

## HONORING HUGH BRADY

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Hugh Brady of Boise Idaho who will be inducted into the Idaho High School Activities Hall of Fame on August 6th, 2003. In 1954 Mr. BRADY started working at Idaho Sporting Goods, and he has been dedicated to helping young people in Idaho participate in athletics ever since. Mr. BRADY, who later became the owner of the sporting goods store, has sponsored Little League baseball teams, football teams, basketball teams, soccer teams, softball teams, and bowling teams. He also took the time to coach many teams over the years.

Mr. BRADY has demonstrated extraordinary support for athletics and the youth of Idaho. There have been numerous instances when a student could not afford the cost of equipment to participate in a sport and Mr. BRADY made sure that they got it. Mr. BRADY, you make Idaho proud!

For the past 4 years, Mr. BRADY has battled lung cancer. My wife, Susan, and I along with many Idahoans will keep him in our thoughts and prayers.●

## HONORING VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, earlier this week, more than 35 dedicated cyclists with People Pedaling Peace made the 200-mile trip from Hampton, VA, to Washington, DC, to honor and remember victims of gun violence. In partnership with the Alliance for Justice, the People Pedaling Peace cyclists rode not only in honor of the victims of gun violence, but for stronger, more sensible gun safety laws in America and to raise awareness of violence against children in this country.

Pedaling for Peace was started in 2001 by Sandra and Mike McSweeney whose daughter, Stephanie, was killed while walking out of a roller rink in Hampton, VA. Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney, as well as several other individuals affected by gun violence and violence against children made the journey this year. Others who made the trip include Craig Scott, whose sister Rachel is a Columbine survivor; Amber Hensley, a student at Thurston High School in Eugene, OR, who witnessed the shootings; and Lorraine Reed, mother of two daughters, one of whom was murdered and one of whom was seriously assaulted. Unfortunately, the total number of people like them who have lost family and friends to gun violence continues to grow.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the total number of gun deaths in the United States has been dropping since 1993, when it peaked at nearly 40,000, to around 28,000 annually 1999 through 2001. However, guns still kill more young people in America than the most common diseases of our time. Thousands more children are injured, lose a loved one, or live in fear of gun violence.

I hope my colleagues will join me in commending all of the cyclists who pedaled for peace, and join me in supporting sensible gun safety legislation.●

## DELBERT L. LATTA POST OFFICE BUILDING

• Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of a bill considered by the Senate, H.R. 985, to designate a post office in Bowling Green, OH, as the Delbert L. Latta Post Office Building. I strongly support this bill honoring a long-time member of the Ohio congressional delegation. Naming this post office after Del Latta is a fitting way to honor him. The building that houses this post office also served as a district office for Mr. Latta during his 30 years of service in Congress.

Delbert Latta is a native and lifelong resident of Ohio. Born in the small northwestern town of Weston, OH, Mr. Latta attended Findlay College and Ohio Northern University Law School.

Mr. Latta began his service to our Nation as a member of the Ohio National Guard. During World War II, Mr. Latta served with the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves.

After his military service, Mr. Latta practiced law in Bowling Green, but in 1953, he again answered the call to public service by running for the State legislature. Mr. Latta was elected to the Ohio State Senate. After serving three terms, Mr. Latta was elected by the people of Ohio's fifth congressional district to the U.S. House of Representatives. During his long and distinguished career in Congress, Mr. Latta fought hard against wasteful government spending and to balance the Federal budget, a passion that I share.

During his 30 years in Congress, Mr. Latta earned prominent committee assignments in the House, including serving as the ranking member of the Budget Committee, and as a member of the powerful Rules Committee, and the Agriculture Committee.

Naming this post office the Delbert L. Latta Post Office Building is a wonderful tribute to a man who served Ohio and our Nation with distinction throughout his life.

I thank my colleagues for their consideration of this matter.●

## TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR G. STEPHENSON

• Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the outstanding accomplishments and distinguished career of Mr. Arthur G. Stephenson upon his retirement as the Director of the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center. It has been a privilege for me to get to know Art. While retirement announcements are things that we do not like to hear when it involves someone who has been as vital to the success of an organization as Art has been to Marshall's, I would like to say how much I have enjoyed working with Art and his staff

during his tenure as the Director of the Marshall Space Flight Center.

As the Director of one of NASA's largest field installations, with more than 6,500 civil service and contract employees and an annual budget in excess of \$2 billion, Art successfully managed a very broad range of activities for the U.S. space program. Some of these critical NASA initiatives included development of new reusable launch vehicles, space shuttle propulsion, advanced space transportation systems, second and third generation propulsion technology development programs, research in microgravity, and science payload operations aboard the International Space Station. He also oversaw the establishment of the National Space Science Technology Center, a partnership with universities and Federal agencies to conduct cutting-edge research. Art also oversaw the planning and establishment of the Propulsion Research Laboratory, a world-class laboratory for research into future space transportation and propulsion technology. Art has led the Marshall Center in numerous successful space shuttle launches in which Marshall was responsible for all propulsion elements. Under Art's direction, the Marshall Center has completed testing of the truss and pressurized modules for the International Space Station, and provided support for the construction and operation of the International Space Station, including Marshall's Payload Operations Center which controls all the science experiments aboard the space station.

Art brought more than 35 years of experience in the space industry to NASA and used it to the great benefit of the Marshall Center and the U.S. space program. I could list many additional achievements and professional accomplishments, and I believe that success is directly attributable to Art's record as an extraordinary leader throughout his career.

Art has been an important and respected member of the Huntsville community. I know that I speak for many people in Huntsville and everyone in the NASA family when I say that we all thank Art for his tireless commitment to NASA and to Marshall. We sincerely hope that he and his family will remain part of the Huntsville community for many years to come.●

## ARTHUR LEVITT, JR.

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, earlier this month the Franklin D. Roosevelt Distinguished Public Service Award was presented to Arthur Levitt, Jr., the widely respected former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The award is made annually by the Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, on whose board I am privileged to serve.

The speaker at the presentation was Conrad Black, now Lord Black, chairman of the Telegraph Group, Limited. Lord Black is active in numerous non-profit boards, foundations and councils.

In his remarks Lord Black spoke vividly and in detail about Depression-era America, and the "bold experimentation," as he put it, of the New Deal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Lord Black's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

ADDRESS OF LORD BLACK AT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD DINNER

On election night, 1932, unemployment stood at approximately 30%. There was minimal direct government relief for the 14 million or so unemployed. Their condition was alleviated by private sector charity, and by theft and begging.

The Soviet Union advertised in the United States for 6,000 skilled workers to go to Russia in 1932 for a period of several years; it's New York office was swamped with 100,000 applications. The natives of West Africa sent New York City \$3.77 to help with relief for the poor. When the city of Birmingham, Alabama, advertised for 750 ditch-diggers to work ten-hour days for \$2 per day, 12,000 applications arrived in two days.

In the coal-mining regions of Kentucky and West Virginia, over 90% of children were suffering from malnutrition. The country had suffered a general deflation of more than 20%. Millions of Americans faced the distinct possibility of death by starvation or exposure to the elements. Large numbers of people lived from the scraps and leftovers thrown out in the garbage by restaurants and hotels.

The volume of cheque transactions and of stock market transactions in the United States had declined by 60% since 1929. The amount of new capital financing had declined by over 95% since 1929. The volume of new building contracts had declined by 75%. By inauguration day in March 1933, the Dow-Jones Industrial Average was down by 90% from its high in September, 1929.

BANK FAILURES

There had been 5,000 bank failures in three years, wiping out nine million individual bank accounts. Steel production was under 20% of capacity, and United States Steel Corporation, which had had 225,000 full-time employees in 1929, now had no full-time employees, apart from those in the executive offices.

Total non-agricultural production was less than half of its 1929 level. Manufacturing income has shrunk by 65%. Agricultural production, while approximately equal in physical volume to that of 1929, had shrunk in farm income from \$12 billion to slightly over \$5 billion.

About 45% of the residential homes in America had been or were in danger of being foreclosed by mortgage-holders. Through the first six months of 1933, 250,000 homes were foreclosed, well over a thousand per day, the families pitched out into the streets. The money supply, deflation-adjusted, had declined by 25% in four years.

Many local and state governments, including Chicago and Georgia, could not pay their schoolteachers. Georgia closed over a thousand schools attended by 170,000 students. Most rural Alabama white schools were closed through the early months of 1933.

On the day before inauguration day, 32 states had closed all their banks indefinitely. Six other states had closed almost all their banks. In the other ten states and in the District of Columbia, withdrawals were limited to 5% of deposits and in Texas to \$10

per day. The U.S. financial system had reached the last extremity before it would collapse completely, taking the life's savings of tens of millions of people and what was left of the international economic system with it.

American literature achieved a virtual golden age with writers such as John Steinbeck, Erskine Caldwell, Edmund Wilson, and John Dos Passos describing depression conditions.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Over 400,000 people came out to hear Franklin D. Roosevelt's famous first inaugural address; they covered 40 acres of lawns adjacent to the Capitol. For the first time since the Civil War, soldiers in full combat gear and machine gun emplacements surrounded by sand-bags were visibly guarding the main public buildings of Washington.

Roosevelt promised bold experimentation. In the Hundred Days of the spring of 1933, the Roosevelt administration reorganized and reopened the banks and guaranteed their deposits, a great monetary step as bank deposits now joined most definitions of the money supply.

The legislation of the Hundred Days incentivized price and wage increases, reduced the working week, cut government salaries, increased some marginal taxes, tolerated a degree of cartelism to raise prices and avoid over-production, encouraged collective bargaining, and engaged in massive workfare schemes that employed nearly half the unemployed in projects of conservation and public works. In the first year of these programs, 500,000 miles of roads and 40,000 schools, 3,500 parks and 1,000 airfields were built or upgraded. The Civilian Conservation Corps, through the 'thirties, thinned four million acres of trees, stocked one billion fish, and built 30,000 animal shelters.

Ordinary unemployment declined by four million through 1933, partly due to the reduction in the work week. Farmers voted by category to approve production cutbacks, permitting farm price increases, and some of the agricultural surplus was taken for distribution to the needy. The Tennessee Valley Authority was launched and great progress began on rural electrification, flood control, and drought control.

The Hundred Days also refinanced the nation's mortgages, effectively departed the gold standard, exchanged embassies with the Soviet Union, and repealed Prohibition.

THE SECOND NEW DEAL

The second New Deal, in 1934 and 1935, was built around Social Security and included the Labour Relations Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission, a comprehensive modernization of the Federal Reserve, and what was called, but was not really, a Wealth Tax. It outraged William Randolph Hearst and stole the thunder of Huey Long and other radicals, as it was designed to do.

After a pause, when unemployment again began to rise, Roosevelt brought in the third New Deal in 1938 with the Fair Labor Standards Act and massive public works and conservation employment schemes. These were successful and reduced unemployment in mid-1939 to about 8%, less than two points above where it stands today, if the public sector relief workers are considered to be employed people.

Thereafter, like other countries, the United States relied on rearmament and the selective service to reduce unemployment, which fell by up to 500,000 per month coming up to the 1940 election, and had almost vanished before the entry of the United States into the war in 1941.

THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS

Finally, came the GI Bill of Rights, which greatly subsidized the education, and home

and farm and business ownership of veterans. In the late 'forties, nearly half the male university students of the United States were beneficiaries of that act and the barriers to advancement for working class families were largely removed.

I yield to few people in my enthusiasm for the capitalist system, but we must all remember that in 1933, capitalism in America had failed, and the political system was in danger of failing with it.

Roosevelt developed a refrain in his later elections that served him well and was unanswerable. It went: "You are, most of you, old enough to remember what things were like in 1933."

"You remember the closed banks and the breadlines and the starvation wages; the foreclosures of homes and farms, and the bankruptcies of business; the 'Hoovervilles,' and the young men and women of the Nation facing a hopeless, jobless, future; the closed factories and mines and mills; the ruined and abandoned farms; the stalled railroads and the empty docks; the blank despair of a whole Nation, and the utter impotence of the Federal Government."

The voters did remember, as people remember a horrible nightmare; but it had not been a dream; it was the United States in 1933.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:59 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment.

S. 858. An act to extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1511. AN act to award a congressional gold medal to Prime Minister Tony Blair.

H.R. 2474. An act to authorize the Congressional Hunger Center to award Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland Hunger Fellowships for fiscal year 2003 and 2004.

H.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution recognizing the important service to the Nation provided by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the