

after her graduation from Converse College in Spartanburg. She drove a camper, nicknamed "Strom Trek," over 10,000 miles in 10 weeks, recalled Nancy Thurmond, the senator's now-estranged wife.

Her first job in Thurmond's office was to answer phones, greet visitors and help out with constituents' problems. She also oversaw the office's intern and page programs, which gave high school and college students opportunities to learn the workings of a congressional office.

Generations of interns, staffers and members of Congress recall her courtesy and work ethic.

"Holly Richardson was one of the most personable and efficient people I've ever known," said N.C. Sen. Jesse Helms. "She was unfailingly pleasant and devoted to Strom Thurmond—a feeling that was mutual."

"She treated everyone the same way, with dignity and respect," said Cimko.

She is survived by her husband, Phil, and two children, Emmett, 12, and Anne 9, and her parents, Joanne and Coy Johnston of Summerville.

Richardson, an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Va., her adopted hometown, had a strong faith that supported her and others. She was also an active member of the Junior League.

"When we lost our daughter, Holly's vigilant faith helped to sustain all of us," Nancy Thurmond said.

But as devoted as she was to the Thurmond's her own family still came first, said Nancy Thurmond. She and staffers said they marveled at Richardson's ability to balance her family life and her work on Capitol Hill.

She was diagnosed with breast cancer less than a year ago, and rebounded after rounds of chemotherapy. But the disease spread, and she had to stop working several months ago.

A memorial service will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Columbia.

[From the Charlotte Observer, Oct. 1, 2002]

THURMOND STAFFER DIES OF CANCER AT 47

(By Charles Hurt)

WASHINGTON.—Holladay Richardson, one of Sen. Strom Thurmond's top aides for nearly a quarter century, died Monday morning after a year-long, fight against breast cancer. She was 47 and the mother of two children.

"Words cannot begin to express my deepest sadness and pain with the loss of Holly," Thurmond wrote in a statement.

In a statement made part of the Senate's public record, South Carolina's senior senator said many aides over the years had his ear, but that only Richardson "had my heart." He called her his "unofficial third daughter."

Richardson's most recent post was scheduler, the person who sets up Thurmond's calendar.

She first worked for him in South Carolina on his 1978 Senate campaign. Since 1979, she has shared Thurmond's Washington office, where she has seen eight chiefs of staff come and go.

Nationally syndicated political columnist Armstrong Williams recalled Richardson's importance from his days on Thurmond's staff more than 20 years ago.

"I can't remember the senator without Holly," he said. "I knew she had cancer, but this is terrible. She was always there."

As Thurmond's health faded in recent years, Richardson and other top staffers assumed greater roles in the office of American history's oldest and longest-serving senator.

"Holly protected him, would finish sentences for him and knew what he was think-

ing," Williams said. "She was everything that anybody would ever want in a daughter. She was like a child protecting her parent."

In May, Richardson and her family walked in the National Race for the Cure in Washington.

She described to a reporter for Roll Call at the time how she and her family had coped with her diseases by helping people less fortunate, such as a bed-ridden neighbor for whom they cooked.

"You go through a few minutes of self pity before you realize that you can either sit here and feel sorry for yourself or you can put it aside and move on," she was quoted as saying. "That's how my family has gotten through this, by focusing on others who are in bad situations. Extending a hand to others, that's what life is all about."

Richardson is survived by her husband, Phil, their children Anne, 9, and Emmett, 12, and her parents, Joanne and Coy Johnston of Summerville, S.C.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN PATSY T. MINK

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on Saturday, September 28, 2002, Hawaii lost a beloved and extraordinary daughter, PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, who represented Hawaii in the U.S. House of Representatives for 24 years. I extend to her husband, John, and daughter, Wendy, my sincerest condolences.

The passing of Congresswoman MINK is a great loss for our Nation and our State, and it is a personal loss for me. She was an honorable colleague and a dear friend throughout our political careers.

I was privileged to work with PATSY in 1956, when we were both members of the Hawaii Territorial House of Representatives. She was the first Asian-American woman elected to the Hawaii Legislature. In the 1960s, we both gave speeches at Democratic National Conventions. She was Chairwoman of the Honolulu City Council. In 1964, she joined me as a member of Hawaii's Congressional Delegation when she became the first Asian-American woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. For 24 years, she was an integral part of the Hawaii Delegation. I appreciated her honesty, I respected her thoughts, and I admired her resolve.

Throughout her public service, PATSY concerned herself with making our country a better place for all people. She will be remembered for her powerful and passionate voice as she championed causes for women, children, the elderly, and the needy. For those who were vulnerable or mistreated, she was their able and loyal defender.

Born Patsy Takemoto in a plantation community in Paia, Maui, on December 6, 1927, PATSY had the intelligence and work ethic to succeed in any profession. However, medical school eluded her and the legal community did not embrace her after she received her law degree from the University of Chicago in 1951. The reason she was rejected by medical schools and legal circles? Her race and her gender.

Rather than accept defeat, the strong-willed PATSY set out to elimi-

nate the societal barriers of the day, and ran for office in the U.S. House of Representatives, which at that time was comprised of mostly white and mostly males members. She won the election and went on to pave the way for new generations of women to more fully enjoy their rights as citizens of a great nation.

PATSY co-authored and spearheaded the difficult passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination in educational opportunities based on gender at institutions receiving federal funds. It opened academic opportunities for women, and revolutionized the world of sports. Since the passage of this landmark legislation, participation by girls in high school athletics nationwide has increased nearly tenfold, and college participation has grown almost five times. College scholarships awarded to women in 2002 were worth \$180 million. Title IX serves as the foundation of the careers of today's top professional U.S. female athletes. The U.S. women soccer team's 1999 World Cup triumph, U.S. women's domination of Olympic sports, and the birth of the women's professional National Basketball Association are rooted in Title IX.

To fully appreciate the significance of Title IX, compare women's sports in 1972 to today as reported by the Honolulu Advertiser. In 1972, the only woman with an athletic scholarship at the University of Hawaii was a drum majorette. Of UH's \$1 million athletic budget, \$5,000 was given to women's club sports. Today, UH spends \$4 million annually on 11 women's teams.

PATSY's reputation as a relentless and formidable lawmaker extends beyond the passage of Title IX. She advocated for civil rights, peace, education, health care, and the environment with equal eloquence and effectiveness.

I last spoke with my friend, PATSY, in August at a fund-raising event in Hawaii. She mingled and talked with constituents with her trademark vim and vigor. Her deep love for her constituents and her nation was evident. She was focused on the future and continuing her service to the people of Hawaii.

PATSY answered the call to public service to the end, and her work immeasurably improved America's landscape for the under-represented and down-trodden for whom she had so much compassion. As my colleagues and I continue our work, we will long be able to look to Mrs. PATSY MINK's life of service for inspiration and hope.

REFLECTING ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, one year ago, this Nation stood united. Together we mourned, prayed, and hoped. We hugged our loved ones a little bit longer and a little bit tighter. Our hearts wept for the thousands of families who unexpectedly and unbelievably lost a husband or wife, a

mother or father, a son or daughter at the hands of evil.

It's hard to believe that an entire year has passed since that surreal day. While we have observed holidays, celebrated milestones, and continued with life, there are still daily reminders of the horrific events of one year ago. Flags still fly more frequently than before, security precautions still cause delay, and our hearts still weigh heavy when we think about the dreams that were cut short that tragic day.

As we remember September 11, I encourage you to make today a day of introspection and compassion.

Remember where you were last year when you heard the news. Remember the footage you watched in disbelief. Remember the pain you felt in your heart. Take those images with you throughout the day. Make it a point to leave work on time, have dinner with your family, talk to each other about what today means, and hug your loved ones a little bit longer and a little bit tighter.

On your own or as a family, consider doing something for your community in honor of the victims of 9/11. It can be donating blood, making a financial contribution to a needy cause, or giving your time and energy to a worthwhile organization.

I hope that we can all make today a positive and meaningful opportunity to unite our communities in helping others and honoring the victims of 9/11. Together we will send a strong message to the world that Americans remain united. Time will not steal our memory of the victims and attacks of September 11.

AMENDMENT TO HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of an amendment regarding the Homeland Security bill.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPECTER AMENDMENT 2 TO LIEBERMAN SUBSTITUTE

Insert on page 59, line 21, of the Lieberman Amendment No. 4471, a new section (c) entitled "HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT CENTER." After inserting the title, insert attached text with designated edits (revising sections, subsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs accordingly).

(c) HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department the Homeland Security Assessment Center.

(2) HEAD.—The Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence shall be the head of the Center.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Center shall be as follows:

(A) To assist the Directorate of Intelligence in discharging the responsibilities under subsection (b) of this section.

(B) To provide intelligence and information analysis and support to other elements of the Department.

(C) To perform such other duties as the Secretary shall provide.

(4) STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide the Center with a staff of analysts having appropriate expertise and experience to assist the Center in discharging the responsibilities under this section.

(B) PRIVATE SECTOR ANALYSTS.—Analysts under this subsection may include analysts from the private sector.

(C) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Analysts under this subsection shall possess security clearances appropriate for their work under this section.

(5) COOPERATION WITHIN DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Center cooperates closely with other officials of the Department having responsibility for infrastructure protection in order to provide the Secretary with a complete and comprehensive understanding of threats to homeland security and the actual or potential vulnerabilities of the United States in light of such threats.

(6) SUPPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The following elements of the Federal government shall provide personnel and resource support to the Center:

(i) Other elements of the Department designated by the Secretary for that purpose.

(ii) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(iii) Other elements of the intelligence community, as that term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

(iv) Such other elements of the Federal Government as the President considers appropriate.

(B) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary may enter into one or more memoranda of understanding with the head of an element referred to in paragraph (1) regarding the provision of support to the Center under that paragraph.

(7) DETAIL OF PERSONNEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to assist the Center in discharging the responsibilities under subsection (c), personnel of the agencies referred to in paragraph (2) may be detailed to the Department for the performance of analytic functions and related duties.

(B) COVERED AGENCIES.—The agencies referred to in this paragraph are as follows:

(i) The Department of State.

(ii) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(iii) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(iv) The National Security Agency.

(v) The National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

(6) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(7) Other elements of the intelligence community, as defined in this section.

(8) Any other agency of the Federal Government that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(C) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Personnel shall be detailed under this subsection pursuant to cooperative agreement entered into for that purpose by the Secretary and the head of the agency concerned.

(D) BASIS.—The detail of personnel under this subsection may be on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

(8) STUDY OF PLACEMENT WITHIN INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—Not later than 90 days after the effective date of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on Government Reform and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report assessing the advisability of the following:

(A) Placing the elements of the Center concerned with the analysis of foreign intelligence information within the intelligence community under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

(B) Placing such elements within the National Foreign Intelligence Program for budgetary purposes.

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 September 14, 2001 in Alexandria, VA. A truck driver of Afghani descent was attacked in a parking lot just days after the terrorist attacks of September 11. The assailant, Michael Wayne Johnson, 49, pulled alongside the victim, asked if he was from Afghanistan, then jumped out of his truck and punched the victim. During the attack Mr. Johnson yelled "I'm going to kill you!"

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.

THE NEED FOR BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT IN RURAL AMERICA

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, as I have on many occasions, I want to speak to the very important issue of broadband deployment, especially in rural States like my home State of South Dakota. I want to ensure new technology is utilized in ways that will help link rural communities to new and exciting opportunities available via the Internet. New technology will be critical to bringing new jobs, educational opportunities, and health care to South Dakota communities.

As the Senate considers the various proposals on how best to encourage the deployment of broadband, I want to make absolutely certain that any legislation we pass takes into account the extraordinary challenges we face in rural America to deploy advanced telecommunications services at an affordable cost to consumers. On this point, I must acknowledge and comment on the terrific effort put forth by so many of our rural independent and cooperative telecommunications providers in South Dakota. These companies have taken very seriously their commitment to serving rural communities, and now it's our turn in Congress to do our part towards this effort.

Not only will broadband deployment assist rural communities in developing new opportunities, I believe increased broadband deployment will help jumpstart our lagging economy. A recent study by an economist with the Brookings Institution concluded that adding more broadband connections could boost the economy by \$500 billion per year. To support this finding, computer and technology companies like