

House experiences and the several victories with the dairy compact from among the Senate years.

"Each time, no one really believed it was possible but Jim refused to throw in the towel," she says.

Luke Albee, Leahy's chief of staff, gives Russ credit for extension of the compact. "She was focused and tenacious and she said to us every day when we were exhausted and dispirited, 'This is going to happen because it has to happen.'"

Russ has no hesitation in what she treasures the most from her decades in Washington: How Jeffords stood by her and her husband when Jack Russ, then the House sergeant at arms, was swept up in a federal probe into how congressmen misused the House bank.

"It would have been understandable for Jim the politician to try and distance himself from the House Bank Scandal," she says. "By 1994, when Jim was facing a difficult reelection race, Jack had come to represent the 'scandal' in a very public way. Jim never hesitated in his support." Russ says the tone of Washington and the intensity of the battle have changed dramatically since 1978.

"Members of different parties used to have intense battles over issues on the floor of the House or Senate and when it was over go out and have dinner together. They never went into each other's districts to help challengers. There was a general sense of camaraderie that does not exist anymore between members of the two parties."

Russ is moving to Texas to be closer to her husband's family. She has formed her own firm to advise businesses and non profits on the ways of government. She hopes the move will allow her to keep a hand in government but allow her more time to spend with her family.

Russ leaves Washington painfully aware that "politics is not a game for the meek," but more importantly, "I learned when all is said and done, you have to live with yourself and your decisions, so you better do what you think is right and let the chips fall where they may."

SAUDI ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to comment on S. 1888, the Saudi Arabia Accountability Act of 2003, introduced by Senator SPECTER. I commend my colleague for his leadership on this issue. Combating terrorism is our highest national security priority at this time, and I have long had concerns regarding Saudi support for terrorist groups. While the administration has stated that the Government of Saudi Arabia has recently increased its cooperation with the United States, and while I do believe that last week's joint U.S.-Saudi announcement regarding Al-Haramain branches in Pakistan, Indonesia, Kenya and Tanzania is a positive step, it remains evident that the Saudi Government has often turned a blind eye to many activities that foster terrorism and, in some cases, Saudi leadership appears to have supported terrorism directly. This bill serves to exert pressure on Saudi Arabia to increase its counterterrorism efforts or to face limited sanctions. Cutting the links between terrorist organizations and their sponsoring governments is one of the most crucial tasks in the fight against terrorism, and I support the goals of this legislation.

However, the legislation raises other concerns that must be carefully considered by Congress. I am concerned that the legislation demonstrates the degree to which we, as policymakers, wear blinders in our relationship with Saudi Arabia. The legislation expresses dissatisfaction with the Government of Saudi Arabia solely for their lack of cooperation on the global war on terrorism. But Congress must not fail to mention the government's repression of women, grand-scale corruption, widescale detentions, and restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly. I fear that these omissions risk sending the wrong message about U.S. foreign policy priorities to the Middle East and other areas of the world. U.S. foreign policy objectives of promoting human rights and democracy must not be neglected while combating terrorism. These do not have to be contradictory goals. Even as we urge the Saudi Government to act more decisively and consistently against terrorism, we must ensure that the U.S. does not inadvertently encourage repression of desperately needed reforms in Saudi Arabia. Only by addressing both sets of issues can we achieve a future in which the U.S. relationship with Saudi Arabia stands on a firm footing.

The national security implications of failing to speak out bluntly about Saudi support for terrorism prompted me to cosponsor S. 1888. However, I hope that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will take the opportunity to address some of these issues I have raised.

THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I see the Senator from Maryland on the floor, an important member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, and I am under the impression that she would like to discuss an issue concerning the International Fund for Ireland, IFI, with Senator MCCONNELL and myself.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I thank the Senator, who, like me, is a strong supporter of the International Fund for Ireland. As the Senator from Vermont knows, peace and reconciliation efforts in Northern Ireland, under the Good Friday Agreement, will be assisted by efforts to build community institutions that promote tolerance and cooperation at the local level. I very much appreciate IFI's investment in these types of programs in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland. I want to particularly commend IFI for the grant awarded to the Community Foundation for Northern Ireland, formerly the Northern Ireland Voluntary Trust. I would urge IFI, where appropriate, to increase its investment in these community-building efforts, as they are an important complement to IFI's economic development efforts.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the Senator from Maryland. I also believe that IFI should consider increasing its support for these types of programs.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I agree with what the Senators from Maryland and Vermont have said concerning IFI and the Community Foundation for Northern Ireland.

RECOGNIZING PAUL M. IGASAKI, FORMER VICE CHAIR, U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I recognize Paul Igasaki, a Chicago native, for his contributions to the important work of advancing our civil rights. Mr. Igasaki has dedicated his entire professional career to ensuring justice for the powerless in our society who are often neglected and ignored.

In his most recent years of public service as a commissioner, vice chair, and acting chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEOC, Mr. Igasaki not only enforced laws that helped prevent employment discrimination practices, he himself broke the glass ceiling as the first Asian American appointed to the high office.

Mr. Igasaki was successful in reducing overwhelming case backlog that was impairing the effective functioning of the agency. His recommendations led to the development of the National Enforcement Plan and the Priority Charge Handling Program, which have reduced the EEOC case inventory by over 70 percent. These structural changes have allowed the agency to focus on more serious cases where the EEOC's involvement can make a difference to the lives of American workers.

Similarly, Mr. Igasaki cochaired an EEOC task force that recommended focused litigation strategy, placement of attorneys in area offices, and greater cooperation between attorneys and investigators in agency, which have led to increased law enforcement effectiveness of the agency.

One of his most notable accomplishments during his term on the EEOC was his role in guiding the settlement of the Mitsubishi Motors of America case—the largest case involving sexual harassment at the workplace. His success with this case was influential in moving the Japanese government to implement gender discrimination and sexual harassment enforcement laws for their own country.

In the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks, Mr. Igasaki brought valuable perspectives from his personal experiences as a Japanese American to the EEOC's efforts to combat unfair backlash and scapegoating of Arab Americans, South Asian Americans, Muslim or Sikh Americans and others who were wrongly targeted by hate and discrimination.

Mr. Igasaki mother's family owned a small truck farm near San Diego. Like thousands of other Japanese Americans, Mr. Igasaki's grandparents had been in the United States for almost a half century, and like most immigrants

they were proud and loyal Americans. Yet, following the devastating attacks at Pearl Harbor, Mr. Igasaki's family was subject to harassment around town and at school. One day, the FBI showed up at their home, and without warning, warrant or explanation, they took his grandfather into custody. His family would not know where he was, what his condition was or why he had been taken for several months. They relied on community rumor, knowing that other Japanese Americans had been arrested for no apparent reason.

When our government issued the relocation orders for Japanese Americans, Mr. Igasaki's family had two weeks to give up the farm and nearly all of their property. Only in the horse stall that the family shared in the relocation center at Santa Anita Race-track did they find out that Mr. Igasaki's grandfather was arrested because he was the secretary of the local Celery Growers Association and because he had taken some notes of their meetings in Japanese. Their family eventually reunited when they were sent to a more permanent camp in Arizona where they were held for the duration of World War II.

Having experienced the pain and injustice of such treatment based on no reason other than their ethnic ancestry, Mr. Igasaki's became a passionate voice of conscience in the months following the September 11th attacks. His voice comforted all Americans who faced discrimination at the workplace because of their ancestry or appearance, and the work of the EEOC was that much more important because of Mr. Igasaki's presence.

His voice has also been an important one in the development of the national Asian American civil rights movement. Mr. Igasaki has served as the Washington, DC, representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, executive director of the Asian Law Caucus, and executive director of the City of Chicago's Commission on Asian American Affairs.

A more detailed list of Mr. Igasaki's accomplishments is described in a resolution that the national board of the Japanese American Citizens League recently adopted. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION IN APPRECIATION OF AND COMMENDING PAUL M. IGASAKI FOR HIS SERVICE ON THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Whereas, Paul M. Igasaki served our nation on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) with distinction for eight years from 1994 to 2002;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki was initially nominated by President Clinton and confirmed by the United States Senate in 1994, served as Acting Chairman from January to October 1998 and was confirmed for a second term as Vice Chair on October 21, 1998;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki was the first Asian Pacific American to serve in these positions at the EEOC;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki was the architect of the EEOC's strategy for handling job discrimination charges more efficiently which resulted in the prosecution of egregious cases of discrimination and a reduction in charge inventory by more than 50%;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki sought support for and the approval of the EEOC's historic FY 1999 budget increase for this important but under-funded agency;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki endeavored to ensure equal employment opportunities through his work as a Commissioner at the EEOC as well as by promoting diversity in hiring at all levels of the agency—in the Washington, DC headquarters and in the regional offices;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki's outreach to historically underserved communities and his understanding of the harm of ethnic profiling made him an invaluable resource at the EEOC, promoting an environment which allowed those affected by employment discrimination in the aftermath of the horrific attacks on 9/11 to report their cases;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki was recommended for another term at the EEOC by Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle in May 2002;

Whereas, despite Mr. Igasaki's notable achievements and years of dedicated service as a committed and competent public servant at the EEOC, the White House declined to nominate him for another term;

Whereas, failing to be renominated, Mr. Igasaki's term expired, and he left the EEOC at the end of 2002;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki has a long and distinguished track-record of working on important civil rights issues through such organizations as the Asian Law Caucus, the City of Chicago's Human Relations Commission, the Chicago Commission on Asian American Affairs and the American Bar Association;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki has also been a long-time member of the JACL, having served as the President of the Chicago chapter and as the Washington, DC Representative where he worked on the Civil Rights Act, immigration reform and was a crucial voice in implementing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and the Office of Redress Administration;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki has always maintained a staunch commitment to and involvement in the Asian Pacific American community and the issues facing our community;

Whereas, Mr. Igasaki has received numerous professional and personal accolades for his achievements;

Therefore be it resolved that the National Board of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) on behalf of the entire organization highly commends Paul M. Igasaki for his years of dedicated service at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and extends our deepest gratitude to him for his work on behalf of all Americans to combat discrimination in the workplace;

Be it further resolved that the Japanese American Citizens League recognizes and appreciates the considerable contributions made by Paul M. Igasaki as an advocate for civil rights and role model for the Asian Pacific American community;

Be it further resolved that the Japanese American Citizens League thanks Paul M. Igasaki for his tireless efforts to promote and defend civil rights, civil liberties and equality before the law.

Mr. DURBIN. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the important achievements of Mr. Paul Igasaki, and wishing him well in his future efforts to advance civil rights of all Americans.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HAROLD "TUBBY" RAYMOND'S INDUCTION INTO COLLEGE FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME

• Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Harold Raymond upon his induction into the College Football Hall of Fame. After 36 seasons as the University of Delaware's head football coach and 48 years in the Blue Hen program, he has earned a reputation for talent, dedication, and loyalty. Known to friends and colleagues as "Tubby," he is a man with a kind heart, diverse interests and great abilities. Tubby embodies the best of the State of Delaware, the University of Delaware, and the institution of coaching.

In a coaching career that has spanned 10 United States presidencies, Tubby led the Blue Hens to three national championships, 16 NCAA play-offs and 14 Lambert Cups. He is one of nine college football athletes to win 300 games and one of just four who accomplished that feat at one institution. He also led his team to three national championships. In his charge, the Blue Hens won more than 50 percent of Delaware's 575 all-time victories in 100 seasons of intercollegiate competition. He retired with a breathtaking record of 300-118-3.

Raymond, a native of Flint, MI, was a quarterback and linebacker at the University of Michigan. It was there, playing for Coach Fritz Crisler, that Raymond learned the Wing-T offense, which he later implemented at Delaware. He has written five books on the subject, as well as producing several instructional videos.

Tubby began coaching in 1949 as an assistant football coach at University High in Ann Arbor, MI. In 1950, he earned a degree in education from the University of Michigan and became head coach at University High.

In 1954, Tubby arrived in the First State, serving as both football backfield coach and head baseball coach for the University of Delaware. In 1966, he took the reins from Dave Nelson as UD's head football coach. Since then, his teams have produced 32 winning seasons.

Over the years, Raymond had offers to coach at Syracuse, Maryland, Arizona, Iowa and Army. Marv Levy twice tried to hire him, once when Levy was coaching at the University of California and again when he was with the Kansas City Chiefs. But Raymond was content to stay with what he calls his "family" at Delaware.

On August 29, 2002, his "family" paid tribute to him when they celebrated Tubby Raymond Day. Completing the eventful night game in style, the Fightin' Blue Hens, under the direction of new head coach K.C. Keeler, defeated NCAA Division I-AA powerhouse Georgia Southern 22-19 before an electrified crowd of over 19,000. At halftime in the game, with the Hens holding a 14-6