

discussions of future issues, as we advance into the next 100 years of public land grazing.

Once again, my congratulations to the Owyhee Cattlemen's Association and its members as it marks a milestone anniversary. It has an unprecedented history of accomplishments in the cattle industry. I send my very best wishes for its continued success in serving the Owyhee County constituent base and the entire Nation. ●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:30 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 bills in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2210. An act to authorize the Head Start Act to improve the school readiness of disadvantaged children, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2427. An act to reauthorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations for the reimportation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2210. An act to reauthorize the Head Start Act to improve the school readiness of disadvantaged children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 2427. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations for the reimportation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-242. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to Title IX; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 31

Whereas, Title IX, recently renamed the Patsy Takemoto Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, was adopted in 1972 to prohibit gender discrimination in programs that receive federal funds; and

Whereas, Title IX's impact on athletics has led to a vast increase in girls' participation in high school athletics, college athletics, and women's professional athletics; and

Whereas, in 1972, fewer than thirty-two thousand women competed in intercollegiate athletics, women received only two percent of schools' athletic budgets, and athletic scholarships for women were nonexistent; and

Whereas, today, thanks to the doors opened by Title IX, high school female sports participation has increased eight hundred percent, from three hundred thousand in 1971 to 2,800,000 in 2002; and

Whereas, the number of college women participating in competitive athletics is nearly

five times as great as it was before Title IX; and

Whereas, while sports are the most visible benefit of Title IX, women's gains in college-level academics have been substantial; and

Whereas, Title IX's antidiscrimination provisions apply to every single aspect of education, including admissions and recruitment, comparable facilities, access to course offerings, access to schools of vocational education, counseling and counseling materials, financial assistance, student health and insurance benefits and services, housing, marital and parental status of students, physical education and athletics, education programs and activities, and employment, providing a fair and equal benefit for a generation of women; and

Whereas, girls and women who attended schools prior to Title IX experienced sex-segregated classes, denial of admissions to certain vocational education classes, lack of access to advanced mathematics and science courses, and overt discrimination in medical schools and other predominantly male institutions; and

Whereas, after Title IX women in post-secondary education shot up dramatically, rising from forty-four percent of all undergraduates in 1972 to fifty-six percent of all undergraduates today; and

Whereas, since the inception of Title IX, the amount of scholarship money for women has increased from \$100,000 in 1972 to \$179 million in 1997; and

Whereas, women made significant jumps in areas traditionally thought of as male, such as engineering, medicine, and law: in 1970 women earned 0.7 percent of bachelor's degrees in engineering while today women earn 20 percent of these degrees; and in 1972, women received only 9 percent of all medical degrees and 7 percent of all law degrees, whereas in 1996, women received 41 percent of all medical degrees and 44 percent of all law degrees, and

Whereas, Title IX has also benefited men and boys by eliminating the barriers and stereotypes that limit the opportunities and choices of both sexes; and

Whereas, the Bush administration has convened a Commission on Opportunity in Athletics to consider changes to Title IX; and

Whereas, this controversial commission has made recommendations that would seriously dilute the power of Title IX; and

Whereas, proponents of Title IX charge that the commission is an attempt to weaken the law after repeated court challenges over the past thirty years have failed; and

Whereas, Title IX is an Act of Congress and should not be subject to modification by an executive branch commission; and

Whereas, the people of Hawaii have experienced the great benefits of Title IX, the Patsy Takemoto Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, and strongly support its full implementation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2003, the Senate concurring, That the State of Hawaii urges Congress to maintain Title IX, the Patsy Takemoto Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, in its original form and to take a firm stand opposing any recommendations that would weaken it; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Education of the United States, President of the Senate of the United States Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM-243. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of

Kentucky relative to a constitutional amendment allowing the exercise of religion in public places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Ten Commandments appear over the bench where the United States Supreme Court Justices sit, thus showing the source from whence our laws and the government power of the state are derived; and

Whereas, America's colonial governments adopted the Ten Commandments not as an object of worship or an icon, but as the basis for their civil and criminal law, as illustrated on April 3, 1644, when the New Haven Colony Charter was adopted establishing that: "the judicial laws of God, as they were delivered to Moses be a rule to all courts in this jurisdiction"; and

Whereas, when signing the Declaration of Independence on August 2, 1776, Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution" emphasized its Biblical presuppositions: "We have this day restored the Sovereign to whom all men ought to be obedient. He reigns in heaven and from the rising to the setting of the sun, let His kingdom come"; and

Whereas, on August 20, 1789, Congressman Fisher Ames from Massachusetts proposed the wording of the First Amendment which was adopted by the House of Representatives in the first session of the Congress of the United States; and his writings clearly demonstrate that the Framers never intended the First Amendment to be so interpreted as to remove the Bible from the public buildings: "We are spending less time in the classroom on the Bible which should be the principal text in our schools . . ."; and

Whereas, in a letter dated August 18, 1790, President George Washington wrote to the Hebrew Congregation in Newport, Rhode Island, "All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship . . . May the children of the stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants; while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid"; and

Whereas, in his "Farewell Address of September 19, 1796, George Washington pointed out the connection between the faith of the Nation and its political prosperity when he declared, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports . . ."; and

Whereas, acknowledging the Bible as an integral part of the fabric of our society on September 11, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution to import 20,000 Bibles from Holland and Scotland, as the colonies were at war with England; and

Whereas, On May 29, 1845, the day before his death, President Andrew Jackson stated: "My lamp of life is nearly out, and the last glimmer has come. I am ready to depart when called. The Bible is true. The principles and statutes of the Holy Book have been the rule of my life, and I have tried to conform to its spirit as nearly as possible. Upon that scared volume I rest my hope for eternal salvation through the merits and blood of our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ"; and

Whereas, President John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, wrote concerning the civil function of the Mosaic law. "The law given from Sinai was a civil and municipal as well as a moral and religious code: It contained many statutes . . . of universal application—laws essential to the existence of men in society and most of which have been enacted by every nation which ever professed any code of laws"; and

Whereas, in a June, 1778 letter to her son, John Quincy Adams, Abigail Adams reinforced noble values and a sense of ultimate

accountability to God which she believed to be the foundation of true greatness: "Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and small estimation, unless virtue, honor, truth, and integrity are added to them. Adhere to those religious sentiments and principles which were early instilled into your mind, and remember that you are accountable to your Maker for all your words and actions"; and

Whereas, on February 29, 1892, the United States Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, which has never been overruled, cited sixty-six organic authorities which show the Bible's singular influence on America: "There is no dissonance in these declarations. There is a universal language pervading them all having one meaning; they affirm and reaffirm that this is a religious nation. These are not individual sayings, declarations of private persons; they are organic utterances; they speak the voice of the entire group. These authorities were collected to support the historical conclusion that 'no purpose of action against religion can be imputed to any legislation, state or nation, because this is a religious people. This is historically true. From the discovery of this continent to the present hour, there is a single voice making this affirmation. . . we find everywhere a clear recognition of the same truth. . . this is a Christian nation'; and

Whereas, on May 7, 1911, President Woodrow Wilson, addressing the Tercentenary Celebration of the Translation of the Bible into the English language, stated, "Moreover, the Bible does what is so invaluable in human life—it classifies moral values. It appraises us that men are not judged according to their wits, but according to their characters—that the last of every man's reputation is his truthfulness, his squaring his conduct with the standards that he knew to be the standards of purity and rectitude. How many a man we appraise, ladies and gentlemen, as great today whom we do not admire as noble! A man may have great power and small character"; and "The bible has had a critical impact upon the development of Western civilization. Western literature, art and music are filled with images and ideas that can be traced to its pages. More important, our moral tradition has been shaped by the laws and teachings it contains. It was a biblical view of man—one affirming the dignity and worth of the human person, made in the image of our Creator—that inspired the principles upon which the United States is founded. President Jackson called the Bible 'the rock on which our republic rests' because he knew that it shaped the Founding Fathers' concept of individual liberty and their vision of a free and just society. The Bible has not only influenced the development of our Nation's values and institutions, but also enriched the daily lives of millions of men and women who have looked to it for comfort, hope and guidance. On the American frontier, the Bible was often the only book a family owned. For those pioneers living far from any church or school, it served both as a source of religious instruction and as the primary text from which children learned to read. The historical speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., provide compelling evidence of the role Scripture played in shaping the struggle against slavery and discrimination. Today the Bible continues to give courage and direction to those who seek truth and righteousness. In recognizing its enduring value, we recall the words of the prophet Isaiah, who declared 'The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand forever.' Containing revelations of God's intervention in human history, the

Bible offers moving testimony to His love for mankind. Treasuring the Bible as a source of knowledge and inspiration, President Abraham Lincoln called this Great Book 'the best gift God has given to man.' President Lincoln believed that the Bible not only reveals the infinite goodness of our Creator, but also reminds us of our worth as individuals and our responsibilities toward one another"; and

Whereas, the First Amendment in the Bill of Rights states, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"; and

Whereas, recent court rulings have prevented the displaying of the Ten Commandments and have been the cause of the removal of these documents from public buildings; and

Whereas, eighty percent of the people are in favor of displaying the Ten Commandments in public places; and

Whereas, the General Assembly finds the Ten Commandments to be the precedent legal code of the Commonwealth which has provided the foundation for many of the civil and criminal statutes enacted into law throughout the history of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, Amendments to said Constitution may be proposed by the United States Congress whenever two-thirds of both chambers deem it necessary: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a majority of all members of the chambers voting separately to concur herein, hereby petitions the United States Congress to propose an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for submission to the several States for ratification, to allow the people of the United States and the several States the freedom to exercise their religion in public places.

Section 2. The text of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should read substantially as follows:

"Nothing in the Constitution shall be construed to prohibit or otherwise limit the practice of individual or group prayer, the reading of the posting of the Ten Commandments, the recital of the Pledge of Allegiance, and the display of the motto 'In God We Trust' or similar phrases from historical documents referencing God in any public place, including a school; nor shall it require any person to join in prayer or other religious activity."

Section 3. Certified copies of this joint resolution shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Administrator of General Services of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each member of the Commonwealth's delegation to the Congress of the United States, and to the presiding officer of each house of each state legislature of the several States.

POM-244. A resolution adopted by the Evanston City Council of Cook County of the State of Illinois relative to a repeal of the USA Patriot Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-245. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to improving benefits for Filipino Veterans of World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 76

Whereas, on February 11, 2003, Representative Neil Abercrombie, along with other members, introduced H.R. 664 in the United States House of Representatives, which bill was then referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; and

Whereas, H.R. 664 proposes to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to improve benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II and for the surviving spouses of those veterans; and

Whereas, H.R. 664 would mandate the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide hospital and nursing home care and medical services for service-connected disabilities for any Filipino World War II veteran who resides in the United States and is a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident alien; and

Whereas, H.R. 664 would further increase the rate of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of surviving spouses of certain Filipino veterans; and

Whereas, H.R. 664 would also increase the rate of payment of compensation benefits and burial benefits to certain Filipino veterans designated in title 38 United States Code section 107(b) and referred to as New Philippine Scouts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2003, the Senate concurring. That the United States Congress is respectfully urged to support the passage of H.R. 664, to improve benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II and the surviving spouses of those veterans; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

POM-246. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to improving benefits for Filipino veterans for World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 77

Whereas, on January 7, 2003, Senator Daniel K. Inouye introduced S. 68 in the United States Senate, which bill was read twice and then referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; and

Whereas, S. 68 proposes to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to improve benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II and for the surviving spouses of those veterans; and

Whereas, S. 68 would increase the rate of payment of compensation benefits to certain Filipino veterans, designated in title 38 United States Code section 107(b) and referred to as New Philippine Scouts, who reside in the United States and are United States citizens or lawful permanent resident aliens; and

Whereas, S. 68 would further increase the rate of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of surviving spouses of certain Filipino veterans; and

Whereas, S. 68 would further make eligible for full disability pensions certain Filipino veterans who reside in the United States and are United States citizens or lawful permanent resident aliens; and

Whereas, S. 68 would further mandate the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide hospital and nursing home care and medical services for service-connected disabilities for any Filipino World War II veteran who resides in the United States and is a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident alien; and

Whereas, S. 68 would further require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish care

and services to all Filipino World War II veterans for service-connected disabilities and nonservice-connected disabilities residing in the Republic of the Philippines on an outpatient basis at the Manila VA Outpatient Clinic; Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2003, the Senate concurring. That the United States Congress is respectfully urged to support the passage of S. 68 to improve benefits for certain Filipino veterans of World War II; and be it further

Resolved. That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 678. A bill to amend chapter 10 of title 39, United States Code, to include postmasters and postmaster organizations in the process for the development and planning of certain policies, schedules, and programs, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-112).

By Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments and an amendment to the title and with an amended preamble:

H. Con. Res. 209. A concurrent resolution commending the signing of the United States-Adriatic Charter, a charter of partnership among the United States, Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia.

By Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments and with an amended preamble:

S. Res. 184. A resolution calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately and unconditionally to release Dr. Yang Jianli, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. CANTWELL:

S. 1455. A bill to regulate international marriage broker activity in the United States, to provide for certain protections for individuals who utilize services of international marriage brokers, and for other services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1456. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health services for elderly individuals; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mr. ALLEN):

S. 1457. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of tax on distilled spirits on its pre-1985 level; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida:

S. 1458. A bill to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to provide for enhanced protection of nonpublic personal information, including health information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1459. A bill to provide for reform of management of Indian trust funds and assets under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. REED, and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 1460. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to preserve the effectiveness of medically important antibiotics used in the treatment of human and animal diseases; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1461. A bill to establish two new categories of nonimmigrant workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. MILLER):

S. 1462. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Cumberland Island Wilderness, to authorize tours of the Cumberland Island National Seashore, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CLINTON:

S. 1463. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to add New York to the New England Fishery Management Council; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 1464. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion for gain from the sale of farmland to encourage the continued use of the property for farming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER):

S. 1465. A bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress honoring Wilma G. Rudolph, in recognition of her enduring contributions to humanity and women's athletics in the United States and the world; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1466. A bill to facilitate the transfer of land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. 1467. A bill to establish the Rio Grande Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1468. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to add National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. Res. 200. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should adopt a conference agreement on the child

tax credit and on tax relief for military personnel; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BROWNBACK, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. MILLER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BAYH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BUNNING, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HAGEL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. STABENOW, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. Res. 201. A resolution designating the month of September 2003 as "National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Con. Res. 61. A concurrent resolution authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. LEVIN):

S. Con. Res. 62. A concurrent resolution honoring the service and sacrifice of Korean War veterans; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 794

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 794, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve the system for enhancing automobile fuel efficiency, and for other purposes.

S. 874

At the request of Mr. TALENT, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 874, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to include primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease as medical assistance under the medicaid program, and for other purposes.

S. 1037

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1037, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the medicare program of all oral anticancer drugs.

S. 1283

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1283, a bill to require advance notification of Congress regarding any action proposed to be taken by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the implementation of the Capital Asset Realignment for Enhanced Services initiative of the Department of