

personnel information about Linda Tripp to a reporter. With characteristic good humor, he told reporters after he testified that Tripp's name came up "now and again."

Mr. Cooke was a presence on Sept. 11, rushing to aid rescue and recovery operations. In the months after the rebuilding began, the usually low-key administrator began making more public appearances, speaking in memory of the victims.

At a speech in November, he told an Albany, N.Y., crowd: "The damage to the building will be rebuilt. You'll never know the difference eventually."

His wife of 52 years, Marion McDonald Cooke, died in 1999.

Survivors include three children, Michele C. Sutton of Springfield and David Cooke and Lot Cooke, both of Fairfax; and four grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DONALD L. DURHAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to recognize and say farewell to an outstanding leader, Dr. Donald L. Durham, upon his retirement from the Senior Executive Service as Deputy Director of the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command at the John C. Stennis Space Center. Throughout his career, Dr. Durham has served with distinction. It is my privilege to recognize his many accomplishments and to commend him for the superb service he has provided the Navy, the great State of Mississippi, and our Nation.

Dr. Durham received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Physics and Mathematics from Centre College, Danville, KY in 1964; a Master of Science Degree in Oceanography, Math, from Texas A&M University in 1967; and a PhD in Physical Oceanography, Geophysics and Math, from Texas A&M University in 1972.

Following his doctoral thesis, Dr. Durham joined the Army Corps of Engineers as a research oceanographer at its Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, MS. In 1978, he joined the staff of the Naval Oceanographic and Atmospheric Research Laboratory, NOARL, at the John C. Stennis Space Center, MS as an oceanographer responsible for analyzing and assessing numerous Navy oceanographic research programs and special projects, including several environmental acoustic/oceanographic studies and tactical fleet exercises. From 1981-1986 at NOARL, Dr. Durham was Head of the Mapping, Charting and Geodesy, MC&G, Division, which was responsible for project management and technical performance of the integrated Navy Research Development, Test and Evaluation, RDT&E, program in MC&G.

In 1986, Dr. Durham joined the staff of the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, Stennis Space Center, MS and served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Program Integration until his selection as Technical/Deputy Director on January 1, 1989. As Technical/Deputy Director, Dr. Durham was the senior civilian manager and top scientific

advisor responsible for the planning, coordination, management, direction and administration of broad, multi-disciplinary scientific, engineering and technical programs of the command. Under his guidance, the command has made tremendous inroads in the fields of basic and applied Oceanography through the application of supercomputing technology, providing detailed environmental analysis that our naval forces could have only dreamed about a few years ago. His persistence towards achieving excellence in his field of expertise is highly commendable.

Dr. Durham's many awards include the Distinguished Executive Presidential Rank Award, Meritorious Executive Presidential Rank Award, DoD Secretary of Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Award, Secretary of Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Award, Department of the Navy Meritorious Civilian Service Award, three Army Corps of Engineers' Special Act/Service Awards, Presidential Letter of Commendation, two Navy Commendations for Special Achievement, Marine Technology Society Special Commendation Award, Defense Mapping Agency Research and Development Award, Kiwanis International Distinguished Service Award, Center College Distinguished Alumnus Award, Danville High School Distinguished Alumnus Award, Mississippi Academy of Sciences Research Award, Who's Who in the South and Southwest, International Who's Who of Professionals and the International Who's Who of Intellectuals. In addition, he has published over 50 professional papers, technical reports and presentations and served twice as guest editor for Marine Technology Society Journals. His professional affiliations include the Marine Technology Society, The Oceanography Society, The Society of Research Administrators, The Hydrographic Society of America, International Oceanographic Foundation, Mississippi Academy of Sciences and Sigma Xi. Also, he has served as Vice Chair and Chair of the Mississippi Science and Technology Commission; Member of Mississippi State University's External Research Advisory Council and Mississippi Economic Development Special Task Force; and board member of Mississippi Enterprise for Technology, Inc. and Mississippi Technology Alliance.

Throughout his very distinguished career, Dr. Durham has served our great Nation with pride and excellence. He has been an integral element of, and contributed greatly to, the best-trained, best-equipped, and best-prepared naval force in the history of the world. Dr. Durham's superb leadership, integrity, and limitless energy have had a profound impact on our Nation's Oceanography community and he will be greatly missed in the Navy's Senior Executive Service. Dr. Durham retires as an SES-5 on August 3, 2002. On behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I wish Dr. Durham all the success in his future and thank him

immensely for the invaluable 30-years of service he has provided to the United States of America.

PEOPLE PEDALING PEACE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last month more than 25 cyclists made the 190-mile trip from Hampton, VA, to Washington, DC, to honor and remember victims of gun violence. According to the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, the People Pedaling Peace cyclists rode not only in honor of the victims of gun violence, but they rode for stronger, more sensible gun safety laws in America.

Sandra and Mike McSweeney started People Pedaling Peace last year after their daughter, Stephanie, was killed while walking out of a roller rink in Hampton, VA. Money raised by this year's bike ride will be used to build a new playground in Stephanie's neighborhood so children can have a safe place to play. Elisha Encinias, a Columbine survivor who narrowly escaped the two gunmen in her classroom that tragic day in 1999, and Amber Hensley, who witnessed the 1999 rampage at Thurston High School in Springfield, OR, also joined in this year's bike trip. Unfortunately, the number of people like them is likely to grow. They represent only a small number of Americans who have lost family and friends to gun violence.

According to the Detroit Free Press, through July 14th of this year, 10 children under the age of 16 have been killed by gun fire and 25 children have been wounded by gunfire in metro Detroit. This past Sunday, a 3-year-old boy found a shotgun, picked it up, and it discharged. He wounded two other children, his 11-year-old sister and 9-year-old cousin. A week ago on Detroit's east side, an 11-year-old boy was accidentally shot in the chest by his 13-year-old neighbor after they found a handgun. Last month, a 14-year-old boy shot a 13-year-old girl while the two were arguing in a Detroit home. Thankfully, they all survived, but many have not. The need for sensible gun safety legislation and vigorous enforcement of our gun laws is desperately needed.

I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing the participants in the People Pedaling Peace bike ride and expressing our thoughts and prayers to family, friends, and communities across America that have been affected by gun violence. And I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting sensible gun safety legislation.

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 April 13, 2001 in San Antonio, TX. A 39 year old man was attacked because he was thought to be a homosexual, according to police. The victim was attacked in a park by a man with a knife. The man held the victim in a bear hug before stabbing him in the chest with what was described as a three-inch Buck knife. The suspect was heard to call the victim anti-gay names as he stabbed him.

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.

DROUGHT EMERGENCY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I rise today to draw attention to a dire situation in my state. North Carolina is in the midst of a severe drought, and there is no significant rainfall in sight.

North Carolinians are used to hot, dry summers. But the dry spell has lingered and transformed itself into one of the worst droughts in the state's history. The entire State is under drought condition and most areas are experiencing "extreme drought." A significant portion of the Piedmont is experiencing an "exceptional drought," according to the U.S. Geological Survey. In fact, the Piedmont is short almost a full year's worth of rain and the city of Greensboro has a little more than 100 days supply of water.

The damage estimates are already staggering. This drought has put many of our farmers on the edge of financial ruin. At a time of the year when you can drive down any rural North Carolina road and see lush, green crops ready for harvest, farmers are struggling to find enough water to save what hasn't already withered in the blazing sun. Farmers in more than half of North Carolina's 100 counties have already experienced more than 35 percent crop loss and it is still early in our growing season.

But it is not just North Carolina's farmers that are suffering. Small businesses are particularly impacted by the mandatory water restrictions. Believe it or not, drought is not a recognized disaster under the Small Business Administration's Disaster Assistance Program.

Of course, we can't make it rain. We can't cool the weather and slow the evaporation of our lakes and streams. But there are things we can do to help those impacted by this disaster. There are steps we should take immediately. I have asked Secretary Ann Veneman to certify our counties as disaster so our farmers can get the crop loss as-

sistance it is clear they will so desperately need. I urge the administration to quickly act to help my farmers. President Bush is scheduled to travel to Greensboro, one of the most parched areas of North Carolina next week. I hope by then his administration will have recognized the dire conditions and approved my State's request for help.

In the meantime, I am proud to cosponsor the Small Business Drought Relief Act, S. 2734. This is a straightforward measure that will bring important relief to thousands of small business owners by expanding the Small Business Administration's definition of disaster to include droughts.

Another measure that I am supporting is the National Drought Preparedness Act of 2002, S. 2528. This measure creates a Federal drought preparedness and response policy, one that is so obviously needed. We in North Carolina know all too well the expertise and assistance the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides following a hurricane or tornado. We need that same clear, concise policy for droughts.

But these measures can't help with the impact this drought is having on my State right this moment. North Carolinians are doing their part. Under the leadership of Governor Easley, cities and towns are advancing reasonable water-use restrictions. Residents are conserving, and we are all hoping and praying for a good rain.

We need the administration to act quickly on the state's disaster requests. We need to get these residents the help they need.

PESTICIDE HARMONIZATION ACT OF 2002

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to thank Senators CONRAD and ROBERTS for holding an important hearing today in the Senate Agriculture Production and Price Competitiveness Subcommittee concerning S. 532, the Pesticide Harmonization Act. It is my pleasure to cosponsor this important legislation.

Differences in the prices of agricultural pesticides in the United States and Canada are one of the most important issues in bilateral trade discussions. Grains harvested in the United States compete on the open market against grains grown in Canada. Much of Canadian grain is treated with pesticides substantially less expensive than those used in the United States. I feel it is necessary for the United States to allow growers to access Canadian pesticides in order to remain competitive on the open market. I commend Senator DORGAN for his leadership on this issue, as lead sponsor of this legislation, which would allow U.S. farmers to access chemicals approved in the U.S. but sold at discounted rates in Canada.

Currently, farmers pay 117 to 193 percent higher prices in the U.S. than in Canada for virtually identical prod-

ucts. Canadian producers are applying less expensive pesticides to their crops and exporting their commodities to the U.S., where the same chemicals cannot be legally purchased at the Canadian reduced price by American producers. Our farmers are not allowed access to these pesticides, but must still compete with Canadian crops grown with these products.

American farmers are at a clear disadvantage to Canadian farmers due to the price differences in agricultural pesticides. This is another example of how NAFTA has put American producers at a disadvantage. I did not support or vote for NAFTA, even though supporters claimed that the trade agreement would create free, equal trade between the U.S., Canada and Mexico. In fact, NAFTA contributes to the present agricultural pesticide differential pricing problem. Allowing Canada to export millions of bushels of grain into the U.S. without restriction was intended to create equal trade, but has instead placed our agricultural industry at a disadvantage.

Furthermore, the agricultural disadvantage that hinders American farmers in this situation, benefits no one other than the pesticide industry. This industry sells the same product to Americans for twice the price that it is sold to the Canadians producers across the boarder.

S. 532 would eliminate the competitive advantage Canadian producers have over American producers by amending the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. This legislation would permit a State to register a Canadian pesticide for distribution and use within that State if the pesticide is substantially similar or identical to one already registered in the U.S.

I am confident the time to act on this matter is now.

THE NATIONAL FARMWORKER JOBS PROGRAM

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to urge Congress to support full funding for the National Farmworker Jobs Program.

Zeroing out funding for the National Farmworker Jobs Program as proposed in the Bush Administration's Fiscal Year 2003 budget would be wrong for our country and wrong for New Jersey. Close to 600 migrant workers make Cumberland County in southwestern New Jersey their permanent residence, with another 6,500 migrant workers estimated to arrive in the county for farm work each year. If the proposed cut is ultimately enacted, I am convinced that the quality of life for these workers and workers throughout the State and country will fall substantially.

The National Farmworker Jobs Program was created in 1964 to address the specific problems migrant workers face. By the very nature of their employment, migrant workers often find