

products that may affect the safety of vehicles and equipment in the United States.

The legislation will increase the civil penalties for notification of reporting violations; will establish greater cooperation with foreign transportation safety agencies with the exchange of safety-related information and the recall of defective products; and requires additional testing to determine that a vehicle or equipment meets safety requirements.

I am advised that there is coordination with the House and an excellent opportunity that this legislation will be completed before we finish our term, which would be exemplary and which would really show the American people that when we have a very dangerous situation brought to our attention, we will take action.

I am very pleased to see this legislation will include the proposals I have for criminal penalties. In a floor statement made on September 7, 2000, I documented 10 illustrative cases where deadly products had been put on the market knowing them to be deadly and knowing that they contained the risk of death or serious bodily injury. That constitutes the requisite malice for a prosecution. That will be an effective way of dealing with this issue.

The remedy of punitive damages has been illusory. Take the celebrated Pinto case where a calculation was made by Ford that it was cheaper to pay the damages resulting from injuries and deaths than it was to relocate the gas tank. A jury came in with an award of \$125 million, later reduced it \$3.5 million, which is the customary response where these punitive damage awards have been entered.

COMPLIMENTING PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I compliment the Palestinian Council, the Palestinian Authority, and Chairman Arafat on their decision not to declare an independent state which had been proposed for September 13. I had urged Chairman Arafat not to declare an independent state when that was proposed last year, and I said at that time that if they desisted, I would make a statement on the Senate floor complimenting them on moving forward.

I say today that their decision is an important one, a good one, and one which will provide a better basis for further negotiations on the Mideast peace process.

ISSUANCE OF A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP HONORING JOHN B. KELLY, JR.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, the Olympic Games, set to begin today in Sydney, Australia, will feature rowing, which brings to mind the great rowing tradition which has been a part of Philadelphia for generations. It also brings to mind John B. Kelly, Jr., a

Philadelphia native who not only made great strides in the sport of rowing, but who personified the ideal of an Olympic athlete.

John B. Kelly, Jr., better known as "Jack" or "Kel," came from a distinguished family, on and off the water. His father won three gold medals in sculling in the 1920 and 1924 Olympics. His sister Grace was the late Princess of Monaco.

After graduating from the William Penn Charter School, Jack enlisted in the United States Navy. After a short term of service, he attended the University of Pennsylvania where we were college friends in the late 1940's and early 1950's. He was a member of the Kappa Sigma social fraternity and was honored with a membership in the Sphinx Senior Society for his extracurricular accomplishments. Upon graduation, he was commissioned as an ensign, combining duty on a destroyer with his preparation for the 1952 Olympic games in Helsinki.

By the time he hung up his oars, he had advanced the cause and the international name of American rowing and American sports. Jack was an eight-time national single sculls champion, four-time Olympian and bronze medalist in single sculls in 1956, and winner of two gold medals in the Pan American Games in 1955 and 1959. He was also the winner of the Diamond Sculls in the Henley Regatta in 1947 and 1949, a race from which the British had banned his father, purportedly because he worked with his hands and was not considered to be a gentleman.

The winner of the 1947 James E. Sullivan award as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete, Jack was a leading advocate for amateur sports for more than 30 years. Following the 1960 Olympic games, Jack became active in the local swimming program in the Middle Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. In 1970 he was elected President of the National Amateur Athletic Union, the youngest person to hold that office in more than 80 years. In 1985 he assumed the presidency of the United States Olympic Committee, and served in that capacity for three weeks until his untimely death on March 2.

Philadelphia honored its native son by erecting a statue of Jack rowing, along the Schuylkill River, and also by renaming the drive along the boat-houses on the Schuylkill River in honor of the Kelly family. I believe it would be appropriate for the United States to honor Jack through the creation of a commemorative postage stamp, which would pay tribute to his accomplishments as a world class athlete and to his contributions to our nation and to international athletics and goodwill.

I urge my colleagues to join me in calling upon the Postmaster General to issue this stamp in a timely manner.

The Olympics started today. Jack Kelly, Jr., has a monument on East River Drive which was renamed "Kelly

Drive" in honor of the Kelly family, a very distinguished Philadelphia family. Father John B. Kelly, Sr., an Olympic gold medalist, was once denied entry into the Henley Regatta because he was someone who worked with his hands, a bricklayer; therefore, not considered a gentleman and, therefore, not entitled to enter into the competition.

His son John B. Kelly, Jr., made up for all of it. I knew young Jack Kelly as a student at the University of Pennsylvania where we attended together. The family achieved perhaps its greatest notoriety from Princess Grace of Monaco being Jack Jr.'s sister.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY ACT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to implore my colleagues to work with me in moving the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act, S. 2045, toward enactment.

One of our greatest priorities is—and ought to be—keeping our economy vibrant, and expanding educational opportunities for America's children and its workers.

That is my priority for this country and that is my priority for my home State of Utah.

I am proud of the growth and development in my own home State—growth that has made Utah one of the leaders of the world in our high tech economy.

Utah's information technology vendor industry is among Utah's largest industries, and among the top 10 regions of IT—or information technology—activity in the U.S.

Notably, Utah was listed among the top ten IT centers in the world by Newsweek magazine in November 1998.

The growth of information technology is nowhere more evident and dramatic than in my own home State of Utah.

According to the Utah Information Technologies Association, our IT vendor industry grew nearly 9 percent between 1997 and 1998, and consists of 2,427 business enterprises.

While I am on the subject, let me just also note that just a couple of weeks ago, a major high-tech company in Utah announced the layoff of several hundred Utahns. We have several indications that alternative jobs are available.

I continue to watch this closely. I certainly want these skilled and talented people to remain in our State rather than being hired by other companies in other States.

In Utah and elsewhere, our continued economic growth, and our competitive edge in the world economy require an adequate supply of highly skilled high tech workers. This remains one of our great challenges in the 21st century, requiring both short- and long-term solutions.