Things that the flag stands for were created by the experiences of a great people. Everything that it stands for was written by their lives. The flag is the embodiment, not of sentiment, but of history. It represents the experiences made by men and women, the experiences of those who do and live under the flag.

Flag day was officially designated a National observance by a Joint Resolution approved by Congress and the President in 1949, and first celebrated the following year. This year, then, marks the 52nd anniversary of a Congressionally designated Flag Day.

It is appropriate that we pause today, on this Flag Day, to render our respect and honor to the symbol of our Nation, and to review our commitment to the underlying principles it represents. Today, let us reflect on the deeds and sacrifices of those who have gone before and the legacy they left to us. Let us ponder our own endeavors and the inheritance we will leave to future generations. Since the tragic events of last September 11, the display of the flag has taken on a renewed emphasis. It is a visual representation of our commitment to freedom, peace and liberty. Today, the flag is a banner which proudly proclaims, "United We Stand."

Finally, as we commemorate the heritage our flag represents, may we as a nation pledge not only our allegiance, but also our efforts to furthering the standards represented by its colors, courage, virtue, perseverance, and justice. Through these universal concepts, We the People can ensure better lives for ourselves and our children, for these are the characteristics of greatness. In doing so, we can move closer to the goal so well stated by Daniel Webster at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument on June 17, 1825. On that occasion he said:

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of Wisdom, of Peace, and of Liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.

I have long supported legislation which imposes penalties on anyone who knowingly mutilates, defaces, burns, tramples upon, or physically defiles any U.S. flag. I have also supported a constitutional amendment to grant Congress and the States the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the U.S. flag. I regret that the Senate has yet to adopt a Resolution for a flag protection Constitutional amendment.

I am pleased that each day the Senate is in session, a designated Senator leads the Senate in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. This has added greatly to the opening of the Senate each day.

Today I encourage my colleagues and all Americans to take note of the history and meaning of this 14th day of June. We celebrate our Flag, observing its 225th birthday, and the 227-year-old Army which has so proudly and valiantly defended it and our great Nation.

COMMEMORATING THE 227TH BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I rise today to commemorate the 227th Birthday of the United States Army. On June 14, 1775, as our Republic was struggling to emerge, the Second Continental Congress enacted legislation creating the American Continental Army. The founding fathers knew if the citizens of this Nation were to be secure in their liberty, the Nation would require the ability to defend and protect itself. Fortunately, this Congress also selected George Washington to command this new force. His sense of purpose, integrity, and leadership were an inspiration to the troops he led to secure the independence of the Nation. His vision of the citizen soldier defending his home, family, and country were critical to founding of the Republic.

From humble beginnings, at Lexington and in the forge of battles such as Charleston, Cowpens, and Kings Mountain and from the winter encampment at Valley Forge, the Army secured victory at Yorktown. From Chippewa, New Orleans, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, to the numerous skirmishes on the frontier known as the Indian Wars, the Army proudly defended this Nation. The entry of the United States into World War I with the Army leading the way, sealed the allied victory. During World War II, the Army fought worldwide with troops in the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. The defense of our freedoms continued with the Korean War, the Viet Nam War, and Desert Storm. Today our soldiers are found throughout the world. Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and elsewhere, courageously defending our Nation and the ideals it represents.

Our Army reflects the values of our Nation's citizens. Our citizen soldiers serve to protect our freedoms today just as they did to gain our freedoms over 200 years ago. I am proud of our soldiers and appreciate their selfless service. I was proud to wear the uniform of the United States Army. Happy Birthday to the United States Army.

Mr. HAGEL. Madam President, I rise today to wish the United States Army happy birthday. It was 227 years ago today, in 1775, that the Continental Army of the United States was formed. The United States Army has had a monumental impact on our country.

Millions of men and women over the past 227 years have served in the senior branch of our military forces. The Army is interwoven into the culture of America. Those who have had the great privilege of serving our country in the U.S. Army understand that.

This year is an especially important anniversary. The United States Mili-

tary Academy at West Point this year celebrated their bicentennial anniversary. The newly commissioned class of Lieutenants from the West Point Class of 2002 will face a future much like those faced by their predecessors in the Class of 1942, a world where the United States finds itself in a struggle to protect our precious values of liberty, freedom, and democracy.

This struggle will not be easy. As of today, we have soldiers stationed or deployed in 125 nations. Today we are at war with the scourge of our time, terrorism. We must go at the root and strike at the heart of terrorist organizations and those nations granting them safe harbor. And to do so we depend on our United States Army.

This mission is not easy. Our soldiers will spend holidays in far away countries, miss anniversaries with their spouses and birthdays with their children. They do this out of love for our nation and a sense of the greater good. But we must remember that these are the lucky ones. Since military operations started in Afghanistan, the following Army soldiers have given their lives in service to our great nation during Operation Enduring Freedom: Pfc. Kristofer Stonesifer; Spc. John J. Edmunds; Pvt. Giovany Maria; Staff Sgt. Brian "Cody" Prosser; Master Sgt. Jefferson Donald Davis: Sgt. 1st Class Daniel Petithory; Sgt. 1st Class Nathan R. Chapman; Spc. Jason A. Disney; Spc. Thomas F. Allison; Staff Sgt. James P. Dorrity; Chief Warrant Officer Jody L. Egnor; Sgt. Jeremy D. Forshee; Staff Sgt. Kerry W. Frith; Major Curtis D. Feisner; Captain Bartt D. Owens; Staff Sgt. Bruce A. Rushforth, Jr.; Sgt. Bradley S. Crose; Spc. Marc A. Anderson; Pfc. Matthew A. Commons; Sgt. Philip J. Svitak; Chief Warrant Officer Stanley L. Harriman; Staff Sgt. Brian T. Craig; Staff Sgt. Justin J. Galewski; Sgt. Jamie O. Maugans; Sgt. 1st Class Daniel A. Romero; Sgt. Gene Vance, Jr.; and Sgt. 1st Class Peter P. Tvcz II.

"Duty, honor, country" is the motto of the U.S. Army. It is America. Every generation of Americans who have served in the U.S. Army, from the Continental Army to today's fighting men and women, have been shaped by this motto. It has molded lives in ways that are hard to explain, just as the Army has touched our national life and history and made the world more secure, prosperous, and a better place for all mankind.

On this 227th birthday of the U.S. Army, as a proud U.S. Army veteran, I say happy birthday to the Army veterans of our country. We recognize and thank those who served and whose examples inspired those of us who have had the opportunity to serve in the U.S. Army.

It is the Army that has laid the foundation for all of this nation's distinguished branches of service and helped build a greater, stronger America.

On this, the 227th birthday of the Army, I say Happy Birthday and, in the

great rich tradition of the U.S. Army, I proclaim my annual Senate floor "Hooah!"

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GROUPS SUPPORT CLOSING THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, since 1968 it has been illegal for convicted felons, illegal aliens, individuals involuntarily committed to a mental health facility, individuals who have renounced their citizenship, drug addicts, those dishonorably discharged from the military, and fugitives who possess or purchase a firearm. In 1996, Congress passed legislation to extend the prohibition on firearms to individuals who were under a domestic violence restraining order or convicted of a domestic violence misdemeanor. I supported that legislation because of growing evidence that people who had committed acts of domestic violence were buying guns and using them.

According to the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 40 percent of women killed with firearms are murdered by an intimate partner. According to a Violence Policy Center analysis, a woman is 14 times more likely to be murdered by a spouse, intimate acquaintance or close relative if there has been a history of domestic violence. And, having one or more guns in the home makes a woman more than seven times more likely to be the victim of homicide.

The threat posed by some domestic abusers was highlighted by a Federal court case, Emerson v. United States. Timothy Joe Emerson was subject to a domestic violence restraining order that required him to stay away from his wife and her young daughter. Because of the restraining order, he was prohibited from possessing a firearm. Emerson was indicted for violating that provision after an incident in which he threatened his wife with a Beretta pistol and pointed it at her child. This is not an isolated case, and we need to prevent these people from possessing and purchasing firearms.

On Wednesday morning my staff met with Kathy Hagenian of the Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence. Kathy is in Washington this week as part of the National Network to End Domestic Violence Annual Meeting and Legislative Day. The Coalition's mission is to combat all domestic and sexual violence by supporting prevention and intervention programs in communities throughout the State of Michigan. One of the issues she raised was her organization's support of Senator REED's Gun Show Background Check Act. I, too, support this common sense gun safety legislation. This bill would simply apply the background checks that are mandatory for guns purchased in stores to gun shows.

In 1996, the Congress closed the domestic violence loophole. Now it is time to close the gun show loophole. The lack of background checks at gun

shows leaves battered women and their children vulnerable to violence. I urge my colleagues to support this important gun safety legislation.

THE MADRID PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I have come to the floor today to talk about an important piece of legislation, S. 407, the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, which continues to be blocked from Senate consideration. As I said in an earlier statement on June 7, 2002, there are important bills that have cleared the Democratic side of the aisle and that have bipartisan support, but are being blocked by holds placed by anonymous Republican Senators. Last week, I spoke about legislation concerning national security and law enforcement, including S. 1770, implementing legislation for two anti-terrorism treaties. Fortunately, today, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the Leahy-Hatch substitute amendment to S. 1770 to help ensure that the United States continues to lead the world in the global fight against terrorism. I rise today to speak about protecting the intellectual property of American business.

I introduced S. 407, the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, with Senator HATCH last year to provide implementing legislation for an important treaty, the Madrid Protocol. This bill promises to help American businesses better protect their intellectual property in the international marketplace.

The Clinton administration transmitted the Madrid Protocol to the Senate for ratification in 2000, but no action was taken while the Senate was under majority control by the Republicans. Under the leadership of Chairman BIDEN, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in November, 2001, reported the Madrid Protocol to the Senate with the recommendation that the Senate give its advice and consent to accession to the Madrid Protocol.

S. 407 would implement this new treaty. The legislation would make no substantive change in American trademark law. The bill would set up new procedures for trademark applicants to file a single trademark application with the Patent and Trademark Office. This single filing would give the applicant "one stop" international trademark registration—a process only available to signatory countries to the Protocol. This would benefit American businesses and companies who need to protect their trademarks as they sell their goods and services in international markets, including over the Internet.

The House version of this bill, H.R. 741, has already passed the Republican House of Representatives, as it has for the past three Congresses. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously reported this bill favorably to the full Senate in July, 2001, and we have been trying unsuccessfully to get it passed by unanimous consent ever since.

This bill is critical in keeping our trademark laws up-to-date. It represents a significant step in our efforts to ensure that American trademark law adequately serves and promotes American interests. It is time for the anonymous, secret Republican holds on S. 407 to be lifted so that the Senate can pass this important legislation to protect the private intellectual property of Americans in the global economy.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam 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 June 9, 2002 in Riverside, CA. An attack outside a popular gay bar left one gay man dead and another wounded. Jeffery Owens, 40, died of multiple stab wounds while coming to the aid of Michael Bussee, 48, who was being beaten and stabbed in the bar parking lot. Before stabbing Owens, one attacker was heard to yell "You want some trouble . . . fag, here it is!" Police are currently looking for the assailants, four men with shaved heads, and are investigating the incident as a hate crime.

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.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND D. EVANS

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the staple of the Missouri conservation community, Mr. Raymond D. Evans. Mr. Evans is retiring after 35 years of service with the Missouri Department of Conservation and he is a major contributor to the development of conservation provisions for the State of Missouri. Mr. Evan's fundamental efforts have played a role in developing provisions that helped land owners implement management practices to improve profitability and wildlife values by helping to protect the soil and water resources that are the foundation of agriculture and wildlife productivity. He has maintained the highest standard of excellence in his service to conservation and received several awards from his peers and associates as a result. These awards include the management Award from the Southeast Section of The