

Because it is important to address this as soon as possible, I want my colleagues to know that I plan to offer my amendment to supply an effective date for the ginseng provision again, either on the supplemental legislation we are likely to receive soon or other legislation moving on the floor of the Senate. It is my hope we can more quickly to correct this oversight.

THE HEINZ AWARDS 2003

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, after the sudden and untimely death of our colleague—and my friend—Senator John Heinz, in 1991, his wife, Teresa Heinz, set about devising a suitable and characteristic memorial to his memory. As she has said, such a task is especially difficult when the goal is to honor someone as complex and multifaceted as Senator Heinz was. She realized that no static monument or self-serving exercise in sentimentality would do, and that the only tribute befitting Senator Heinz would be one that celebrated his spirit by honoring those who live and work in the same ways he did.

Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Senator Heinz remember, with respect and affection, his tremendous energy and intellectual curiosity; his commitment to improving the lives of people; and his impatience with procedural roadblocks when they stood in the way of necessary progress. For Senator Heinz, excellence was not enough; excellence was taken as a given. What made the difference was the practical—and, yes, pragmatic—application of excellence to the goal of making America a better nation and the world a better place. Although John Heinz thought and worked on a grand scale, he understood that progress is more often made in small increments: one policy, one program, even one person, at a time. We also remember the contagious enthusiasm and palpable joy with which he pursued his goals and lived his life.

Teresa Heinz created the Heinz Awards to celebrate and carry on these qualities and characteristics—five awards in each of five categories in which John was especially interested and active during his legislative and public career: Arts and Humanities; the Environment; the Human Condition; Public Policy; and Technology and the Economy. In each of these areas, the Heinz Awards recognize outstanding achievements. In fact, the annual Heinz Awards are among the largest individual achievement prizes in the world.

The six men and women who are being honored with this year's Heinz Awards—the ninth annual Awards—have just been named and were honored last night. They are a distinguished and accomplished group of men and women whose lives and work have truly made a difference.

This year the Arts and Humanities Heinz Award is being presented to Dr. Bernice Johnson Reagon. Dr. Reagon's

deep commitment to civil rights and song has led her down the path of activism, the arts, and academics. Dr. Reagon's experiences in Albany, Georgia during times of segregation led to her founding the women's vocal ensemble, Sweet Honey in the Rock, which is celebrating 30 years of struggle, action, and triumph. As a curator at the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Reagon has worked tirelessly to ensure that the tradition and story of African-Americans in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries are not forgotten. In addition, Dr. Reagon spearheaded the museum's efforts to preserve the oral history of the Civil Rights Movement culture and African-American sacred music and worship traditions.

This year the Heinz Award in the Environment is being shared by Dr. Mario, J. Molina and Dr. John D. Spengler. Dr. Molina, an expert on ozone depletion at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, shared the 1995 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work on the effects of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and was one of the most vocal scientists that led the charge to have CFCs banned in 1979. He is currently one of the most influential and respected voices in environmental policy.

Dr. Spengler of Harvard University's School of Public Health is being commended for his efforts in understanding the consequences of indoor and outdoor air pollution on public health. His findings that indoor air quality had a tremendous impact on overall health guided the focus of air quality standards toward a holistic approach, as opposed to a singular focus on outdoor air pollution. As the vice chairman of a National Research Committee that ultimately recommended the 1986 airliner smoking ban, Dr. Spengler solidified his reputation as an expert in his field as well as a dedicated advocate for public health. Dr. Spengler currently serves as an adviser to the Environmental Protection Agency and the World Health Organization.

Dr. Paul Farmer receives the Heinz Award for the Human Condition. As a physician and medical anthropologist, Dr. Farmer, of Harvard Medical School, has unfailingly committed himself to the study of HIV and tuberculosis treatment around the world. Dr. Farmer has spent the better part of his career opening the world's eyes to the abject inequalities in public health as well as developing practical programs that deliver life-saving services. His efforts in public health have led the World Health Organization to reconsider its position on treating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

The Heinz Award for Public Policy is being awarded to Ms. Geraldine Jensen of Toledo, Ohio. Ms. Jensen founded the Association for Children for Enforcement of Support (ACES), the largest child support enforcement organization in the United States with over 50,000 members nationwide. After a divorce that left her and her children with very few opportunities, Ms. Jen-

sen rallied single parents experiencing the same hardships to stand up for themselves and their children and demand justice. A committed advocate for children and families, Ms. Jensen's work has resulted in the passage of three federal laws on child support and safeguards to ensure that fewer children will become victims of poverty.

Dr. Paul MacCready receives the Heinz Award for Technology, the Economy and Employment. Named the "Engineer of the Century" in 1980 by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Dr. MacCready invented and built the first flying machine powered solely by a human, the Gossamer Condor. Dr. MacCready, however, did not stop there. He also helped to create non-fossil fuel automobiles, the first solar powered car, and the first viable mass-market electric car, among his many other inventions. A generation later, Dr. MacCready's ideas on the relationship between advancing technology and preserving the earth's resources continue to impact the field of engineering and will not doubt continue to do so for years to come.

I know that every Member of this body joins me in saluting Teresa Heinz for creating such an apt and appropriate way of honoring the memory of our late colleague; and also in congratulating these distinguished Americans, recipients of the ninth annual Heinz Awards, for the way their lives and contributions have—and continue to—carry on the spirit and the work of Senator John Heinz.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BLACK HISTORY MONTH 2003

• Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I rise today in honor and recognition of Black History Month. Inspired by an Illinois native, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the month of February allows Americans an opportunity to honor and celebrate the achievements African Americans have made to our country.

Earning his bachelors and master's degrees from the University of Chicago, Dr. Woodson feared that the history of African Americans was quickly fading into obscurity. Realizing that past contributions by African Americans needed to be documented and taught, Dr. Woodson devoted his time popularizing Black history amongst the masses. He concluded, "if a race had no recorded history, its achievements would be forgotten and, in time, claimed by other groups." In 1915, Dr. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, ASNLH, and in 1916 they released the first publication of the Journal of Negro History, a publication for which Dr. Woodson served as editor and director until his death in 1950.

In 1926, Dr. Woodson established Negro History Week, which expanded to Black History Month in 1976. Thanks to the efforts and achievements of Dr.

Woodson and others, each year our Nation celebrates the history of African Americans and the contributions they have made for the entire month of February.

I am proud to say my home State of Illinois is rich in African-American History and I would like to share some of the great accomplishments African-American Illinoisans have made to our country. Beyond the well known Illinoisans like Miles Davis and James Cleveland who transcended racial lines in the music industry, there exist lesser-known Illinoisans who have made tremendous impacts on our society.

Take for example Dr. Mae C. Jemison, the first African-American woman in space. Raised in Chicago, Dr. Jemison graduated from Morgan Park High School in 1973. At age 16, she entered Stanford University on scholarship where she graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering, and fulfilled the requirements for an A.B. in African and Afro-American Studies. On September 12, 1992, Dr. Jemison flew into space aboard the space shuttle Endeavor, becoming the first woman of color to venture into space. Along with this tremendous accomplishment, Dr. Jemison has focused on improving the status, quality, and image of the scientist, specifically encouraging women and minorities to pursue careers in science. For example, she founded The Jemison Group, Inc., to research, develop, and implement advanced technologies suited to the social, political, cultural, and economic context of the individual, especially for the developing world.

Along with Dr. Jemison, there are countless others in Illinois that have had a tremendous impact on the lives of many Americans. One such example is those affiliated with the Illinois Theater Center in Chicago. In honor of Black History Month each February, the Illinois Theater Center produces an African-American play. This year is no different, with the Theater presenting a play titled "Master Harold and the Boys". The drama is the work of South Africa's leading playwright, and was recently chosen as "One of the Most Significant Plays of the 20th Century" by the National Royal Theater in London. Set in Port Elizabeth, South Africa in 1950, it depicts the coming-of-age of a white teenager and his relationship with the two black men who work as waiters at his parents' restaurant.

Dr. Jemison, and those of the Illinois Theater Center continue to carry on Dr. Woodson's goal of popularizing Black history. Black History Month allows others, like myself, to commend these remarkable individuals on their tireless efforts and accomplishments. However, while we honor the great strides made by African Americans in overcoming obstacles and color barriers, we must also look ahead and recognize the great obstacles that still hinder African Americans today.

One such obstacle is the issue of HIV/AIDS. Although African Americans

make up about 12 percent of the U.S. population, they accounted for half of the new HIV cases reported in the United States in 2001. African Americans have accounted for nearly 315,000 of the more than 816,000 AIDS cases reported since the beginning of the epidemic. By the end of December 2001, more than 168,000 African Americans had died from AIDS. These astonishing statistics remind us that the issue of HIV/AIDS infiltrates all borders and is not exclusive to developing nations.

Earlier this month the Center for Disease Control and Prevention noted that the 25 States that track HIV cases reported an increase in new diagnoses. As the number of HIV cases increase, prevention programs must continue to develop in cities across the United States. One particular prevention program, the AIDS Foundation of Chicago, works to reduce the risk of HIV among African Americans living in shelters and other transitional living facilities throughout the greater Chicago area. The program trains shelter staff and volunteers to be HIV and STD prevention peer educators and provides personalized HIV counseling, testing and referral services to those at risk for HIV. Programs like these will help fight this terrible epidemic.

To fulfill the dreams of visionaries like Dr. Woodson and Dr. Jemison, progress must be made in breaking down barriers that continue to hinder African Americans. All of these great Illinoisans, and the countless others, struggled against violence and bigotry, but each managed to demonstrate through their distinctive talents that racism and bigotry are un-American. I urge all Americans to learn more about the history of African Americans in this country, and acknowledge the contributions of African Americans to our great Nation.

SALUTE TO BLACKSMITH PHILIP SIMMONS

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, I am inserting an article from a recent Post and Courier about one of my home State's legendary blacksmiths, Philip Simmons. He is a 90-year-old retiree, who was told 70 years ago that the car would kill the market for blacksmiths. Yet, to this day, he still passes his knowledge of the art on to young people, and I think we can all be inspired by his enthusiasm for an old American art that he won't let be lost.

The citizens of my state have the opportunity to see and enjoy Mr. Simmons' work all over Charleston. In 1975, he forged a piece for the Smithsonian that all Americans can take delight in. As he continues to stay active and show his work, I hope my colleagues in the Senate join this admirer of a great American in wishing him health and happiness in the years to come.

I ask to print the article in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Post and Courier, Feb. 19, 2003]

INSPIRES OTHERS

(By Penny Parker)

Master blacksmith Philip Simmons hasn't slowed down much since turning 90 last June. He still takes any chance he gets to pass on his enthusiasm for ornamental iron working to future generations.

As special guest of the Charleston Trident Home Builders Association, he will be doing just that at this year's Lowcountry Home and Garden Show at the Charleston Area Convention Center. Simmons will be at the show from 10 a.m. to noon on Saturday and from 2 to 4 p.m. on Sunday.

Simmons and students from the School of the Building Arts (SoBA) will be on hand at the Home and Garden Show to offer insight into the building arts of the past, and the importance of passing on this knowledge to future generations. Simmons will answer questions and sign copies of his books and posters, which will be on sale during the show. Plant hangers with his name inscribed on them and jewelry made from his designs will be available as well. New items this year include Christmas ornaments, wrapping paper and a 2003 calendar also features "Good Friday" by Jonathan Green on the cover.

Proceeds from the sales of these items go towards the Philip Simmons Foundation and its effort to build the Philip Simmons Blacksmith Museum at the Camden Towers Cultural Arts Center, which is set to be completed in 2004.

Simmons was born on Daniel Island on June 9, 1912, and moved to the Charleston peninsula when he was 8 years old. He became an apprentice for blacksmith Peter Simmons (no relation) at the age of 13. He started out shoeing horses and repairing and making wagon wheels in Peter Simmons' shop on Calhoun Street. Once cars became the more popular mode of transportation, he switched to making trailers, but big businesses such as Sears soon put an end to that venture.

In 1938, he switched to ornamental iron work when a client commissioned him to make a gate from a set of plans. The rest is history.

Over the years, he as fashioned more than 500 decorative pieces of ornamental wrought iron gates, fences, balconies and window grills. His work can be seen throughout Charleston, in Columbia and even at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

In 1982, the National Endowment for the Arts awarded him its National Heritage Fellowship, the highest honor the United States can bestow on a traditional artist. This was followed by a similar award from the South Carolina state legislature for "life-time achievement" and commissions for public sculptures by the S.C. State Museum and the City of Charleston. Simmons was inducted into the S.C. Hall of Fame in Myrtle Beach on Jan. 31, 1994.

Pieces of Simmons' work have been acquired by the National Museum of American History at the Smithsonian Institute, the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe, N.M., the Richland County Public Library and the Atlanta History Center. Two gardens in Charleston have been dedicated in Simmons' name, one at his church, St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church at 91 Anson St., and a children's garden at 701 East Bay St., near his house and workshop.

While the awards and accolades mean a great deal to Simmons, one of his big thrills now comes from teaching his craft and passing on the artistry of ornamental iron work to a new generation of craftsmen.

"I don't want it (ornamental wrought iron work) to become a lost art," he says. "I can't work anymore, but I can teach. A lot of