

themselves in harm's way every day in answer to their country's call. Kenny joined the Army right out of high school in order to gain experience and further his prospects for a career in law enforcement. Like all who serve in our armed forces, he knew that meant he might be asked to risk his life to defend American interests. I salute Kenny Nalley's sense of public service, and I honor his sacrifice today. The announcement I received from the Army regarding his death said it best. It reads "Pvt. Nalley epitomizes the best of our country—a brave soldier—who exhibited courage, selfless service, and honor in abundance. His ultimate sacrifice has contributed immeasurably to the freedom and security of both Iraq and the world." I ask that all my colleagues in the Senate remember Kenny Nalley today, and all those who have given their lives in the service of our great Nation.

A TEAM OF CHAMPIONS

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, in recent weeks, thousands of students have received their diplomas and commenced a new phase of life. For the Class of 2003 at my alma mater, one of the enduring memories will be the national championship won by our women's basketball team, and I would like to take this opportunity to recognize that outstanding accomplishment.

South Dakota is a sparsely populated State known for its vast open spaces and cold winter nights. Yet on most Fridays and Saturdays, thousands of people make the trip to Frost Arena—named not after the winter temperatures in Brookings, but after longtime coach and professor Reuben "Jack" Frost. Inside Frost Arena, they have come to expect some of the best basketball played in Division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

This championship team came to South Dakota State University from communities—large and small, urban and rural—that dot the Upper Midwest. They arrived on campus, like so many of us, holding the highest aspirations for themselves.

In 2002, the SDSU Jackrabbits reached the Division II national semifinals. On March 29, 2003, Coach Aaron Johnston and his players won the Division II national championship with a 65-50 win over Northern Kentucky University, capping an incredible 32-3 season.

For years to come, SDSU players, fans, and students will recall the excitement of that night. Whether you recall the moment as a player on the court, a follower in the stands—or a fan who watched the game on ESPN2—the excitement of that night will long be remembered as a highlight in SDSU's history of athletic successes. Our memories of that night will forever remind us why we are proud to call ourselves Jackrabbits.

South Dakota State University, buoyed by its alumni's successes over

its 122-year history, proudly boasts: "You can go anywhere from here." On a basketball court in St. Joseph, MO, in front of a nationally televised audience, these individuals offered further proof that there are no limits and no boundaries to what a person can accomplish at South Dakota State.

Madam President, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these young women and their coaches on this remarkable achievement. I am proud to request that the 2002-2003 South Dakota State University women's basketball team's roster be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

10: Stacie Cizek, G/F, 5-10, Jr., Omaha, Nebraska; 12: Stephanie Bolden, G, 5-6, So., Marshall, Minnesota; 14: Brenda Davis, G/F, 5-11, Jr., Colton, South Dakota; 20: Heather Sieler, G, 5-6, Fr., Huron, South Dakota; 24: Megan Otte, G, 5-7, So., Grand Island, Nebraska; 30: Brooke Dickmeyer, G/F, 5-9, So., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

34: Melissa Pater, F, 5-11, Sr., Holland, Minnesota; 40: Dianna Pavek, G/F, 5-8, So., Ivanhoe, Minnesota; 42: Shannon Schlagel, F/C, 6-0, So., Raymond, South Dakota; 50: Karly Hegge, C, 6-1, Sr., Baltic, South Dakota; 52: Sarita DeBoer, C, 6-2, So., Huron, South Dakota; 54: Christina Gilbert, C, 6-2, Fr., Stillwater, Minnesota.

Head Coach: Aaron Johnston, Assistant Coach: Laurie Melum, Graduate Assistant: Sheila Roux, Senior Women's Administrator: Nancy Neiber, Student Assistant: Jamie Nelson, Student Assistant: Chris Marquardt.

DR. DONALD FREDERICKSON

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of one of the best medical leaders and researchers of our time. One year ago, Dr. Donald Frederickson passed away at his home in Bethesda. Of his many achievements, he is best known to the Nation as Director of the National Institutes of Health but his contributions to medicine, especially in the field of cardiology, began much earlier.

Dr. Frederickson first joined the NIH in 1953, and he held several important research and administrative positions in the National Heart Institute, now known as the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, before becoming Director of NIH. At the National Heart Institute, he led the research team that discovered the connection between cholesterol and heart disease. He founded the National Heart Institute's Section on Molecular Disease, and discovered two new diseases. As Director, one of Dr. Frederickson's most notable achievements was in the field of DNA research. He skillfully mediated the early days of the dispute that still concerns us today—the dispute between those concerned with the social and ethical implications of DNA research and those who could see the potentially great benefits of these discoveries. As a result of mediation, NIH was able to develop guidelines for DNA research that met the needs of both groups.

After leaving the NIH in 1981, Dr. Frederickson served on numerous boards and panels, in addition to serving as President of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and Scholar-in-Residence at the National Library of Medicine.

Throughout his career, Dr. Frederickson was highly respected in both medicine and government. The current NIH Director, Dr. Elias Zerhouni, called him "a true statesman of science" and "a towering influence in the scientific community."

Donald Frederickson's brilliant contributions to modern medicine will live forever. He was a giant of medical research with an extraordinary ability to see a better and brighter future, and lay the groundwork to make it happen, and we will never forget him.

IN HONOR OF DR. JUDITH A. RYAN

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, on July 2, 2003, after many years of service, Dr. Judith A. Ryan of Sioux Falls, SD, will retire from her position as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan Society. Today I want to congratulate Dr. Ryan on her upcoming retirement and thank her for her many years of service.

The Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan Society began partnering with church leaders in small, rural communities in the early 1920s, responding to the call to care for vulnerable populations—those who had no other options for care and no one to care for them. Today, the Good Samaritan Society, headquartered in Sioux Falls, owns or manages facilities in 25 States, employs 24,000 staff members, and serves more than 28,000 residents.

I thank Dr. Ryan for her sterling management of this wonderful organization. Her long career as a health executive is distinguished by her commitment to excellence and her untiring efforts on behalf of America's senior population. South Dakota has been fortunate to have such an advocate and leader.

Dr. Ryan's career is impressive. Prior to assuming her position as CEO of the Nation's largest not-for-profit long-term care and retirement system, she served as Chief Executive Officer of the American Nurses Association; Senior Vice President of Lutheran General Health System in Park Ridge, IL; Associate Director of the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics; and Associate Dean for the University of Iowa College of Nursing.

Recognized for her work in the field of long-term health care, Dr. Ryan earned international recognition and was invited by the Danish Nurses Association to learn about emerging models of care in rural communities. Upon her return, she shared her insights at the National Rural Health Association's Annual Conference. Her presentation at that conference was entitled, "A Call for Renaissance: The Small Town

as Continuous Care Retirement Community."

Dr. Ryan has served on numerous public policy and professional boards and recently participated as a member of the Health and Human Services Advisory Committee on Regulatory Reform. The committee made recommendations to the Secretary regarding potential regulatory changes that would reduce costs associated with departmental regulations and at the same time, maintain or enhance effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and accessibility.

Dr. Ryan's past achievements and continuing interests provide evidence of her commitment to excellence and her advocacy on issues facing the elderly and their caregivers. I join her many friends and professional colleagues in extending thanks for her previous work and best wishes for her next endeavor.

A FREE ZIMBABWE

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, today I draw my colleagues' attention to the situation in Zimbabwe, where courageous citizens continue to protest the political repression and economic collapse that have plunged their country into crisis.

Since 2000, President Mugabe has made a series of decisions intended to tighten his grip on power regardless of the cost to the country, trampling on the independence of the judiciary, harassing the independent media, manipulating the political process, intimidating opposition supporters, destroying the economy, and exacerbating a food crisis. A very real and legitimate issue—the need for meaningful land reform—was for a time employed as a fig leaf for the regime. But it has long been clear that this government is not interested in justice, only in power.

Last week's general strike has been the latest manifestation of public dissatisfaction. Reports from the region indicate that security forces are violently suppressing efforts to demonstrate in the streets, using rubber clubs, rifle butts, water cannons, tear gas, and live ammunition to disperse crowds, according to the Associated Press. Some 300 people have been arrested, including opposition parliamentarians. At this difficult time, it is important that the people of Zimbabwe know that the world is watching, and that like the Zimbabweans demanding change, the international community has not lost hope for the country.

I was proud to work with the distinguished majority leader, Senator FRIST, on the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act, a bill which was passed into law in the last Congress. This legislation makes it clear that when the rule of law is restored in Zimbabwe, and when the civil and political rights of citizens are respected, the United States will come forward to help the country recover, rebuild. We will continue to fight the

AIDS pandemic that is taking such a terrible toll on Zimbabwean society. I look forward to the day when we can follow through on that commitment, Mr. President, and help Zimbabwe to realize its tremendous potential as an engine of growth and model of participatory democracy in the region. Time after time, news reports confirm that Zimbabwe is full of patriots—citizens who refuse to allow their country to be hijacked by a self-serving cabal, independent journalists who risk torture when they seek to report the truth rather than the ruling party line, parents who want their children to grow up in a Zimbabwe free from repression and corruption. These people deserve our support and our admiration.

NATIONAL SMALL CITIES DAY

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, the National League of Cities, led by Mayor Brenda Barger of Watertown, SD, has designated, June 20, 2003, as the third annual National Small Cities Day to call attention to the role of small cities and towns in American life.

The vast majority of cities throughout our Nation have populations of fewer than 50,000 people. These communities play an essential role in nurturing families, cultivating values, building a strong sense of commitment and connection, and ensuring safety and security.

Millions of Americans live better lives because small cities and towns provide services and programs that meet the needs of their citizens. Particularly during these difficult times in our Nation's history, these Americans have looked to the leaders of their small communities to ensure their safety and security. Partnering with other levels of government, small cities work hard to provide helpful and reliable information about national issues affecting hometown America, and to maintain confidence in our American way of life. Often, they carry out their vital responsibilities with limited staff and tight budgets but with enormous good will and close connections to the citizens they serve every day. The leaders of the Nation's small cities and towns are indeed on the front lines in addressing many of our Nation's most pressing problems.

Businesses, civic organizations, and citizens across the Nation are partners in strengthening hometown America, and must be encouraged to continue to support efforts that make these cities and towns such great places to live. The Federal Government, too, must continue to be a good partner by funding important Federal programs that support small cities and towns such as the Community Development Block Grant Program, the Community Oriented Policing Services Program, and local and regional homeland security planning and preparedness.

We must continue to work together and look for ways to further strength-

en our small cities and towns through creativity, innovation, and, above all, collaboration. I join the National League of Cities and the Small Cities Council in encouraging President Bush, my congressional colleagues, State governments, community organizations, businesses, and citizens to honor the efforts of "small town America" and renew our commitment to work together on this day and in the future to strengthen our small cities and towns, and to recognize their essential role in our intergovernmental partnership.

CONFLICT IN THE CONGO

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Ituri Province. Recently, international attention has been focused on the alarming ethnic violence in the region, where thousands have been killed in the past year. Credible reports suggest that over 50,000 people have died in Ituri since 1999, and a half a million more have been displaced. For years, this horror was lost in the larger tragedy of Congo's conflict, in which over 4 million people are estimated to have lost their lives.

Clashes between Hema and Lendu militia forces in Ituri escalated recently as external actors fuel the fire with increasingly sophisticated arms and support, essentially waging proxy wars at the expense of Congolese civilians. The reports from the region are truly appalling, featuring horrific murders, mutilation, cannibalism, rape, and the use of child soldiers. The U.N. peacekeeping mission in Congo, which has no mandate or capacity to enforce peace, has been reduced to struggling to protect the civilians who have fled in desperation to U.N. sites in Bunia, but their capabilities are severely limited, and most civilians frantically searching for help and security are left with no help at all.

Congo's suffering is more than a humanitarian crisis. It is a massively destabilizing force in Africa. The war has drawn in other states and provided lucrative opportunities for international criminals. We cannot forget that our security is at risk when these shadowy forces are making gains.

The pattern of massive human rights abuses and constant destabilization has to stop. I recently offered an amendment to the foreign assistance authorization bill in the Foreign Relations Committee designed to bolster U.S. support for activities in central Africa aimed at pursuing justice and accountability, deterring abuses, and holding those responsible for such abuses accountable for their actions. That is one small step toward a constructive policy in the region over the long-term. But with regard to Ituri, the U.S. must take action urgently today.

On May 30, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary-General to reinforce the U.N. peacekeeping mission in the northeastern town of Bunia. France has