

Anyone who knew Mike, as my staff did over the course of so many years, saw that he was motivated out of a deep commitment to the rights and freedoms that the United States stands for. He believed, as I do, that those rights and freedoms are universal, and that Asians, like people in so many countries, yearn deeply for the right to express themselves and to associate freely, without fear of persecution. Throughout his career, Mike was a source of hope and support to thousands of people who he never met.

His goal was for Asian people to have the chance to enjoy those same rights and freedoms, and for the United States to live up to its own ideals, and he worked tirelessly to achieve those goals. They are goals I share, as do many others here. They are goals that I will continue to work towards in Mike Jendrzejczyk's memory.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to remember and pay tribute to Mike Jendrzejczyk, a tireless and dedicated champion of human rights who passed away earlier this month. A gaping hole has been left with his passing, but his life and commitment to fundamental values we all cherish will continue to inspire and motivate us all.

As the Washington director for the Asia Division of Human Rights Watch for 13 years, Mike became an institution in this city and a leader in his field. Few human rights issues in Asia escaped his attention and few of his colleagues could surpass his knowledge and level of expertise.

As Human Rights Watch noted, "There's no one in D.C. who didn't know him, and no one in military fatigues in Asia who didn't have a reason to fear him."

From Burma and Indonesia, to Vietnam and North Korea, Mike spoke up for those who could not speak for themselves. He shined a light on human rights abuses and made it his mission to see that justice was done. Time and time again he called on the United States to live up to the values that made this country great and be the leader for human rights that the world so desperately needed.

Recently, my office had worked with Mike on the need to bring safety and stability to the people of Afghanistan, particularly women and girls. We have lost a partner in that endeavor, but we have not lost the example he set, and I know his memory will push us to work even harder in the days and weeks ahead.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Janet and his colleagues and friends at Human Rights Watch. Mike Jendrzejczyk will be sorely missed.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I honor the late Mike Jendrzejczyk, the Washington director for the Asia division of Human Rights Watch, and a voice I have trusted and valued for many years. Mike was kind, smart, unquestionably committed, and amazingly energetic. He kept so many of us in Congress informed, always com-

binning savvy and idealism in his updates and enthusiastic calls to action. He brought extraordinary human rights leaders from Asia to the Hill, and by connecting us to these courageous people, he helped to round out our view of faraway places—showing us not just the ugly reality of abuse, but also the promise and bravery of those who resist.

By introducing Washington to these heroes, Mike turned resignation to resolve and did the crucial work of sustaining momentum for action and change. He became a hero himself. Mike helped countless people overseas in profound ways, but he helped the Congress as well. Mike helped us to believe that it is possible to do the right thing. His death is a terrible loss.

TRADE FACILITATION AND SECURITY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Mr. BAUCUS, I ask unanimous consent the following statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

CUSTOMS REVENUE FUNCTIONS AND HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. President, On May 15, 2003, Treasury Secretary Snow signed Treasury Department order No. 100-15, which delegates authority related to certain revenue functions of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection from the Department of Treasury to the Department of Homeland Security.

The Treasury order identifies a number of essentially commercial Customs functions over which the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to exercise sole authority to approve regulations, including import quotas, classification and valuation of imports under the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedules, eligibility for trade preference programs, marking and labeling regulations, and copyright and trademark enforcement. Authority to approve other regulations will now fall under the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

The Customs Bureau serves two vital functions. One function is to protect our borders by making sure the goods that enter our country and the vehicles that carry them do not present a threat to the security of our nation. Customs also plays an equally critical role in supporting our country's economic security. By facilitating the movement of critical goods to American industry and its customers at home and abroad, Customs assures our continued economic growth and vitality. We are pleased that the Administration has worked with us to craft a division of responsibilities between Homeland Security and Treasury that recognizes the importance of both these functions.

The new Treasury order is intended to strike a balance between trade facilitation and security, but there remain concerns that the scope of authority remaining at Treasury may be too narrow. Over time and with experience, we may conclude that the balance requires further adjustment. The Treasury order calls for a review in twelve months. Two months prior to expiration, the Administration is required to consult closely with Congress on the upcoming review, and discuss where further adjustments to the division of authorities are warranted.

We look forward to our continued work with the Administration as the new division

of authorities takes effect. The Finance Committee remains committed to the goal of assuring that Customs and our nation can advance the twin goals of enhancing homeland security and promoting economic growth.

HONORING MARINE MATTHEW R. SMITH

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today with great sadness and tremendous gratitude to honor the life of a fellow Hoosier, soldier, family man and friend, Matthew R. Smith, who died serving our country in Kuwait on May 10, 2003.

As those who knew Matthew can attest, his strong commitment to his State and country was reflected in his successful and distinguished career. He was the younger of two children and attended Indiana University. He stood about 5 feet 8 inches and weighed 140 pounds, but never let his small stature keep him from big accomplishments.

In the Marine Reserve, Matthew served as a radio operator and was deployed to Kuwait in February. He traveled all the way to Baghdad during the war and had since been working on essential supply convoys. As a reservist with the 4th Force Service support group based in Peru, Matthew met an untimely death while driving in a military convoy. Chief Warrant Officer Suzanne Handshoe, who was his commanding officer in a training trip last summer to the Mojave Desert, remembered Matthew as an overachiever saying that he was "a small guy, but was an extremely hard-working, can-do Marine." The day his son passed away, his father, David Smith received the first letter from his son since his deployment. In it, Matthew told his dad how proud he was to be overseas fighting for his country's freedom.

President Abraham Lincoln wrote in a letter to the mother of a fallen Union soldier: "I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom." These words ring as true today as they did 140 years ago, as we mourn the loss of Matthew R. Smith and honor the sacrifice he made for America and for all humanity.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Matthew R. Smith in the official record of the Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that Matthew's family can find comfort in the word of the prophet Isaiah who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the lord God will wipe away tears from all faces."

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God bless the United States of America.

HEALTHY FORESTS

Mr. DOMENIC. Mr. President, an article from today's Los Angeles Times titled "Fire Threat is Red-Hot in Parched West," outlines the threat wildfire poses to millions of acres of dense forests. The administration estimates that 190 million acres of forests are at risk for wildfire this summer. That threat is particularly ominous in the West, where years of drought have left our forests tinder dry. The Los Angeles Times notes that public opposition to forest thinning is waning because the public understands the relationship between dense forests and devastating fires. I applaud this public awareness and the growing public support for President Bush's Healthy Forest Initiative.

I congratulate President Bush for his vision and leadership in creating the Healthy Forest Initiative. His remarks today precisely outlined the crisis and proposed the right solution. Congress must act swiftly to rescue our national forests from years of neglect and mismanagement.

Next month, Senator CRAIG and I will introduce legislation that reflects the priorities of the Healthy Forest Initiative as well as the priorities of the bipartisan House forest management bill.

In the last decade, we have seen endemic litigation cause management paralysis in the Forest Service. This has cost us lives, communities and nearly 30 million acres of once beautiful forests—all lost needlessly to fire. I share President Bush's commitment to return to wise and proactive managing our forests to protect our environment and our rural communities.

I ask unanimous consent to print the article I referred to in the RECORD.

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

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 20, 2003]

FIRE THREAT IS RED-HOT IN PARCHED WEST
(By Tom Gorman)

ZION NATIONAL PARK, UTAH.—Park ranger David Eaker walks through a field thick with grass as tall as his waist and deceptive in its greenery.

Don't think for a minute, he says, that the drought is over and the risk of fire has decreased in the West.

Spring rains here and elsewhere have nourished fresh growth, belying the continuing, deep effects of the drought. For the last three years, Zion has been too dry even for grass, and now long-dormant grass seeds have sprouted across meadows and mesas.

"But this will all be brown by late June or early July," Eaker said, "and when it dries out, it will be nothing but fine fuel."

If the grass ignites, whether from a tourist's cigarette in Zion Canyon or by lightning strikes in the upper reaches of the vermilion-streaked sandstone mountains, the brittle ponderosa and pinyon pines and junipers will burst into flames.

Last summer, fires burned 7.1 million acres and 815 homes and other structures, mostly in the West. Zion escaped with eight small fires, scorching only 18 acres.

With parched forests and weather conditions that are expected to remain dry and hot, fire officials are braced for another dan-

gerous season of wildfires. Eaker's park is almost dead center in the region where the drought will persist, according to projections issued Thursday by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center.

The forecast through August shows that the drought, which began in 1999, may worsen from southern Idaho and southwestern Wyoming southward to the Mexican border. Some of the regions last summer experienced the driest months in recorded history, with trees drier than kiln-dried lumber.

Ed O'Lenic, senior meteorologist at the Climate Prediction Center, said heavier-than-normal rainfall is expected in late July and August across southern Nevada, Arizona, southern Utah, western Colorado and much of New Mexico. Still, he said, there won't be enough rain to erase the ravages caused by three years of sustained drought.

While the coastline areas from San Diego to Seattle are drought-free, conditions change rapidly within miles and remain bleak across entire states. In woodlands from the San Bernardino Mountains to the high desert of Santa Fe, N.M., hundreds of thousands of acres of ponderosa and pinyon pine—the most prevalent trees of the arid West—are dead or dying, weakened first by a lack of moisture and then by burrowing insects.

"Even if we get above-normal rainfall, we may still see extreme fire behavior," said Tom Wordell, wildland fire analyst for the U.S. Forest Service. Computer modeling, he said, predicts that fire will spread at twice the normal rate among the weakened trees.

A key to firefighting is anticipating where fires will break out and placing personnel and equipment in the region ahead of time, said Kim Christensen, who coordinates firefighting logistics at the National Inter-agency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

The fire center predicts wildfires by charting which forests are the densest because they have burned the least in recent years, analyzing the moisture content of the most flammable trees and brush, and monitoring weather fronts that may spawn lightning-laced thunderstorms.

A handful of firefighters can be assigned to areas of advancing lightning storms and, in the most vulnerable areas, hundreds of firefighters and air tankers, managed by a military-like command structure, can be positioned for a quick response. About 99 percent of fires are extinguished by the first firefighters on the scene, officials said.

Last year at this time, when big fires already were burning in New Mexico and Arizona, thousands of firefighters were flown to a staging area in Albuquerque, cutting response time by several days.

On July 31, the busiest day of last year's fire season, 31 large blazes were burning across the nation, 148 new fires erupted and fire bosses had to decide where to dispatch 28,000 wildland firefighters, 1,205 engines, 30 air tankers and 188 helicopters.

Because this year's fire season has started more slowly, air tankers have been sent only to Alaska and Minnesota, where current weather conditions make them more susceptible to wildfires.

In another effort to reduce fires, foresters throughout the country, in line with the 2-year-old National Fire Plan, are thinning woods. Most of last summer's worst fires gorged on forests overgrown with small trees and brush because of a decades-long national policy to extinguish fires as quickly as possible. Had fires been allowed to burn in previous years, experts concede, those forests would have provided less fuel for subsequent fires.

Some environmental groups have filed lawsuits to block forest thinning, and neigh-

boring communities have complained about the smoke of prescribed fires. But public opposition is waning because "there's a much broader awareness of the relationship between overly dense forests and large, difficult-to-control fires," said Tim Hartzell, who heads the wildland fire coordination office for the National Park Service.

"Our approach is very surgical, targeting the highest-priority areas, especially in terms of preventing a fire from roaring into a town," he said.

Fire officials have identified about 190 million acres of federal land, mostly in the West, that are considered at high risk for catastrophic blazes this summer. Of that, 2.4 million acres were thinned last year and an additional 1.4 million acres have been thinned so far this year, said Corbin Newman, who coordinates the National Fire Plan for the U.S. Forest Service.

Crews thin specific areas in forests where the spread of fire can best be slowed, he said, with greater attention to areas near residential development or areas that are critical for watershed and wildlife habitat.

Fiercely burning fires are only one outgrowth of the drought. Farmers have less water for crops, and with hay and alfalfa production retarded, cattlemen are supplementing feed for their breeding stock with federal-surplus powdered milk. Environmentalists from Northern California's Klamath Basin to New Mexico's Rio Grande want water released from reservoirs to sustain endangered fish, at the expense of farmers and urban dwellers complaining of water restrictions.

In Colorado, a late-winter snowstorm has allowed Boulder to lift water restrictions, but in nearby Aurora, which relies on a different watershed, there is a continuing prohibition against the planting of sod, restrictions on new developments and limits to landscape watering.

"We didn't get in the drought in a year and we won't get out of it in a year," said Jack Byers, deputy state engineer for the Colorado Division of Water Resources.

The Western Governors' Assn. pushed unsuccessfully last year for Congress to assign a federal agency to oversee drought planning and response. New legislation will be reintroduced in coming weeks, said Nebraska Gov. Mike Johanns.

"Drought is every bit as significant a natural disaster as a tornado, hurricane or flood," Johanns said. "But federal policy in this area has been very hit-and-miss. We need to focus the best science available on predicting drought and in planning strategies to respond to it."

Politics aside, park ranger Eaker is wrestling with realities. Crews at Zion, in southwestern Utah, are thinning trees near park employee residences, and firefighters remain alert to thunderheads that may unleash lightning.

"Last year at this time the flow of water through our fork of the Virgin River was 5% of normal," he said.

"It's now flowing at 40% normal, but soil moisture is still low, and now we have more grass fuel than we've seen in years. Our anxiety about fire is as high as ever."

REMEMBERING FORMER SENATOR
RUSSELL LONG

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the greatest Senators to have ever served in this body, the late Senator Russell Long. Born in 1918, Russell Long came from a long line of Louisiana political elites. From the beginning of his career