

United States should redouble its efforts to reduce our vulnerability to terrorist attack. These are important issues to keep at the forefront of U.S. policy in the weeks and months ahead.

Overall, the resolution presents a reasonable approach to a difficult issue, and I believe that it reflects many of the concerns that I am hearing from my constituents in Wisconsin. Their voices and their questions belong at the center of our discussion about Iraq. I believe that this resolution helps to move my constituents' very serious concerns closer to that central role.

#### AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my Maryland constituents and millions of Americans in celebrating African-American History Month this February.

Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915. Shortly after its creation, the Association began a campaign to establish Negro History Week to highlight the many accomplishments of African Americans. Dr. Woodson achieved this goal in 1926, and the second week of February was chosen to recognize the contributions of African Americans to American society. In 1976, this week of observance was expanded to a month and became African-American History Month. This month of observance is a time to recognize a crucial part of our diversity: the vast history and legacy that African Americans have contributed to the founding and building of our Nation. While we have much to celebrate in the achievements of many African Americans and the great strides this country has made towards true equality, there is also much work to be done.

Each year, the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, ASALH, designates a theme for the Black History Month observance, and this year it is "The Souls of Black Folk: Centennial Reflections." This year's theme focuses on the past contributions of African Americans and the many significant ways in which African Americans have made our Nation better.

At the beginning of the last century, our Nation was a vastly different place than it is today. The country was divided along racial lines and racism was accepted and institutionalized. African Americans were not allowed to vote, and the opportunities available to African Americans were few. Today, thanks to the visions of a few and the sacrifices of many, that situation has changed.

Much of the last century was filled with hardship for African Americans. Despite this, African Americans made great strides in many areas and participated in every sector of our society. Throughout the past 100 years, African Americans have made remarkable con-

tributions to our society as mathematicians, scientists, novelists, poets, politicians, and members of the armed services.

Regrettably, just this year we lost two Marylanders who contributed much to African-American and American history in the last century, Du Burns and Bea Gaddy. Du Burns was the first African-American mayor of Baltimore. He brought the city together and although he ultimately became mayor, he never forgot his humble beginnings, including a job as a locker room attendant at Dunbar High School. Bea Gaddy was an advocate for the homeless and a Baltimore City Council member who devoted her life to feeding hungry Baltimoreans and making Baltimore a better place to live. We will forever remember the sacrifices and achievements of these two remarkable people.

No discussion of the last century in the lives of African Americans could be complete without a tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr., whose birthday we recently celebrated. His teachings and the example of his life offer much for us to be hopeful about in the coming century. We must look to his words and deeds to remind ourselves of his great vision and must never forget the profound change he helped bring about in this country. His teachings transcend race, and we have much to learn from him about humanity as we confront the challenges of the new century. And the challenges are many. We must continue to work to eliminate racism and inequality, and we must work to combat intolerance, not just in our own country, but throughout the world.

Last year, the theme of African-American History Month posed the question, Is Racism Dead? Unfortunately, the answer is still no. There is much that we in Congress can do to continue to meet the challenges of inequality in our country. We can help the parents of working families by raising the minimum wage. We have already passed the Leave No Child Behind education reform bill that will provide new standards for schools and teachers and will help make quality education available to all Americans. We have passed an election reform bill to ensure that all voters are properly registered and every vote is counted. We must now fully fund these initiatives that have successfully passed Congress. And we need to make health care available and affordable for African Americans and all Americans.

Through the lessons and struggles of the last century and the trying first few years of this century, Americans have shown the world how people of all races, colors, religions and nationalities create the fabric of our Nation, a fabric that is richer because of our differences. This month, we honor the special contribution African Americans have made to that fabric. Through African-American History Month, we celebrate how far this country has come

and remind ourselves of how far we have to go.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S HIV/AIDS INITIATIVE

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I commend our President for the historic commitment to fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic that he articulated in the State of the Union address.

As a 10-year member of the Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs—and over half of those years have been as either the ranking minority member or the chairman—I have seen the terrible unfolding of the pandemic. I have read and repeated the numbing statistics that grow more horrifying every year. I have met with orphans, the sick, the dying, the mourning. I have met with doctors and nurses overwhelmed by the task before them, public health officials impassioned in their pleas for more assistance, volunteers aching for the plight of the children they care for each day.

I believe that I understand the magnitude of this crisis as well as anyone can comprehend something so big and so devastating.

And I also understand that what the President promised to do is a vast leap forward, a truly visionary step toward doing what is right. It is in our interest, and in the interest of global stability. But it is also simply the right thing to do, to refuse to turn away from human suffering on a grand scale, to take action, to set meaningful goals and provide the resources and the will to achieve them. This is a noble undertaking. It is a constructive and humane act at a time when, too often, we feel surrounded by the forces of destruction. The President deserves our praise. I hope that his words will be transformed into action soon.

Congress certainly will be interested in understanding how the Administration plans to phase in additional spending, because the need is urgent and we cannot keep pushing our responsibility off into the future. It is critically important that pressing humanitarian and development priorities will not be robbed to finance this important initiative. And I hope that we take greater advantage of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria than we have in the past so that we can leverage our dollars for maximum impact.

But the bottom line is that this is a truly historic step, which is the only appropriate response to a historic crisis. We should celebrate this initiative. And then we should roll up our sleeves get to work on making it as effective as possible.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### BURN AWARENESS WEEK

• Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing the importance of National Burn

Awareness Week, February 2 to 8. This week provides an opportunity to educate children and families about the risks that lead to unfortunate and tragic accidents.

Unfortunately our most vulnerable, infants and young children, face greater risks from burn injuries than adults or older children. They rely on the adults around them to ensure their environment is safe and free from potential burn-causing hazards. That is why in addition to treating over 20 percent of all pediatric burns in the Nation at their four national burn centers in Boston, Galveston, Cincinnati, and Sacramento, Shriners Hospitals focus on education and prevention of burn injuries.

The Shriners Hospitals for Children is a unique charitable organization that has never sought nor received Federal, State, local, or third-party funding of any kind. Additionally, Shriners Hospitals are distinctive in that they offer full physical, psychological, and emotional care to all the children they treat.

The annual budget for the 22 orthopedic and burn hospitals totals over half a billion dollars and has an active patient roster of over 156,000 children. It is obvious how important the Shriners Hospitals are to the health of our children. The Shriners Hospitals are completely free to victims, despite the fact that they will spend \$1.5 million on children every day this year.

In recognition of Burn Awareness Week, I ask my colleagues to commend such charitable organizations as the Shriners Hospitals that contribute to the care, education, and research necessary to treat and work to prevent children's burn accidents.●

#### CARROLL COLLEGE WINS NATIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great bunch of college athletes from one of the best colleges in the Northwest. On December 21, the Carroll College Fighting Saints from Helena, MT, defeated the Georgetown Tigers of Georgetown, KY, to win Carroll's first NAIA national football championship.

The Fighting Saints scored 21 points in the first half, leading the Tigers 21 to 7. These 21 points were the most the Tiger defense had given up all season. Additionally, this was the first time they had trailed at halftime all season. During the second half, the Saints scored their fourth touchdown. This touchdown went unanswered by the Tigers, and the Fighting Saints won their first NAIA title by a score of 28 to 7.

The 2002 Carroll team is truly one of the best to play in the Frontier Conference, and I can personally attest to that since I had the pleasure of watching this fine team play last year. However, this is not by any means the first time this school has had an outstanding football team. Carroll College

has a long tradition of outstanding coaches and student athletes. One noteworthy team was the 1931 Mount Saint Charles College football squad. It wasn't until the next year that Mount Saint Charles became Carroll College. This 1931 team went 6 and 0, beating Montana State University twice. Incidentally, these football players were unscored upon during that year. This team was the Carroll College team of the 20th century, and the 2002 Fighting Saints are truly the team of the 21st century.

The 2002 national championship team had four players named to the NAIA All American football team, a great honor for any program. While these are outstanding athletes, they are not alone. Every member of this team played an important role in winning this national championship. That is why, at this time, I would like to submit a full Fighting Saints roster to be printed in the RECORD of the Senate following my statement. I would also like to commend Coach Mike Van Diest and his coaching staff for putting together and leading such a fine team.

Carroll College has long been known for quality athletic programs, but its academic reputation is one that receives national attention year after year. In the fall of 2002, U.S. News and World Report ranked Carroll as the fourth best comprehensive college in the West. This is Carroll's ninth year in the top 10 in this category. The pre-med class of 2002 had a 100-percent acceptance rate at prestigious medical schools all across the country. Carroll's accounting students achieve a first-time CPA exam passage rate three times the national average. The Carroll College Talking Saints forensics team ranks among the best in the Nation year after year. In 1999, the Talking Saints won the National Parliamentary Debate Associations national championship.

Today, I congratulate the student athletes and coaches of the 2002 NAIA national championship football team, but would also like to commend the many fine accomplishments of the students and faculty of Carroll College.

The roster follows:

Bryan Chase, Mike Miller, Heath Wall, Zach Bumgarner, Matt Garreffa, Nick Garreffa, Bryce Doak, Cory Perzinski, Dustin Michaelis, John Klaboe, Mark Esponda, Travis Bradshaw, Marcus Atkinson, Jeremy Pantoja, Tom Boyle, Devin Wolf, Mike Maddox, Sheridan Jones, Kyle Baker, Buck Bower, D.J. Dearcorn, Dustin Barber, Arnie Bloomquist, Jason Ostler, Regan Mack, Matt Slingsby, Nate Chiovaro, Rhett Crites, Joey Stuart, Darold Debolt, Mike Pancich, Chris Ramstead, Casey Glenn, Shawn Wanderaas, Jarrod Wirt, A.J. Porrini, Chris Jones, Gary Cooper, Jared Petrino, Matt Thomas, Nick Porrini, Quinn Erwin, Scott Wunderlich, Tyler Emmert, Brett Bermingham, John Forba, Justin Wigen, Spencer Schmitz, Tyler Maxwell, Kevin McCutcheon, Paul Barnett, Jeff Pasha, Curtis Lineweaver, Matt Peterson, James Grimes, Tim Bowman, Luke Lagomasino, Shane Larson, Nick Hammond, Robb Latrielle, Brad Grutsch, Matt Ventresca,

Jeremy Grove, Mike Ward, Pat Womac, Kyle East, Nick Colasurdo, Zack Zawacki, Gary Hiner, Casey FitzSimmons, Sam Morton, Brandon Sheahan, Josh Schmidt, Mark Gallik, Jeff Shirley, Mike Donovan, Andrew Hunter, Ben Shapiro, Jeff Michelson, Zac Titus, Mike Kuhnly, Jessie King, Phillip Wilson ●

#### HONORING DR. JOSETTE LINDAHL

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to publicly commend Dr. Josette Lindahl of Vermillion, SD, for being named one of six National Institute of Mental Health Outstanding Psychiatry Residents and South Dakota's first recipient of a National Institute of Health grant.

A third-year psychiatry resident at the University of South Dakota School of Medicine, Josette will use the 3-year National Institute of Health grant, which is awarded to physicians who have the desire to perform research, to study glutamate receptor subunit function and schizophrenia. Josette hopes her research will lead to a better understanding of schizophrenia and more effective treatments. She has also received a grant from Avera McKennan Hospital to study brain receptors and their role in the etiology of schizophrenia.

In 1982, Josette received her bachelor's degree from the University of South Dakota where she was a Presidential Alumni Scholar. Three years after graduating, she opened her own business in Vermillion and performed veterinary diagnostic tests. Josette's company became the first joint venture between a State agency and a private high-tech corporation. In 1996, she received a Ph.D., from the University of South Dakota, and in 2000 earned her medical degree. Today, Josette sees patients 2 days a week at Lewis and Clark Mental Health Center in Yankton, as well as being on call at hospitals in Sioux Falls.

Josette's medical and research talents have enhanced the lives of countless South Dakotans and will lead to important developments in the future care of mental health patients. Her hard work and determination serves as a model for other talented health care professionals to emulate. I am pleased to be able to share her accomplishments with my colleagues and to be able to publicly commend her work.●

#### REPORT ON A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT AND THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION—PM 12

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit a legislative proposal to establish the Millennium