

important? Why should following the letter of the War Powers Resolution be so important in the midst of this national crisis? I think it should because Congress and the President have a chance to carry out their duties with regard to war and peace in the way the War Powers Resolution dictates, and also in the way the Framers of the Constitution intended.

That kind of cooperation preserves our constitutional structure. It also increases the moral authority of the President to act forcefully. Given the unprecedented nature of the threats confronting us, and the complex environment within which we must respond to those threats, a powerful and constitutionally unified response remains essential. We must also remember that constitutional unity presents both a stronger international image of the United States to our friends and foes, and, at the same time, a more comforting image of U.S. power to many of our close allies in the campaign against terrorism. When we best honor our Constitution and our laws as they relate to the powers of war and peace, we also best prepare our Nation to defend that Constitution and those laws. We owe our Nation no less.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

AMERICA'S COMMITMENT AGAINST BIOTERRORISM

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, our vulnerability to a bioterrorist attack was highlighted by the events that unfolded last October, when anthrax took the lives of innocent Americans and put thousands more in jeopardy. How we address our vulnerabilities and respond to bioterrorism will be radically improved as a result of new legislation signed by President Bush. The greatest tool that terrorists have in their arsenal is to play on America's vulnerabilities and fears. This legislation makes great strides to significantly improve our ability to respond to bioterrorist threats. Yet it is critical that we provide the appropriate information so that families can prepare and protect themselves in the event of a potential attack. Information is power, and by better preparing ourselves, we can avoid being paralyzed by fear.

Many news organizations have already begun to do their part by providing the necessary information for communities to feel safe. Good Housekeeping, which is read by thousands of readers each month, is a good example. In its April edition, Good Housekeeping answered the questions readers often have about bioterrorism, gave suggestions families could use to protect and prepare themselves, and provided information on what Congress is doing to lessen our vulnerability to bioterrorist attack. The magazine went a step further by providing a form readers could fill out urging Congress to act quickly to address bioterrorism. I was pleased

that thousands of readers did respond with their views on this issue and the importance of passing legislation that would keep American families safe.

Last fall's anthrax attacks changed the way America looked at bioterrorism. Overnight, the fear of bioterrorism moved from a remote possibility, to a reality for which we must be prepared. The bioterrorism bill, which will soon be signed into law, will greatly improve our ability to respond to a biological threat, equipping communities with the tools they need to strengthen our local health centers and educate those first responders, the doctors, nurses and emergency personnel on the front lines. But information for the general public is also key to improving our readiness. I commend the many news organizations that have recognized this fact and continue to get Americans the information they need to feel safe and secure. The unique nature of terrorism requires all of us to work together. While the events of September 11 and the subsequent anthrax attacks have changed the world we live in, coming together to meet a common challenge remains the American way.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ESTONIA'S ROLE IN THE HOLOCAUST

• Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I ask that an article written by the U.S. Ambassador to Estonia, Joseph M. DeThomas, be printed in the RECORD. Ambassador DeThomas outlines important steps for the Estonian government to undertake to address Estonia's role in the Holocaust.

The article follows.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

(By Ambassador Joseph M. DeThomas)

In every interview I have had with the press since I arrived in Tallinn, I have been asked in one form or another, "What has surprised you about Estonia?" I have always answered by noting that some aspect or another about Estonia was even more positive than I expected. Early May, however, I was surprised in a different way. A report in a Russian weekly claiming that Simon Wiesenthal advocated a boycott of the Baltic States and Ukraine produced a firestorm of comment from the press, political circles, and some members of the public. The comments were angry, defensive, and—with regard to my government's position—erroneous. The Wiesenthal Center has categorically denied that Mr. Wiesenthal ever even gave this interview. I did not intervene in this discussion. Since arriving here, I have learned a very useful Estonian proverb, "Think nine times, speak once." I have used the intervening days since the story broke to think nine times about the past and what would be useful to do about it in the present. I would like to share my views.

First, let me make clear my own government's position. We believe there is more for all of us to do to deal with the crimes of the past, and the Holocaust is a crime of unique proportions. A prominent political leader here implied last week that the United States is satisfied that Estonia has done all it needs to do to deal with the Holocaust.

Just last month, however, Heather Conley, the Department of State's senior official responsible for the Baltic States called on the Baltic States to do more to deal with the damage from the Holocaust. The same is the case for the U.S. Senate. For example, recently, Senator Biden, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made a very strong statement about his concern about the resurgence of anti-Semitism in Europe and called on all countries aspiring to NATO membership to ensure that "the very ugly remnants of war-time fascism . . . be totally and permanently suppressed."

Estonia's World War II past was uniquely painful. The country and its people were not given the freedom to choose between good and evil. Terrible choices had to be made. Estonia suffered terribly under two periods of Soviet occupation as well as the Nazi German occupation. The fact that the Soviet occupation did more direct harm in Estonia, however, does not negate the fact that the Holocaust happened here too. As the conclusions of the Estonian International Commission for Investigation of Crimes Against Humanity demonstrated, some Estonians bear responsibility for participating in this evil. I believe all countries that lived through the nightmare of the last century need to deal with their crimes honestly and completely so that they cannot be repeated in the future. We must face history, not hide from it.

What does this mean with regard to Estonia's approach to the Holocaust? I suggest the following very modest steps:

1. Do justice where justice is needed. Since re-independence, no Estonian has been prosecuted for crimes committed during the Holocaust. In part, that may be because many were prosecuted during the Soviet period. But, there are still Estonian candidates for prosecution. These individuals should be pursued with the same vigor with which the state still pursues those suspected of Soviet crimes. And the time for this is now. The World War II generation is passing from the scene. Witnesses to the crimes are dying. Both the victims and the victimizers should see justice done before it is too late.

2. Recognize the Holocaust is part of Estonia's history. Compared to the other Baltic States, the states of Central Europe and even some neutral states during World War II, the Holocaust is less recognized as a part of the national history in Estonia. The Holocaust took place here. About one thousand Estonian Jews and even more non-Estonian Jews were murdered in this country. Yet, the day of remembrance for the Holocaust, Yom Hashoah, receives almost no notice in this country. Many sites involving Holocaust crimes here are not marked or remembered. A few sites have recently been commemorated. This should continue.

3. Teach our children about the past. I have been told Estonian school textbooks treat the Holocaust in about one-and-a-half pages. If this is true for most of Estonia, I would suggest that history texts on this subject already in other states in this region be translated into Estonian for use here. I understand such a step is already under consideration by the government. I hope that the Estonian Government follows the call of some Estonian NGO's to be more involved in the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research, to which 11 nations belong.

The evil of racism and anti-Semitism does not grow again and again because the decent majority advocates it actively. It returns because it is ignored or trivialized by the majority until it reemerges in a new generation. Estonia has emerged from a desolate past into a present full of promise, thanks to the work of its people. But, to ensure a positive future, I believe it essential that the

country address all aspects of the past soberly, respectfully, honestly and with justice.●

TRANSITION TO DIGITAL TELEVISION

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to direct my colleagues attention to the technological changes and developments going on in the television industry. Many people have said that the transition from analog to digital television broadcasts is the biggest innovation in TV since color television. Having seen a digital broadcast, it is as if you are watching the program or sporting event in person. I believe consumers will want to bring this technology into their homes.

I do not believe that we have yet discovered the full use of digital broadcast signals, but I do know that it has the potential to change the way people interact with their TVs. Imagine being able to participate in realtime with a game show on television or being able to "chat" with other viewers from around the country during a show. DTV may provide the platform for a more interactive television experience.

I am particularly interested to see how these technologies can be employed to allow local stations to better serve local communities. For the past half-century, local broadcasters have provided valuable services to their local communities. When disasters strike, important, life saving information is often disseminated over the airwaves. Local stations also keep residents informed of community political issues, thereby engaging citizens in the local democratic process.

Since its inception, the broadcasting industry has been founded on two important concepts: the idea of localism and the idea that broadcasting should be free, and over-the-air. I am proud to say that a number of Georgia stations are working to ensure that they continue to serve local communities with free, over the air signals in the digital era.

In my state, we have digital television stations up and broadcasting in four communities. In Atlanta seven stations have digital signals on the air: WAGA, WATL, WGCL, WPGA, WSB, WTBS, and WXIA. In Savannah WTOG is on the air in digital; in Augusta WFXG and WRDW-TV are broadcasting in digital, and in Columbus, WLTX and WXTX are serving Georgia viewers with digital television. These Georgia broadcasters have taken the next step in television, and for that I commend them. The transition to digital can be expensive, particularly for smaller stations.

To broadcast in digital, these businesses have invested in new transmission equipment and, in some cases, new broadcast towers. If they choose to produce their own digital content, like digital local news, they must invest in digital cameras and editing equipment. Finally, once their digital signal is on-

the-air, the stations must pay the bills to transmit two signals simultaneously to ensure viewers can receive both a digital and analog broadcast.

Despite the expenses, these Georgia stations have recognized that digital television is the future. I am confident that their investment in digital television will pay off and I commend them for leading the digital television charge.●

TRIBUTE TO THE CARDINAL CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I thank and honor the Cardinal Chapter of the American Red Cross of Henderson, Kentucky for the selfless and tireless work they performed in aiding the victims of the April 28th tornado which tore through Webster County, Kentucky.

Early Sunday on the morning of April 28th, an F3 classified tornado, with winds up to 200 miles per hour, violently forced its way through Providence, KY hitting at least 114 homes, completely destroying 32. In the end, 26 people were taken to the hospital. In just a few moments, Mother Nature had struck a blow against this normally quiet and peaceful town. People were left without homes and without adequate clothing and food supplies. They were also left without a sense of hope. However, this empty and lonely feeling would be short-lived. Volunteers from the Cardinal Chapter of the American Red Cross of Henderson, KY arrived on the scene just a few hours after the tornado passed through Providence.

Once on the scene, these volunteers wasted no time in setting up two shelters in Providence, providing victims with a roof, a hot meal, and a shoulder to cry on. They also sent food trucks to the nearby town of Irvington once they found out its residents were still without electricity hours after the storm had passed. Without the immediate assistance of the American Red Cross, many would have been left hungry without a home or clothing.

I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in thanking these men and women for their unwavering dedication and commitment to their fellow citizens. They willingly gave up their time and left their families in order to be there physically and emotionally for people they have never met before. I believe we all can learn something from their exemplary behavior. Sometimes it takes the worst to bring out the best, and I think this was the case on April 28.●

HONORING SOUTH CAROLINA'S DEBORAH CHAMBERS

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to an outstanding resident of South Carolina, Deborah A. Chambers. Ms. Chambers will soon complete her year as national presi-

dent of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, AANA. I am pleased one of our state's own was tapped as the 2001-2002 president of this prestigious organization.

The AANA represents 28,000 practicing Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists. They administer more than 65 percent of the anesthetics given to patients each year in the United States. They provide anesthesia for all types of surgical cases and are the sole anesthesia provider in over two-thirds of rural hospitals.

Debbie has been a nurse anesthetist since 1981. She received both her anesthesia training and master's degree at the Medical University of South Carolina, in Charleston. She has been a solo practitioner since 1993 at the Microsurgery Center in Anderson, as well as in both the Greenville Memorial Medical Center and the Saint Francis Bon Secours Hospital System in Greenville. She also was the Clinical Coordinator at the Medical University of South Carolina School of Nurse Anesthesia at Greenville Memorial Medical Center from 1988-2000. Even with her demanding schedule, she has continued to be active on pharmaceutical advisory panels to advance the practice of anesthesia.

Debbie has held various leadership positions in the AANA, and has used her experience and knowledge to help others. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Deborah Chambers.●

TRIBUTE TO THE THIRD RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of the dauntless history, honor, and tradition of the 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, U.S. Marines, whose lineage traces back nearly 60 years of valiant service to our great Nation.

The contribution of the 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion is embodied in the sign placed on top of the Battalion Mess Hall at Camp Reasoner which reads: "We Lead the Division—Where the Division Goes We've Been!"

While enjoying brief periods of respite, it was formed in September 1942. It was sent immediately to the Pacific Theater and participated in World War II campaigns at Bougainville, Solomon Island, Guam, and Iwo Jima. It was reactivated in March 1952 and deployed to Camp Gifu, Japan and later to Camp Hauge, Okinawa. Being reactivated again in April 1958, it was assigned to the 3rd Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force. During Vietnam the unit was highly decorated with four Medals of Honor, 13 Navy Crosses, 86 Silver Stars, and many Purple Hearts awarded to Marines and Sailors. Additionally, the unit itself was awarded President Unit Citations, the Navy Unit Commendation, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, and earned other praise and recognition, as well.

While the 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion has existed under different designations, its adherence to whatever