

verify those irregularities independently. At minimum, it seems clear that the elections were characterized by highly troubling inconsistencies and exceptionally poor management.

Equal consideration must also be given to alarming pre-election reports. An assessment conducted by the Carter Center immediately prior to the voting concluded that some steps taken by Zambian authorities in the pre-election period "handicapped the opposition, created barriers to civil society participation and disenfranchised many voters." Reports of intimidation and the misuse of state resources by government officials undermined the credibility of the ruling party's campaign. At the same time, the Carter Center estimated that only 2.6 million out of an eligible 4.6 million citizens were registered to vote. In part, this low level of registration related to difficulties in obtaining national registration cards. But prolonged uncertainty about the election date, followed by the selection of a date in the middle of the rainy season and during a common holiday travel period also complicated the administration of the elections and lowered participation in certain regions. And the failure of President Chiluba to declare an official holiday on the date of the elections prevented some workers from waiting in long lines that day to vote.

The mismanaged December elections have led to protests in Zambia, although it is a testament to the Zambian people's desire for a genuinely democratic state, governed by the rule of law, that the protests have not exploded into more destabilizing violence. Turning to the courts, the opposition is expected to lodge a full appeal to the Supreme Court. The high court in Lusaka dismissed an earlier opposition petition, declaring that Zambian law required that such petitions be filed after the winning candidate assumed office. But most legal professionals note that the judiciary remains weak and that it will be exceptionally difficult to overturn any election results now that the results have been certified.

In the meantime, the United States and the rest of the international community must work with the Zambian advocates of democracy as they seek credible political options that might resolve the current crisis. Some influential voices are calling for the creation of an independent commission to review the election. That is one option that the United States could support, particularly if the courts are unable or unwilling to resolve the dispute. But any attempt by the United States to help mediate the impasse must be transparent and must have as its goal the inauguration of a Zambian government that responds to the will, and the needs, of the Zambian electorate. And above all, the United States must stand firm in defending the right of the opposition to speak out, and to contest the election results through legal

means. Unfortunately, in his first days after assuming the presidency, Mr. Mwanawasa has demonstrated an ominous reluctance to tolerate opposition politics, and he has publicly warned the opposition against taking any additional steps to contest the results.

A peaceful and credible resolution to election disputes is essential. Without the confidence of the Zambian people, the President of that country will find it difficult, if not impossible, to address the country's precipitous social decline, which has been nudged along by a worsening economic climate, widespread corruption and a massive HIV/AIDS epidemic in a country where the average income is only about one dollar a day. Once the election dispute is resolved, the United States will have to work closely with the legitimate government of Zambia to help address this growing humanitarian crisis.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MICKEY MIANO

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today with sorrow and profound respect to honor the life of Michael "Mickey" Miano, a Connecticut institution and personal friend who passed away earlier this month, just 2 months shy of his 96th birthday.

By trade, Mickey was a restaurateur and businessman, but that doesn't begin to describe the depth of his influence on Connecticut's capital city or the State that was his home. Anyone who wanted to understand Hartford's social and political life in a glance needed only to visit Mickey in his restaurant or in the office of one of the many other businesses he ran over the course of his life. He was a political leader without political office—a man who understood that communities are held together not by government but by the private citizens who live, work, own homes, and raise their families in them.

Mickey came to this country from Italy at age 6 in 1912, left school after the fifth grade to work in the tobacco fields, later joined the merchant marines, and then went into business. His life's trajectory exemplified the rise of a whole generation of Italian-American immigrants, and immigrants of every nationality throughout American history. The fact that Mickey had an uphill climb did not slow his ascent one bit. By age 30, he was well on his way to being a force in Connecticut politics, earning it all through his hard work and the power of his personality. Mickey's place in the history of Connecticut politics is secure. It was an attempt to secure that place that led me to include him in two books I wrote about Connecticut politics earlier in my own life.

And over the years that followed, as more people came to learn how generous he was in spirit and how committed he was to improving his city

and state, he grew more and more instrumental in Connecticut's political life, and my home State grew more and more indebted to him.

I was privileged to have Mickey as a friend. Despite many attempts to draft him into official public service, Mickey never ran for political office—perhaps because he understood that in America, there's no greater honor or privilege than an active and caring private citizen. That is what he was: a grassroots leader who cared about the common good and got results. I know that his optimism and patriotism will continue to inspire all those who knew him as long as we live. I ask to print the following tribute to his life by Tom Condon, another good guy who also happens to write for the Hartford Courant, in the RECORD.

The tribute follows:

[From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 16, 2002]

MICKEY MIANO DIES AT 95

RESTAURATEUR HELPED DEFINE AN ERA IN CITY POLITICS

(By Tom Condon)

Michael "Mickey" Miano, restaurateur, businessman and an enduring figure in Hartford politics for much of the last century, died last weekend, two months shy of his 96th birthday.

Miano, street-savvy and stylishly stout, feisty and flamboyant, got his start in politics at age 9, handing out fliers for Woodrow Wilson in the 1916 election. He gained local prominence in the rough-and-tumble world of East Side politics in the 1930s.

He was part of the first generation of Italian American politicians to gain power in the city, a group that included such figures as Anthony Zazzaro, Rocco Pallotti, Joseph Fauliso and Dominick DeLucco.

Miano declined many requests to run for office, preferring the behind-the-scenes neighborhood and committee work where a job, a favor or a remembered birthday translated into votes and power. He was so good at it that even in his 80s, when he'd lost a step and his influence had waned, politicians still stopped at his memento-filled Franklin Avenue office to pay homage. "You don't want him against you," then-State Rep. Anthony Palermino told a reporter.

He was a soft touch for a favor, but if a situation called for a firm hand, Miano provided it. As a precinct moderator in 1933, he twice settled disputes with his dukes. But he could also be a diplomat.

His East Side restaurant, Mickey's Villanova, was the hot spot for politicians and reporters in the World War II years. Shortly after a bruising municipal election in 1943, heads of the three factions that had been fighting it out all appeared at Mickey's. Miano tactfully seated them in different corners of the restaurant, and shuttled back and forth until each group was buying drinks for the others.

Miano was born in Sicily and came to this country at age 6 in 1912. He left school after the fifth grade to work in the tobacco fields. After a stint in the merchant marine he came back to Hartford and went into a remarkable number of businesses in the next 70-plus years.

He sold wholesale grapes, drove a fruit wagon, brought the circus to town, promoted fights, ran a nightclub and finally got into the restaurant business. Mickey's Villanova, on Market Street, was central to the political action in a way that Frank's, Scoler's and Carbone's would later be. During the war, Bob Steele, Willie Pep and others broadcast to American troops from the restaurant.

The Constitution Plaza redevelopment project took away the restaurant and the beloved East Side neighborhood, over Miano's strenuous objection, but he persevered. He made salad dressing, started a rubbish removal company and sold incinerators.

In his last decades, he was in real estate and mortgages from the Franklin Avenue office. He made no concession to age, his son Paul Miano said, and was as hungry to do a deal at 87 as he was at 17. "The only way we got him to stop was by closing the office when he went in for surgery. He was 88, and we wanted him to take it easy."

But Mickey came through the surgery, lost more than 100 pounds and was raring to go again. During his last illness, at 95, he'd say to Paul, "When I get out of here, let's open up a little office, just a couple days a week."

His daughter, Michelle Bradley, said the family was never more proud of her father than when U.S. Sen. Joe Lieberman was nominated for vice president. Lieberman mentioned Mickey in both of his books about Connecticut politics. "The Power Broker" and "The Legacy."

"That a prospective vice president of the United States would write about this man of humble origin is remarkable," she said.

And, Paul said, his dad got a lot of mileage out of the mentions. He was vacationing in Florida during the campaign.●

RETIREMENT OF JOHN T. CURRAN

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to offer my thanks and appreciation for the service of Mr. John T. Curran of Indianapolis who is retiring this month following a forty-year career that included twenty-four years as the Meteorologist-in-Charge for the National Weather Service, NWS, office in Indianapolis.

Throughout his illustrious career, Mr. Curran has played an essential role in the agency's integration of computer technology and development of the sophisticated equipment that has revolutionized the way the United States performs the vital function of monitoring and predicting our nation's weather. Mr. Curran's career began in 1961 where he worked as a trainee at the Weather Bureau Airport Station in Omaha, NE, and later as a severe local storms analyst and computer programmer. Mr. Curran's knowledge of, and experience with, the early computers and emerging technology made him an invaluable asset as the agency adopted new and better ways to carry out its mission.

As the Meteorologist-in-Charge at the Indianapolis office, Mr. Curran oversaw operations in Indiana during a time of dramatic change for the NWS. Integration of new technologies and the dramatic changes brought forth by National Implementation Plan required competent and steadfast leadership to ensure that Hoosier communities benefitted from these remarkable new developments.

Mr. Curran understood, however, that the people involved in this process were the backbone of the Weather Service. While the tremendous leaps in technology enable us to learn more about weather patterns better than ever before, it is the committed professionals

at the agency that maintain its strength in providing this vital public service. Mr. Curran's thoughtful management of the Indianapolis office has helped ensure that this important federal responsibility is fulfilled for Indiana.

The work of the NWS is essential to our economy and to public safety throughout Indiana. Accurate, reliable and helpful weather information is integral to our agricultural sector and to our transportation and manufacturing industries in Indiana. State and local officials and units of government rely on NWS alerts, warnings, and forecasts to prepare for and respond to emergency situations that occur in our cities, towns and neighborhoods. I have deeply appreciated Mr. Curran's efforts over the years to assist me and my staff in Indiana and Washington with the complex and technical issues involved with weather services and the modernization process.

Mr. Curran has distinguished himself through strong, attentive leadership and a dedication to integrity in the public trust. His commitment to excellence in public service and careful stewardship at the NWS Office has made a positive difference for Indiana.

I congratulate Mr. Curran for his achievements during his long career, and I thank him for his service to Indiana and the Nation. I know that he and his wife Christine look forward to spending more time with their children and grandchildren.●

CONGRATULATING ROY STOVALL ON HIS RETIREMENT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I congratulate Roy Stovall for his long career dedicated to civil service. Roy will soon retire from the Bureau of Land Management after 46 years of Government work, 40 years of which were with the Bureau of Land Management.

Respected throughout New Mexico for loyal service, Roy has proven to be a successful leader while serving in many different roles. He began his career in Carlsbad, NM as a temporary Carrier with the United States Post Office. Eventually after serving in several positions around the State he found his home in Roswell serving out his career as a Range Management Specialist. He is a member of the Society of Range Management.

For his quality work, Roy has received numerous performance awards and praise from co-workers for his achievements. I also applaud the selfless effort Roy has put forth in order to make significant improvements in the quality of life for people of New Mexico and the Nation for almost 50 years. I know that he has made his family and the people of New Mexico proud, and I wish him the same success with his future endeavors in his retirement.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:53 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 bill, without amendment:

S. 1762. An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers, to extend current law with respect to special allowances for lenders, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2234. An act to revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 955(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 105-83, the minority leader appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the National Council on the Arts: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2234. An act to revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-5140. A communication from the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Provision of Aviation Training to Certain Alien Trainees" received on January 16, 2002; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5141. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Mepiquat; Pesticide Tolerance" (FRL6818-7) received on January 18, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5142. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning emigration laws and policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5143. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Branch, United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Extension of Deadline to File a Wool Duty Refund Claim for Claim Year 2000" (RIN1515-AC85) received on January 18, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5144. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the prevention of terrorist bombings; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5145. A communication from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Market Regulation, United States Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendments to