

it mildly, elected officials in contemporary American politics. Recently, Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura announced he would not seek a second term in the Land of 10,000 Lakes. Governor Ventura took an unusual career path to arrive at his current position. After high school, Jesse Ventura volunteered for one of our Nation's toughest military assignments, the SEALs. He served 4 years in the Navy before eventually taking center stage in the wrestling ring and then as mayor of Brooklyn Park, MN for five years. Jesse continued his unconventional ways by challenging the political system and, against all odds, winning his gubernatorial race in 1998 against two well-established opponents. Now, he is exiting the political arena. As I look back, there were many comments made by the Governor that I disagreed with, as I did with some of his public policies. But Jesse Ventura's run 4 years ago was about more than who would run the State of Minnesota. As my hero, Theodore Roosevelt, said nearly a century ago, "It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena."

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DEFEAT THE HEAT

• Mr. FRIST. Madam President, as a Member of the U.S. Senate and as a physician, I would like to take the opportunity to alert my colleagues to the Defeat the Heat campaign for America's children.

Defeat the Heat is a new public safety campaign created by the National SAFE KIDS Campaign, the National Athletic Trainers' Association (NATA) and Gatorade. The campaign's purpose is to educate parents and kids about the dangers and the prevention of dehydration and heat illness. The goal is to teach parents to think of fluids as essential equipment for playing sports, just as they would regard a helmet or shin guards to be protective gear.

A survey commissioned by the National SAFE KIDS Campaign reveals that more than three in four parents of active 8-14 year olds do not know how much fluid their kids need to replace what is lost through perspiration, and many do not know how to prevent dehydration. A child can lose up to a quart of sweat during a 2-hour sports game.

There are several physiological factors that make children more vulnerable to heat-related illness than adults. Children absorb more heat from the environment because they have a greater surface-area to body-mass ration than adults—the smaller the child, the faster the heat is absorbed. Also, children are not able to dissipate as much heat as adults through perspiration. They produce more metabolic heat during

physical activity and do not have the same physiological urge to drink enough fluids to replenish sweat losses during prolonged exercise.

How can we help America's children defeat the heat? Drinking enough of the right fluids is the best defense against heat illness because dehydration is one of the first steps to more serious heat-related conditions like heat stroke and heat exhaustion. Children should be sure to drink before, during, and after activity and never wait until they feel thirsty to drink. If children feel thirsty, their body is already dehydrated.

It is with great pleasure that I join my fellow Tennessean, Coach Pat Summitt, six-time national champion NCAA Women's Basketball coach at the University of Tennessee, the National SAFE KIDS Campaign, the National Athletic Trainers' Association (NATA), Gatorade, and others in this admirable and worthwhile cause to educate parents about these health risks. As a physician, it is my hope that parents become active in this program to help their children defeat the heat.●

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JOHN K. ELLSWORTH

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional officer in the United States Air Force Reserve, an individual that a great many of us have come to know personally over the past few years, Colonel John K. Ellsworth. Colonel Ellsworth, who serves as Deputy Chief of the Air Force Senate Liaison Office, and was recently promoted to Colonel, will be leaving his position to attend the prestigious Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, PA. During his assignment here on Capitol Hill, Colonel Ellsworth personified the Air Force core values of integrity, service, and excellence in the many missions the Air Force performs in support of our national security. Many Members and staff enjoyed the opportunity to work with him on a variety of Air Force issues and traveled with him on a multitude of fact-finding trips around the world. To a person, they all recognize and deeply appreciate his character, dedication to duty, and professionalism. Today it is my privilege to recognize some of Colonel Ellsworth's many accomplishments, and to commend the superb service he provided the Air Force, the Congress, and our Nation.

Colonel Ellsworth entered the Air Force through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program at the Citadel, SC. He served in various operational support and staff assignments including duty as a maintenance officer for many of the Air Force's aircraft. Throughout his distinguished career, Colonel Ellsworth's exceptional leadership skills were always evident to both superiors and subordinates as he repeatedly proved himself in numerous select leadership and command positions.

During his current assignment of working with the Congress, Colonel Ellsworth provided a clear and credible voice for the Air Force while representing its many programs on Capitol Hill, consistently providing accurate, concise and timely information. His integrity, professionalism and expertise enabled him to develop and maintain an exceptional rapport between the Air Force and the Congress. The key to his success, I believe, was his deep understanding of Congressional processes and priorities, and his unflinching advocacy of programs essential to the Air Force and to our Nation.

I am very pleased that Colonel Ellsworth is about to begin the next phase of his career as a senior officer in our Air Force. I offer my sincere congratulations and best wishes to him as he heads for his next assignment where he will further his knowledge of national security strategy with other warriors of our armed forces.

On behalf of the Congress and our great Nation, I thank Colonel Ellsworth and his entire family for the commitment and sacrifice they have made throughout his career. I know I speak for all of my colleagues in expressing my heartfelt appreciation to Colonel Ellsworth for a job well done. He is certainly a credit to the Air Force and the United States. We wish our friend the best of luck in his new assignment.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON BOSNIA AND U.S. FORCES IN NATO-LED STABILIZATION FORCE (SFOR) FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 2001 TO DECEMBER 2001—PM 98

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the Levin Amendment to the 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act (section 7(b) of Public Law 105-174) and section 1203(a) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for

FY 1999 (Public Law 105-261), I am providing a report prepared by my Administration on progress made toward achieving benchmarks for a sustainable peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This sixth report, which also includes supplemental reporting as required by section 1203(a) of Public Law 105-261, provides an updated assessment of progress on the benchmarks covering the period March 2001 to December 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 2002.

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY CAUSED BY THE LAPSE OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979 FOR AUGUST 19, 2001 TO FEBRUARY 19, 2002—PM 99

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month report prepared by my Administration, on the national emergency declared by Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 2002.

SECOND PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS ON SOCIAL SECURITY—PM 100

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Second Protocol to the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Netherlands on Social Security (the "Second Protocol"). The Second Protocol was signed at The Hague on August 30, 2001, and is intended to modify certain provisions of the original U.S.-Netherlands Agreement, signed December 9, 1987, as amended by the Protocol of December 7, 1989 (the "U.S.-Netherlands Agreement").

The U.S.-Netherlands Agreement as amended by the Second Protocol is similar in objective to the social security agreements that are also in force with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation and to help prevent the loss of benefits that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries. The U.S.-Netherlands Agreement as amended by the Second Protocol contains all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions that I deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of section 233, pursuant to section 233(c)(4).

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Social Security Administration explaining the key points of the Second Protocol with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of the provisions of the Second Protocol (Annex A). Also annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, a report on the effect of the Second Protocol on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the Second Protocol (Annex B), and a composite text of the U.S.-Netherlands Agreement showing the changes that will be made as a result of the Second Protocol. The Department of State and the Social Security Administration have recommended the Second Protocol and related documents to me.

I commend the Second Protocol to the United States-Netherlands Social Security Agreement and related documents.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 2002.

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE 1979 IRANIAN EMERGENCY AND ASSETS BLOCKING FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 2001 THROUGH MARCH 31, 2002—PM 101

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to Iran

that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 2002.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3971. An act to provide for an independent investigation of Forest Service firefighter deaths that are caused by wildfire entrapment or burnover.

H.R. 3786. An act to revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Utah and Arizona.

H.R. 3858. An act to modify the boundaries of the New River Gorge National River, West Virginia.

H.R. 3937. An act to revoke a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

H.J. Res. 95. A joint resolution providing for the designation of a Medal of Honor Flag and for presentation of that flag to recipients of the Medal of Honor.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 416. concurrent resolution congratulating the Navy League of the United States on the occasion of the centennial of the organization's founding.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412), the Speaker appoints the following member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Directors of the National Urban Air Toxics Research Center to fill the existing vacancy thereon: Dr. Arthur C. Vailas of Houston, Texas.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3786. An act to revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Utah and Arizona; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3858. An act to modify the boundaries of the New River Gorge National River, West Virginia; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.J. Res. 95. A joint resolution providing for the designation of a Medal of Honor Flag and for presentation of that flag to recipients of the Medal of Honor; to the Committee on Armed Services.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 416. Concurrent resolution congratulating the Navy League of the United States on the occasion of the centennial of the organization's founding; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar: