

documentation and records available to the Commission upon request.

(2) **PRIVACY.**—With regards to any information provided to the Commission under this subsection, nothing in this Act shall be construed to require disclosure to the public of health information of an individual athlete that would not be subject to disclosure under other applicable Federal laws.

SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act shall be enforced by the Commission as if a violation of this Act or of any regulation promulgated by the Commission under this Act were a violation of section 18 of the Federal Trade Commission Act regarding unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

(b) **ENHANCED CIVIL PENALTIES.**—In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (a), the Commission may seek a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000,000 for each day a professional sports league is in violation of this Act.

(c) **PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.**—The Commission may promulgate such regulations as necessary to enforce this Act as if the relevant provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated in this Act.

(d) **DELEGATION.**—The Commission may delegate the administration of this Act or any part of this Act to any appropriate agency of the United States Government.

SEC. 7. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) **UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to deem the United States Anti-Doping Agency an agent of or an actor on behalf of the United States Government or impose any requirements or place any limitations on the United States Anti-Doping Agency.

(b) **MORE STRINGENT POLICIES.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit a professional sports league from adopting and enforcing policies and procedures more stringent than the requirements of this Act.

SEC. 8. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COORDINATION WITH THE UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Anti-Doping Agency is the Nation's leading expert on testing for and research on performance-enhancing substances and methods; and

(2) professional sports leagues should consult with and follow the recommendations and standards of the Agency in developing their testing policies and procedures.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROFESSIONAL SPORTS RECORDS.

It is the sense of Congress that the individual records of athletes achieved while using performance-enhancing drugs should be invalidated.

SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OTHER PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that all professional sports organizations not covered by this Act should adopt testing policies that meet the requirements of the Act.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 17, 2005]

BASEBALL NEEDS CLEANED-UP HITTERS

(By Dave Winfield)

Performance-enhancing drugs in Major League Baseball are the topic du jour, but I'm writing this article primarily because I have succeeded at the game without use of drugs. I have seen and heard many opinions, but few (if any) offered on having success without performance-enhancing drugs.

The view from some in the Baseball Hall of Fame is this: Acknowledging that no one is perfect, there is no one in the Hall of Fame

who used steroids. Overall there is a dim view of those who have padded their statistics by steroid use. No one likes their historic performances and careers marginalized by those who have an unfair advantage, whether the drugs were legal or not. Long-time records fall in time (that's what records are for), but with the advent of these drugs you destroy the integrity of the feat. The issue here is how to compare the achievements of baseball greats from different eras.

More important, I am a parent who cares about children and the game of baseball, and will continue to be a role model to others I work with, whether it is Little League International, the Reviving Baseball in Inner Cities program, or with collegiate, or professional baseball players.

In this era of immediate gratification, let me give a perspective on achieving long-term success and gratification. Let me be one of many who take the side of advocating success and enjoyment in sports without pharmaceutical enhancements. Hopefully, I may cause others to speak up and give young people a positive path to follow.

Here are reasons you should not use anabolic steroids: Although they are known to make athletes stronger and faster, they do not improve athletic skill, and the health risks are numerous. They can cause acne, hair loss, blood-pressure changes, nausea, vomiting, aching joints, testicular shrinkage, urinary problems and impotence or sterility. Other effects include shortening of adult height; paranoia, violent behavior (in some notable cases suicide) and increased risk of developing heart disease, stroke and some types of cancer.

I can't recommend harming your body to try to improve your athletic performance. Those short-term goals can lead to long-term physical, legal and career problems.

It's frightening and dismaying to hear that recent surveys by a national health-care provider indicate that nearly 1 million kids in America are using steroids and other substances to improve their sports performance. You can gain a competitive advantage in so many other ways and not risk your health. Yes, there is an allure to participate and be successful in sports because of the adulation, the potential attractiveness to the opposite sex, scholarship opportunities and a possible professional career, with all the money and fame and security that go with that. But it comes down to risk and reward, right and wrong—the values you live by.

How do you want to play your sport—clean and fair, or by cheating with drugs? I live in California, where our governor used steroids for years to compete in and win many bodybuilding championships. Today there are separate competitions for users and nonusers. Baseball should be the same—where there are no drug users.

In the major leagues, when you approach the game incorrectly or illegally, you injure your health, reputation, family, fans, the sport itself, and all the young people who want to be just like you.

I played Major League Baseball a long time, and left after the 1995 season. I heard back then that some people were using performance-enhancing drugs, but it was never apparent or evident in the clubhouses I played in.

Because people look for shortcuts to success, I talked to my friends who succeeded the right way: Rickey Henderson, Don Mattingly, Eddie Murray, Tony Gwynn and Cal Ripken Jr. They achieved the heights of this game without performance-enhancing drugs.

Henderson, the all-time stolen base leader, said, "I advocate nutrition, flexibility and exercise."

He understood his speed, eyesight and patience at the plate could help him become a great player.

Gwynn, an eight-time batting champion, said, "My success came from knowing I'm a singles hitter."

He had no desire to try to hit the long ball to be successful. Speed and defense made him an all-around player.

Ripken played more consecutive games than anyone in the history of baseball. He never led the league in home runs, runs batted in or stolen bases, but said, "It was my defense, long-term health, stamina and consistency that gave me success on the diamond."

Murray possessed the ability to switch-hit with power, enabling him to hit more than 500 homers and drive in more than 1,900 runs. He played superb defense and was the consummate team player. He said the hallmarks of his success were "my baseball instincts, competitiveness and love of the game."

Mattingly, the 1985 American League MVP, didn't have the height; weight or strength of others, but what made him a great player was his knowledge of the fundamentals and techniques of hitting. "I listened and learned from coaches about using my body to maximum effectiveness, and how to solve pitchers," he said.

The primary things these guys had in common were their understanding of the game, their work ethic and a tough mental approach that gave them longevity in the game.

People might think the only reason I didn't entertain drug use was because I already had size, strength, speed and versatility by playing other sports. Sure, it helps to start with ability, but I wouldn't have had the career I did if I didn't listen to the voices of baseball telling me to learn how to play and make adjustments to grow and improve.

When I entered the majors, I was not a polished, consistent player. I wasn't an All-Star until my fifth season, and certainly wasn't a shoo-in for the Hall of Fame. It takes time to integrate the knowledge, instincts, training, and experience as a player to become all you can be; that's called maturity.

I stress that you work to become a complete player. There is too much emphasis today on only hitting the long ball; many feel that is the sure way to a large payday. Learn to play every part of the game well. There are fewer five-tool players (who can run, hit, hit for power, field and throw) than ever; with a virtual elimination of infield practice before games, the ranks of those without strong arms and good gloves grow every year.

I hope the proceedings of the last few months—the first suspensions for steroid use in the major and minor leagues, with better regulation and enforcement—bring the game back to the way it was meant to be played.

This is an issue that may test the character of many, but think about your life and lifestyle. Drugs might help you for the short term, but can you imagine anyone taking them for 10 or 20 years? It may bring short term success, but no doubt a shorter life. Choose a lifestyle of nutrition, fitness, dedication and hard work in whatever you do. Don't risk losing your health, career, reputation, freedom or your life from dealing in illegal drugs. It's very simple. It's not worth it!

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the city of

Alamogordo, NM, for doing an outstanding job in the All America City Award competition. Alamogordo finished in the top 30, which is a great achievement considering it was their first time in the competition.

The National Civic League, NCL, focuses its efforts on strengthening and promoting community democracy by bringing together all sectors of society in addressing common needs. The All America City Award, sponsored by the NCL, recognizes that the basis of a healthy democratic society is cooperation and participation of private citizens, government, voluntary organizations and government. Those communities that foster an environment where citizens can express their needs and concerns and articulate challenges they face, and then bring together all of its resources to address those needs, exemplify democracy at work. These political systems respond to the needs of its citizens and in doing so, allow them to focus on their pursuit of their American dream. Alamogordo should take pride in the fact that they foster this environment in their community.

As the Alamogordo All America City award application mentions, the community's efforts in three specific areas, water conservation, economic development and healthy youth, attest to the community's strength and spirit of cooperation. The success of Alamogordo's water conservation efforts is truly a model for the State, decreasing usage from 6.61 million gallons per day in 2000 to 4.82 million gallons per day in 2003, even while experiencing population growth. The community-wide efforts to develop the local economy, and create jobs have been a tremendous success, leading not only to new jobs, but to multiplier effects in healthcare, community charitable giving and education. The third area of focusing on healthy youth is exemplified in the skateboard park, which provides safe recreation alternatives for 12,600 kids each year.

Further, the community of Alamogordo actively encourages basic and necessary democratic practices—encouraging citizens to take active roles in articulating and resolving community issues, encouraging effective and efficient local government, and harnessing local philanthropic and volunteer resources with the end goal of cooperating and building consensus, reinvigorating the community's vision for itself, facilitating intergroup relations, sharing information in the community, and inspiring community pride.

The hard work and dedication of a handful of notable public servants who acted as delegates for the presentation, and contributed to this tremendous success include: Joan Griggs; Anne Romero; Gwen McCourt; Don and Rosemarie Carroll; Maureen Schmittle; Inez Moncada; Donald Cooper; Susan Flores; Sharon and Al Hodges; Kory Guerra; Phillip Flores; Peter Madrid; Tammie and Ana Reynolds; Elva Oesterreich;

Forst Hibler; Laura and Austin Harris; Major John Bryan; Elizabeth Upton; Ed Carr; Sharon Masters; Flori and Raschal McElderry; Amanda Runnels; Shannon Flanagan; Penina Nunnelley; Tony Taylor; and Dr. Rodger and Judy Bates.

I would also like to recognize other team members who were not able to make the trip to Atlanta, but whose hard, tireless work made the presentation possible. Finally, I congratulate each and every Alamogordo citizen on their efforts to build this model community, and for setting an example that we can all look to for inspiration. I appreciate their efforts in representing New Mexico on the on the national level as an example of civic pride and partnership in community improvement.●

THE PASSING OF SOL STETIN

● Mr. LAUNTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who dedicated his life to the working men and women of New Jersey and the entire country, Sol Stetin. Sol passed away a few weeks ago, right after his 95 birthday. For many of those years he was a dear friend to me and my family. My family and I, and millions of others who knew Sol by name or reputation, will miss him very much.

From the time since Sol's family arrived at Ellis Island in 1921, when he was just 10 years old, Sol worked hard to help his father provide for their family. At 16, Sol went into business for himself delivering newspapers. He even employed several other young men to help him. Sol was also a caddy at a local gold club and an amateur boxer.

Sol grew up on the streets of Paterson, NJ, which is my home town. Back then, Paterson was a blue collar mill town where the people worked hard, often under extremely dangerous conditions. Like my own father, Sol took a job as a dye worker in a silk mill. In 1932, the workers declared a strike at the mill and although Sol's job remained safe, he joined those struggling workers and helped to lead their effort, ultimately becoming one of the organizers.

After that first strike on behalf of the hard-working men at that Paterson silk mill, Sol Stetin decided to dedicate his life to defending the rights of those who worked so hard to keep their families fed, housed, and clothed. Sol began his career in the labor movement and quickly became one of the most respected advocates for the workers in this country, rising through the ranks to become a member of the executive council of the AFL-CIO and the Vice President of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

Sol knew how important it was to preserve and teach the history of the labor movement so he was one of the founders of the American Labor Museum-Botto House National Landmark in Haledon, NJ. As president of the Museum, he was instrumental in creating

a training center that is now the model for educating those who continue to fight for fairness and safety in the workplace.

Sol Stetin was a legendary figure in Paterson, where you could often find him sitting in a diner or standing on a street corner, talking and meeting with people who wanted to thank him for what he had done, or to seek his advice. He truly was one of those rare people who come along once in awhile and make a real difference in other people's lives.

Sol's brother Irving Stetin was one of my father's closest friends when they were young men. They both worked in the silk mills in Paterson long before unions were in place, and they suffered from inadequate wages, no pay for holidays off, no healthcare, and no compensation for my mother when my father died at age 43. The cause of his death was attributed to unsafe and unhealthy working conditions in the mill.

A powerful lifetime impression was created for me as I lived through those dreadful days with my mother and my little sister. I learned first-hand, the hard way, about the things working people need for their well-being and a decent quality of life. Those memories will always be with me and they serve as a guide for my decisions, not withstanding my good fortune as an executive in a very successful business.

Because of the tireless work of Sol Stetin and his colleagues in the early days of the labor movement, what happened to my father is no longer the rule, but the exception.

Sol Stetin's family came to America in search of a better life. Then Sol dedicated himself to helping other people in that same search. Sol dedicated himself to giving something back to this country we love so much. For that, each and every American should be as grateful to him as I am.

Sol Stetin lived a long life. But more important, he lived a good life, devoted to helping others. We mourn his passing, but we celebrate his tremendous accomplishments on behalf of so many working men and women and their families and the country. We will miss him.●

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 3130. An act making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for veterans medical services; to the Committee on Appropriations.

The following bill was discharged from the Committee on the Judiciary by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

S. 759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make higher education more affordable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.