

out of the workforce. Only 13 percent of women age 65 and over receive a pension, and among that small group the median annual pension is only \$3,000. These challenges are made even more acute by the fact that women live longer than men and have a greater need for retirement income than men.

We need to make our pension system fairer, especially for women. Married women often count on their husband's retirement benefits to support them in old age, then outlive their husbands and frequently their husbands' retirement income.

Over the last twenty years, reform of the Federal pension law has seen some improvement with changes that allow a widow to continue receiving defined benefit pension payments. The Retirement Equity Act of 1984 requires defined benefit pension plans to pay survivor benefits unless a spouse waives this protection. But this protection does not extend to 401(k) and other defined contribution plans.

The Women's Pension Protection Act offers simple, common sense improvements in our private pension system to ensure that retirement savings programs better respond to the realities of women's working lives. This bill will help women like Joan Mackey of Salem, New Jersey, who testified recently about the difficulties she has faced in trying to collect survivor benefits from her former husband's pension plan. Ms. Mackey's ex-husband wanted her to collect survivor benefits after his death, but because Ms. Mackey didn't know to ask for a widow's benefit at the time of their divorce, the plan now refuses to pay.

Sadly, Joan Mackey is not alone. Congress must do all it can to protect women's retirement security and address inequities in our pension laws that primarily affect women. I urge my colleagues to support the Women's Pension Protection Act.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise to join with Senator KENNEDY in introducing The Women's Pension Protection Act of 2002 to improve the retirement security of women.

As Americans live longer, achieving financial security can be a particular challenge for women. Women live, on average, seven years longer than men but earn less money over their lifetime, and as women continue to be society's primary caregivers, they continue to lose time from the workplace during their prime earning years. The result? Just 40 percent of women have pensions, compared with 47 percent of men. Of those with pensions, women retirees receive only about half the pension benefits that men receive—on average, \$4,200 annually compared to \$7,800 for men.

With less time to invest in their retirement, women are frequently unable to establish a solid nest egg for future years. Women sometimes rely on their spouse's pension for essential savings in later years. If a marriage dissolves, as roughly half of marriages in Amer-

ica have, this can deal a terrible blow to a women's retirement plans.

For elderly women the situation worsens, as they are three times as likely than men to outlive their spouses. Lower pensions can make it difficult for women to make ends meet in their later years. Tragically, almost one in five nonmarried elderly women, 17 percent, live in poverty today. These facts help explain why our pension laws should reflect the reality and needs of our workforce.

The bill we are introducing today is aimed at meeting the unique financial needs of women. It recognizes the economic partnership of marriage, ensuring that women are included in financial decisions that effect their future. Under this bill, spousal consent would be required before participants can withdraw lump sum payments of pension benefits 401(k) plans. Similar requirements already exist for spouses of workers covered by traditional pension plans. This bill also encourages more investment into annuities, which pay a guaranteed stream of lifelong income and help to prevent poverty. Spouses will have the option of selecting a 75-percent survivor benefit, in addition to the current 50-percent survivor benefit.

This legislation also enhances the financial security of women by requiring plans to offer the option of increasing survivor benefits from 50 percent to at least 75 percent of her husband's retirement. It ensures that a widow can receive her husband's pension regardless of when the husband dies or whether he applied for the pension to begin. And it closes a glaring loophole by ensuring that pension plan administrators will abide by the division of pension benefits ordered by the courts in a divorce proceeding, regardless of when the order is given.

Ultimately, this legislation will strengthen our country's future by giving the tools women, and men, need to secure their retirement future. We have an opportunity to improve the benefits to our workforce and enhance opportunities for women in a way that makes sense. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this legislation.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 296—RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI AS A MUSICIAN, COMPOSER, STATESMAN, AND PHILANTHROPIST AND RECOGNIZING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RETURN OF HIS REMAINS TO POLAND.

Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. FITZGERALD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 296

Whereas Ignacy Jan Paderewski, born in Poland in 1860, was a brilliant and popular

pianist who performed hundreds of concerts in Europe and the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries;

Whereas Paderewski often donated the proceeds of his concerts to charitable causes;

Whereas, during World War I, Paderewski worked for the independence of Poland and served as the first Premier of Poland;

Whereas in December 1919, Paderewski resigned as Premier of Poland, and in 1921 he left politics to return to his music;

Whereas, the German invasion of Poland in 1939 spurred Paderewski to return to political life;

Whereas Paderewski fought against the Nazi dictatorship in World War II by joining the exiled Polish Government to mobilize the Polish forces and to urge the United States to join the Allied Forces;

Whereas Paderewski died in exile in America on June 29, 1941, while war and occupation imperiled all of Europe;

Whereas by the direction of United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paderewski's remains were placed along side America's honored dead in Arlington National Cemetery, where President Roosevelt said, "He may lie there until Poland is free,";

Whereas in 1963, United States President John F. Kennedy honored Paderewski by placing a plaque marking Paderewski's remains at the Mast of the Maine at Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas in 1992, United States President George H.W. Bush, at the request of Lech Walesa, the first democratically elected President of Poland following World War II, ordered Paderewski's remains returned to his native Poland;

Whereas June 26, 1992, the remains of Paderewski were removed from the Mast of the Maine at Arlington National Cemetery, and were returned to Poland on June 29, 1992;

Whereas on July 5, 1992, Paderewski's remains were interned in a crypt at the St. John Cathedral in Warsaw, Poland; and

Whereas Paderewski wished his heart to be forever enshrined in America, where his lifelong struggle for democracy and freedom had its roots and was cultivated, and now his heart remains at the Shrine of the Czestochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments of Ignacy Jan Paderewski as a musician, composer, statesman, and philanthropist; and

(2) acknowledges the invaluable efforts of Ignacy Jan Paderewski in forging close Polish-American ties, on the 10th Anniversary of the return of Paderewski's remains to Poland.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, today I rise to submit a resolution recognizing the accomplishments of Ignacy Jan Paderewski as a musician, composer, statesman, and philanthropist and to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the return of his remains to Poland.

Born in Poland in 1860, Paderewski is remembered for his contributions to the arts and humanities and as one of the great men of our times. Paderewski was a brilliant and popular pianist who performed hundreds of concerts in Europe and the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, donating the proceeds to numerous charitable causes. During WWI, Paderewski played a central role in achieving Poland's independence, becoming the first Premier of Poland in 1919 until 1922 when he left politics and returned to music.

The German invasion of Poland in 1939 spurred Paderewski to return to politics where he fought against the Nazi dictatorship in World War II. By joining the exiled Polish Government he helped to mobilize the Polish forces and to urge the United States to join the Allied Forces.

Paderewski died in 1941. At the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paderewski's remains were placed alongside America's honored dead in Arlington National Cemetery, where President Roosevelt said he may lie until Poland is free.

For over a half century, the remains of Paderewski were interred at Arlington National Cemetery. He did not live to see the U.S. and Allied Forces liberate Europe from the tyranny of Nazi control. Nor did he witness the subjugation of Poland during the Soviet era. It was, however, the legacy of Paderewski that inspired movements throughout Europe, including Solidarity in Poland, which led to the liberation of Europe.

In 1992, Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa, the first democratically elected President of Poland following WWII, asked U.S. President George H.W. Bush to return Paderewski's remains to his native homeland.

On July 5, 1992, Paderewski's remains were interred in a crypt at the St. John Cathedral in Warsaw Poland.

So, as we near the 10th anniversary of this historic event, I submit this resolution and asked that it be properly referred.

SENATE RESOLUTION 297—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT PET OWNERS SHOULD REGULARLY VISIT THEIR VETERINARIANS FOR THEIR PETS TO RECEIVE CHECK-UPS, AND FOR ADVICE ON ISSUES LIKE FLEA AND TICK CONTROL, ESPECIALLY DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 297

Whereas approximately 60 percent of American households are pet-owning households;

Whereas there are approximately 68,000,000 dogs in American households;

Whereas there are approximately 73,000,000 cats in American households;

Whereas pet owners typically have strong relationships with their pets;

Whereas pet owners love their pets as members of their families and should consider veterinarians as partners in helping to keep family pets healthy and happy;

Whereas strong relationships between pets and veterinarians are important for the diagnosis of major and minor pet health issues;

Whereas the spring and summer months are prime seasons for infestation by ticks, mosquitoes, and fleas;

Whereas ticks, as carriers of diseases like Lyme Disease, mosquitoes, as carriers of parasites like heartworm, and fleas all pose potential threats to the health of pets;

Whereas many spring and summer threats to pet health are silent and potentially fatal, but can be prevented with regular visits to veterinarians;

Whereas veterinarians know the best methods and best products to provide for the healthy lives of pets; and

Whereas 100 percent of dogs not on a preventive treatment will contract heartworm when exposed to the parasite: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) pets should not face unnecessary health threats, which frequently arise during the spring and summer months;

(2) the spring and summer months are an important time to provide dogs and cats with control products to protect against illnesses caused or carried by ticks, mosquitoes, and fleas;

(3) pet owners should seek expert advice from their veterinarians to learn how to protect dogs and cats against potential spring and summertime diseases and illnesses caused by ticks, mosquitoes, and fleas; and

(4) pet owners should regularly visit their veterinarians for their pets to receive check-ups, for prevention of disease, and for advice on issues like flea and tick control.

SENATE RESOLUTION 298—HONORING THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TIGERS MEN'S OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 298

Whereas Louisiana State University Men's Outdoor Track and Field Team won the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship;

Whereas head coach Pat Henry was awarded the MONDO NCAA Division I Coach of the Year, and led the team to victory over top seeded Tennessee;

Whereas 9 time all-American and 6 time national champion senior Walter Davis was awarded the MONDO Athlete of the Year and won the long jump event and the triple jump event in the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship hosted by Louisiana State University, as well as running the beginning leg of the 4x100 meter relay;

Whereas Tiger athletes Robert Parham, Pete Coley, and Bennie Brazell also competed in the 4x100 meter relay with a time of 38.32 seconds, the fourth fastest time in NCAA history;

Whereas Robert Parham also won his heat in the 200 meter dash with a time of 20.45 seconds and Bennie Brazell and Lueroy Colquhoun advanced to the finals in the 400 meter hurdles by winning their preliminaries with respective times of 49.57 and 49.99;

Whereas Javier Nieto finished eighth in the hammer throw to become the first Louisiana State University Tiger to be honored as an all-American in that event since 1993;

Whereas due to the efforts and abilities of the student athletes and head coach Pat Henry, the Louisiana State University Men's Outdoor Track and Field team won the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship; and

Whereas the team's victory exemplifies the hard work ethic and high goals set by Louisiana State University and the State of Louisiana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates the Tigers of the Louisiana State University Men's Outdoor Track and Field team on winning the 2002 NCAA Division I Championship.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 127—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE PARTHENON MARBLES SHOULD BE RETURNED TO GREECE

Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 127

Whereas the Parthenon was built on the hill of the Acropolis in Athens, Greece in the mid-fifth century B.C. under the direction of the Athenian statesman Pericles and the design of the sculptor Phidias.

Whereas the Parthenon is the ultimate expression of the artistic genius of Greece, the preeminent symbol of the Greek cultural heritage—its art, architecture, and democracy—and of the contributions that modern Greeks and their forefathers have made to civilization;

Whereas the Parthenon has served as a place of worship for ancient Greeks, Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholics, and Muslims;

Whereas the Parthenon has been adopted by imitation by the United States in many preeminent public buildings, including the Lincoln Memorial;

Whereas over 100 pieces of the Parthenon's sculptures—now known as the Parthenon Marbles—were removed from the Parthenon under questionable circumstances between 1801 and 1816 by Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin, while Greece was still under Ottoman rule;

Whereas the removal of the Parthenon Marbles, including their perilous voyage to Great Britain and their careless storage there for many years, greatly endangered the Marbles;

Whereas the Parthenon Marbles were removed to grace the private home of Lord Elgin, who transferred the Marbles to the British Museum only after severe personal economic misfortunes;

Whereas the sculptures of the Parthenon were designed as an integral part of the structure of the Parthenon temple; the carvings of the friezes, pediments, and metopes are not merely statuary, movable decorative art, but are integral parts of the Parthenon, which can best be appreciated if all the Parthenon marbles are reunified;

Whereas the Parthenon is a universal symbol of culture, democracy, and freedom, making the Parthenon Marbles of concern not only to Greece but to all the world;

Whereas, the since obtaining independence in 1830, Greece has sought the return of the Parthenon Marbles;

Whereas the return of the Parthenon Marbles would be a profound demonstration by the United Kingdom of its appreciation and respect for the Parthenon and classical art;

Whereas returning the Parthenon Marbles to Greece would be a gesture of good will on the part of the British Parliament, and would set no legal precedent, nor in any other way affect the ownership or disposition of other objects in museums in the United States or around the world;

Whereas the United Kingdom should return the Parthenon Marbles in recognition that the Parthenon is part of the cultural heritage of the entire world and, as such, should be made whole;

Whereas Greece would provide care for the Parthenon Marbles equal or superior to the care provided by the British Museum, especially considering the irreparable harm