

committed leader, tough debater, parliamentary tactician, and Pennsylvania booster. He spoke with great passion, and often was praised for his statesmanship, compassion, openness, Irish wit, and intelligence.

Upon his death earlier this year, he became the first person whose body lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda in Harrisburg since Abraham Lincoln.

A true friend of animals—especially his black Labrador, Magic—Matt Ryan was very proud of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. It is in no small part because of his decades of support that the school today is one of the finest in the world.

Founded in 1884, the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine was established at the urging of Penn's School of Medicine. It was recognized that prevention and control of animal diseases had important implications for human health. This is as true today as it was then—perhaps even more so—as we face a future in which advances in veterinary medicine's ability to understand biological threats will be critical in our ability to fight bioterrorism.

In February 2003, the month before Matt's untimely death, the University decided to honor his support by renaming the Veterinary Hospital after him. Benjamin Franklin is the only other State politician for whom a building on the University's campus has been named.

The renaming ceremony took place on Friday, September 19, 2003, and so I ask my colleagues to join me in reflecting on the legacy of Speaker Matthew J. Ryan, one of the truest Pennsylvanians and a champion of people.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent from the Senate earlier this week and missed rollcall votes Nos. 358 through 363. There were two reasons for my absence. First, I hosted a ceremony at the University of Connecticut honoring Bertie Ahern, Taoiseach of Ireland, and Tony Blair, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Second, I attended memorial services yesterday and today for Jack Bailey, the former Connecticut Chief State's Attorney and a close friend to both me and my family. Had I been present, I would have cast my votes as follows: on rollcall vote 358: aye; on rollcall vote 359: nay; on rollcall vote 360: nay; on rollcall vote 361: aye; on rollcall vote 362: aye; and on rollcall vote 363: aye.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH RAY MITOLA

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I take time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Ralph Ray Mitola.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not famil-

iar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Ralph Mitola, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. Mr. President, July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologies of the 20th century. Ralph Mitola left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Corporal Mitola was a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division. On August 1, 1952, during a night attack on "Old Baldy" in North Korea, he was killed by small arms fire. Corporal Mitola was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

Ralph Mitola, born April 10, 1931, killed in action, August 1, 1952.

Mr. President, his loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER FRANCIS GROSS

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I take time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Walter Francis Gross.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Walter Gross, and four

other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean War. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. Mr. President, July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologies of the 20th century. Walter Gross left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Private First Class Gross was a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He was taken Prisoner of War while fighting the enemy in South Korea on January 1, 1951 and died while a prisoner on July 31, 1951 at POW Camp 12 near Pyektong, North Korea. Private First Class Gross was awarded the Prisoner of War Medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

Walter Gross, born May 13, 1928, died while a prisoner of war, July 31, 1951.

Mr. President, his loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS W. AUGUST

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to take some time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Thomas W. August.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Thomas August, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention

Parade. July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologists of the 20th century. Thomas August left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean peninsula to defend freedom.

Private First Class August was a member of the 224th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division. He was killed in action while fighting the enemy near Satae-ri, North Korea on November 17, 1952. Private First Class August was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean peninsula a half century ago.

Thomas August born February 13, 1932, killed in action November 17, 1952.

His loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH DE PIETRO

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to take some time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Joseph De Pietro.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Joseph De Pietro, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologists of the 20th century. Joseph De Pietro left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Private De Pietro was a member of Company H, 2nd Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division. He was killed in action during an attack on Hill 905 along "Heartbreak Ridge" near Sanggonbae, North Korea on October 10, 1951, while assisting a wounded comrade. Private De Pietro was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

Joseph De Pietro, born August 3, 1932, killed in action October 10, 1951.

His loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES F. FARRELL

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to take some time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is James F. Farrell.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of James Farrell, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. July 27, 1953, is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologists of the 20th century. James Farrell left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Private First Class Farrell was a member of Company K, 3rd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division. On November 10, 1952, he was defending "Old Baldy" in North Korea when he was struck by enemy artillery fire. Private First Class Farrell was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal the United Nations Service

Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

James Farrell, born August 7, 1933; killed in action November 10, 1952.

Mr. President, his loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

INTERNET DOMAIN NAME ADDRESSING SYSTEM

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, last week the Department of Commerce signed the sixth amendment to a memorandum of understanding between the Internet Corporation of Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN, and the Commerce Department. The first agreement was signed in 1998 to establish an organizational body to manage the technical coordination of the Internet Domain Name Addressing System. In the subsequent years the agreement has been amended to reflect the needs of the organization to accommodate the industry and constituency it was created to support.

The Department of Commerce is hopeful this will be the last agreement they have to sign with ICANN. The hope is for ICANN to show they have become a responsible organization and there can be a transition of the Domain Name System, DNS, management to private sector control, out of the hands of the department permanently.

Several items of interest have been brought to my attention during our oversight hearing on ICANN that I would like the Department of Commerce to consider before ICANN receives the freedom they want as an independent organization. They must first prove they are doing their job. I would encourage the Department of Commerce to establish dates of accomplishment to the milestones they have set out in their most recent memorandum of understanding with ICANN.

Specific, quantifiable goals will help ascertain if ICANN has created a stable environment where innovation and competition can flow freely for the area surrounding the DNS.

It was noted before Congress in the July 31, 2003, hearing that ICANN should be the organization to provide a forum for best practices for the naming and numbering system. The recent amendment to the memorandum of understanding notes the need to continue to develop and test accountability mechanisms. I would ask the department to set a date to determine if these best practices guidelines focusing on stability, security and interoperability have been determined and a set time for their implementation. The initial best practices could be established by a working group by the beginning of 2004 with a follow-up strategic plan for