I think of a woman who has dedicated most of her life helping Montana citizens, I think of my grandmother, Mary Alice Rehbein. For fifty years, she has served the state of Montana in the field of public health. During her years of work and dedication, she has earned the respect of people all over Montana, including myself. From her I have learned how to set goals, to accept the differences of others, and to be responsible for myself.

R represents responsibility. Mary Alice Rehbein was born in Jamestown, North Dakota, July 20, 1918, to Ed and Mary Louise Barnhart. She had only nine short years to learn the responsibilities and lessons of life from her mother. At the age of nine, Mary Alice lost her mother to breast cancer. After that tragic death, her father could not stand the loss and moved away from Jamestown leaving Mary Alice to be raised by very strict, practical, but loving grandparents. Her grandparents felt that an education was an absolute must. Mary Alice knew that an education was the only way she would be able to survive in the future.

E stands for her life-long education. Mary Alice Rehbein graduated from high school in 1937. She attended business college for two years while selling insurance. Mary Alice realized that she was not going to be very successful at this career because she was a woman. This was the time in Mary Alice's life that she needed to re-evaluate her career choice and money situation. She finally withdrew the last seventy-five dollars remaining of her mother's life insurance policy. Mary Alice found that she could enroll in nursing school for exactly that amount, so she jumped at the chance of a lifetime and