earned his commission through a Navy ROTC scholarship and was designated a pilot upon completion of flight training in June 1968.

Vice Admiral Totushek began his Naval Aviation career in 1969 flying the F–4 Phantom with Fighter Squadron 41 based at Naval Air Station Oceana, VA. He continued his career as an F–4 instructor pilot and Landing Signal Officer with Fighter Squadron 101, also based at Naval Air Station Oceana. In November 1973, he resigned his regular commission and accepted a commission in the Naval Reserve. During the next 24 years, Vice Admiral Totushek served in numerous capacities with the Naval Reserve and several civilian companies.

As a Reservist, he served as commanding officer of three Virginia-based air-combat training squadrons, including Squadron Reinforcement Unit VC–1006, Squadron Reinforcement Unit VC–686, and Fighter Composite Squadron VC–12. He served as commanding officer of several Atlantic Fleet air support commands, including Naval Air Atlantic 1086 and Naval Air Forces Eastern Atlantic.

As his Reserve career advanced, he served in several senior strategic and management positions within the Navy, including command of the Atlantic Fleet's Logistics Task Force and the Naval Reserve Readiness Command Region Eight. Upon successful completion of these command tours, he served on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as the Deputy Director for Naval Air Warfare, Reserve Programs,

In early 1997, Vice Admiral Totushek was asked to return to active duty to lead the Navy's environmental, safety and occupational health programs. He then was selected as Commander, Naval Reserve Force on October 17, 1998. His duties include command of 88,000 Naval Reservists and 181 nationwide Reserve facilities. Vice Admiral Totushek also represents the Naval Reserve before Congress as Chief of Naval Reserve, and on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as Director, Naval Reserve. He was promoted to vice admiral on 24 May 2001, becoming the first Naval Reservist three-star admiral in history to lead the Naval Reserve.

During his tenure, Naval Reserve Forces were mobilized three times: the Kosovo Campaign in 1999, Operation Noble Eagle in 2001 and Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2003. Under his leadership, Naval Reservists served with great honor, dedication and sacrifice during the global war on terrorism, in war zones in Afghanistan and Iraq, and here at home as part of the homeland defense network.

His family and fellow shipmates can be proud of his service. Vice Admiral Totushek, his wife Jan, and children Courtney and Chris have made many sacrifices during his Naval and civilian careers, and we appreciate their contributions of conscientious service to our country. As he departs the Pentagon to start his third career, I call upon my colleagues to wish John and his family every success, and the traditional Navy ''fair winds and following seas.''●

THE DEATH OF MORRIS ''MOE'' BILLER

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, it saddens me to note the recent passing of an old friend, Moe Biller. Moe was, until 2001, the long-time president of the American Postal Workers Union, and a tireless advocate for the postal employees he worked with and represented.

I met Moe through my first Senate chief of staff, Michael Lewan, who was a long-time friend of Moe's from his days as a local union official in New York. Michael invited him to attend my Senate swearing-in ceremony, and we hit it off immediately.

Moe was one of a kind—some would say the last of the breed of old time labor leaders. He was passionate about the causes he believed in, but always remained just a ''regular guy.'' It's fair to say that Moe was a pioneer who created the modern labor movement for Federal and postal employees. Surely he paved the way for the establishment of those employees' rights—postal workers, in particular, had little clout until Moe came along.

He began his career as a substitute postal clerk in 1937 on Manhattan's Lower East Side, earning 65 cents an hour with no vacation benefits or sick pay. His success in negotiating a sick leave benefit for his fellow workers led to the beginning of his rise through the ranks of the union hierarchy, which culminated in his election as President of the national union in 1980.

However, his national reputation as a fiery, but effective, leader was solidified a decade earlier in 1970, when his efforts encouraged Congress to pass the landmark legislation that created today's United States Postal Service, the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. Among the important changes instituted by this law was the right postal workers received to engage in collective bargaining over pay, benefits, and working conditions.

In addition to his vital work to improve wages and working conditions for postal workers, Moe was an active supporter of civil rights and women's rights. He also gave generously of his time, serving on numerous trade, charitable, and civic organization boards, including the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the United Way International.

Moe will be sorely missed by all of those who knew him, but I know that his achievements and his work will live on.●

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOTOROLA'S FOUNDING

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the founding of Motorola, Inc., which has been a significant icon in the history of America's heritage of innovation, while continually finding new ways to make things simpler, smarter, safer, synchronized, and fun.

On September 25, 1928, Paul V. Galvin and his brother, Joseph E. Galvin, opened the Galvin Manufacturing Corporation at 847 West Harrison Street, in Chicago, Illinois, with assets of $1,315. Galvin Manufacturing Corporation entered the electronics industry as a manufacturer of household battery eliminators and grew steadily throughout the 1930s and 1940s, introducing a wide variety of devices to the electronics market.

In 1930, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation introduced the first practical, affordable and commercially successful car radio, and founder Paul V. Galvin created the brand name ''Motorola,'' linking the ideas of ''motion'' and ''sound.'' In 1936, the Police Cruiser radio receiver was Galvin Manufacturing Corporation's first entry into the new field of mobile radio communications, and in 1937, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation entered the home entertainment business with a line of phonographs and table and console radios.

Galvin Manufacturing Corporation also made significant contributions to our Nation's efforts during World War II. In 1940, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation developed the Handie-Talkie SCR536 radio, a handheld two-way radio, and provided more than 100,000 units of this crucial communications tool to the Allied Forces. In 1941, company founder Paul V. Galvin was elected president of the Radio Manufacturers Association, where he helped lead the radio industry's war efforts in the United States. Also in 1941, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation introduced its first commercial line of FM two-way radio systems and equipment, installing its first FM system in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1942, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation helped organize and lead the procurement and production of quartz radio crystals, eventually subcontracting production to more than 50 crystal manufacturers who, with Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, supplied more than 35 million radio crystals to the U.S. War Department during World War II. Later in 1942, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation received the first of five U.S. Army-Navy ''E'' Awards for excellence in production achievements during World War II, the first ever awarded to a radio manufacturer.

In 1943, Galvin Manufacturing offered its first sale of public stock, and in 1947, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation changed its name to Motorola, Inc. Motorola continued to be an innovator, by introducing technologies which have significantly impacted Americans' lives. In 1947, Motorola's first television, the Golden View model VT71, was priced to sell for under $200 and was so well-received that 100,000

more units were sold in one year. In 1949, Motorola established a research and development operation in Phoenix, Arizona, to investigate the new field of solid-state technology, and by anticipating the enormous potential of the transistor, helped create the semiconductor industry and became one of the world's largest semiconductor manufacturers. In 1955, Motorola's new Handie-Talkie radio pocket pager selectively delivered a radio message to a particular individual, and pagers began to replace public announcement systems in hospitals and factories.

In 1956, Robert W. Galvin, Paul V. Galvin's son, became president of Motorola, Inc., serving the company devotedly, until his 2001 retirement. Robert W. Galvin currently serves Motorola as Chairman Emeritus.

Following the 1958 introduction of Explorer I, a 31-pound, Earth-orbiting satellite, Motorola provided radio equipment for most manned and unmanned U.S. space flights for the next 40 years. Also in 1958, Motorola introduced the Motrac radio, the first vehicular two-way radio to have a fully transistorized power supply and receiver, with such low power consumption that the radio could be used without running an automobile engine.

In 1961, Motorola developed low-cost techniques to produce silicon rectifiers used in automotive alternators, making the alternator an economical replacement for the less durable generator. In 1962, Motorola introduced the fully-transistorized Handie-Talkie HT200 portable two-way radio. In 1969, Astronaut Neil Armstrong's first words spoken from the moon were relayed to Earth by a Motorola radio transponder aboard the Apollo 11 lunar module.

In 1971, NASA's lunar roving vehicle used a Motorola FM radio receiver to provide a voice link over the 240,000 miles (386,000 km) between Earth and the moon, earning Motorola the credit for ''the first car radio on the moon.'' In 1974, Motorola's first microprocessor, the MC6800, contained 4,000 transistors and was used in automotive, computing and video game applications. In 1975, Motorola transponders were used aboard the historic Apollo-Soyuz ''Handshake in Space'' docking mission. In 1978, Motorola introduced its first computer-controlled radio systems and equipment using trunking technology to help radio operators use crowded radio frequencies more efficiently. Also in 1978, Dr. Daniel E. Noble, Motorola director emeritus and former chief scientist, was awarded the Edison Medal by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, which provided recognition from his peers for his role as a founder of the modern land mobile radio and semiconductor industries.

In 1980, Motorola was one of the first to develop computerized, electronic engine control modules that reduced fuel consumption and emissions. In 1983, the world's first commercial handheld cellular phone, the Motorola DynaTAC phone, received approval from the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, culminating a 15-year, $100 million investment in the development of cellular technology. In 1984, Motorola developed the MC68HC11 8-bit embedded controller for use in everyday consumer, automotive and industrial products. In 1986, the historic Voyager airplane, the first aircraft to make a nonstop, non-refueled flight around the world, used a Motorola satellite radio. In 1987, Motorola initiated its Six Sigma Quality Initiative, which launched a global pursuit of manufacturing and other process-oriented quality initiatives and established Motorola as a role model for global corporations. In 1988, Motorola was a winner of the first Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award, established by the U.S. Congress to recognize and inspire the pursuit of quality in American business. In 1989, Motorola introduced the MicroTAC personal cellular telephone, which was the smallest and lightest cellular phone on the market.

In 1990, General Instrument Corporation was the first to propose an all-digital high-definition television (HDTV) technical standard. In 1991, Robert W. Galvin, former Motorola chairman and CEO, was awarded the National Medal of Technology by President George Bush, the highest honor bestowed by the President of the United States for technological achievement, ''for advancement of the American electronics industry through continuous technological innovation, establishing Motorola as a world-class electronics manufacturer.'' In 1992, Motorola opened its first of more than 20 software centers. In 1995, Motorola developed the DragonBall MC68328 microprocessor that became widely used in consumer electronics applications, including handheld video games and personal digital assistants. In 1996, Motorola's 3.1-ounce (88 grams), StarTAC wearable cellular telephone was the world's smallest and lightest. Also in 1996, Motorola received the Albert F. Gore LifePage Achievement Award for donating 10,000 numeric pagers to patients waiting for organ transplants. Also in 1996, Motorola created the PageWriter pager, the world's first full-text two-way pager, which was selected for the permanent collections of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. Also in 1996, Christopher B. Galvin, grandson of Motorola founder Paul V. Galvin, was elected chief executive officer of Motorola, in 1996, assuming his responsibilities in 1997. In 1998, Motorola telematics automotive technologies provided vehicle occupants with location-specific security, information and entertainment services. Also in 1998, Motorola introduced the iDEN i1000 portable radio handset that combined two-way radio, telephone, text messaging and data transmission in a single unit.

In 2000, Motorola and General Instrument Corporation merged their businesses; the largest acquisition in Motorola's history. Also in 2000, Motorola implemented the world's first commercial General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) cellular systems in the United Kingdom and Germany, providing always-on access to the Internet. Also in 2000, Motorola conducted the world's first 700MHz wideband high-speed data trial with public safety users, enabling advanced mission-critical solutions.

In 2001, Motorola introduced the i.250 wireless chipset for GSM/GPRS (Global System for Mobile Communications/General Packet Radio Service) cellular handset manufacturers. Also in 2001, Motorola's Project 25 and TETRA-compliant IP-based wireless communications systems were designed to enable public safety and first response users to transfer pictures, fingerprints, video and Internet-based data using two-way radios. Also in 2001, Motorola introduced its first metal mobile phone, the V60 phone, which a year later became available in all three cellular technologies—GSM, TDMA and CDMA—and quickly became a worldwide best seller. Also in 2001, Motorola's Broadband Communications Sector received an Emmy Award from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences (NATAS) for outstanding achievement in the development of consumer digital set-top boxes, marking Motorola's seventh Emmy win.

In 2002, Motorola launched its first 3G nationwide voice and data network using Code Division Multiple Access 1X (CDMA 1X) technology with KDDI, one of Japan's largest wireless operators, enabling Internet access at speeds more than double that of existing networks. Also in 2002, the Motorola Instant GPS chip was the first single-chip Global Positioning System receiver solution, a breakthrough technology that enabled designers to add accurate location sensing features to portable consumer electronics products. Also in 2002, Motorola's Commercial, Government and Industrial Solutions Sector was honored with the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. In 2002, Motorola had achieved $27.3 billion dollars in sales. On July 30, 2003, Motorola declared its 226th consecutive quarterly dividend.

Since 1974, Motorola has received more than 90 awards for workplace health and safety, community service and environmental stewardship from the United States Government and governments and non-government organizations worldwide. Motorola is today a global leader in wireless, automotive and broadband communications. Motorola is also a global corporate citizen dedicated to ethical business practices and pioneering important technologies that make things smarter and life better, honored traditions that began when the company was founded 75 years ago.

I would like to applaud the great impact that Motorola has had on the business, social, and cultural landscape for Americans and, indeed, citizens of all nations by virtue of its achievements throughout its remarkable 75-

year tradition of delivering on the power of technology to improve the way we live. I would like to recognize that Motorola's essence as an American icon has been and continues to be to link people's dreams with technology's promise.

I congratulate Motorola on finding new ways to make things simpler, smarter, safer, synchronized and fun for people around the world. I recognize that Motorola continues to demonstrate technological leadership, the highest standards of corporate responsibility and respect for the individual, all while continuing to lead the nation and the world into our technological future. I congratulate Motorola, on the achievements of its employees, retirees, suppliers, and distributors worldwide as they commemorate and celebrate the company's 75th anniversary while the company looks to deliver an even greater impact in the 21st century as a leading force in American technology superiority.●

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I speak today to congratulate the 17 recipients of the Small Business Administration's Outstanding Women Entrepreneur Award.

These inventive and resourceful entrepreneurs are leaders in a national community of women's businesses, which continue to outpace all other companies in overall growth—in number of firms, employment and sales. Women-owned firms are constantly breaking down the barriers of our past and proving that the business world is no longer a boys-only club. As many in the small business community are aware, women-owned companies have become increasingly important to our Nation's jobs and economy. Today there are over 10.1 million women-owned firms, employing 18.2 million workers, and generating $2.32 trillion in sales.

With assistance from the SBA, these 17 women honored during last week's Small Business Week have created businesses that serve as remarkable examples of successful entrepreneurship in a variety of industries.

Patricia Miller, Barbara Bradley Baekgaard, Rebecca Matthais, and Dr. Taryn Rose all started their own businesses in the fashion industry, relying on the SBA for loans and counseling. Patricia and Barbara created Vera Bradley Designs, a company that produces a popular line of luggage and handbags. Rebecca's company, Mothers Work, is now one of the leading providers of maternity clothes of women across the country. Taryn combined her medical knowledge as an orthopedic surgeon with her love of fashion to create a footwear company that is projecting to reach over $20 million in sales this year.

The SBA has also helped several of these women break into male-dominated industries, like construction and defense. Donna Brinkmeyer-Asman of Clark Manufacturing, Lurita Doan of New Technology Management, and Carolyn Minerich of Carmin Industries have all created companies that have grown to include major defense-industry clients. Tina Cordova looked to the SBA's Small Business Development Center and SCORE programs to help her company, Queston Construction, expand from 2 to 26 employees.

Kathryn Freeland, Marilyn Melkonian, Patty DeDominici, Nikki Olyai, Jeannette Lee White, and Julie Morgenstern all looked to the SBA to help them create their businesses. Now they are advising much larger businesses on potential employees, technology, and management issues.

These women and their employees are not only beneficiaries of their companies' successes. In addition to starting and growing successful businesses, these women have made significant contributions to their communities. Blue Crab Bay, started by award recipient Pamela Barefoot, creates specialty food items for seafood lovers and uses its profits to give back to the Chesapeake Bay community. The company has given back to its community through scholarships, charity events, and donations to groups like the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

I would also like to recognize the accomplishments of awardees Heather Howitt, Judy George, and Maria Welch. Heather, along with cofounders Tedde McMillen, Carla Powell, and Lori Woolfrey, recognized a potential market for their traditional Chai drink, and now their company, Oregon Chai, sells its chai tea lattes at stores in all 50 States. Maria's company, Respira Medical, is a leading respiratory and durable home medical care equipment distributor in Maryland. Judy's Domain home furnishings company was recently featured on the popular television makeover program ''Queer Eye for the Straight Guy.''

I commend these 17 women for their creativity in business, their leadership for women entrepreneurs, and their generous contributions to their local communities. As the number of women business owners continues to grow—currently the number of women-owned businesses is growing at double the rate of all U.S. firms—we must do everything we can to ensure that these businesses have every opportunity to flourish. To that end, we are working to pass the Small Business Administration 50th Anniversary Reauthorization Act of 2003, legislation that will protect the extremely effective and well-established Women's Business Center network. With this bill we will also re-establish the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise to give women in business a greater voice in Federal policymaking. The 2003 SBA reauthorization legislation also closes the loopholes in Federal procurement practice that have allowed agencies to bundle contracts and limit Federal contracting opportunities for small and women-owned businesses. In addition, this bill will strengthen all of the SBA's access to capital, entrepreneurial development, and contracting programs, including those that helped bring success to the 17 recipients of the Outstanding Women Entrepreneur Award.

I hope my colleagues in the Senate will join me and Senator SNOWE in recognizing the important contribution these women, and other women in business across America, make to our Nation's economy by passing the SBA Reauthorization Act of 2003 and fully funding the SBA's programs.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2658) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 111. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes.

S. 233. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

S. 278. An act to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1113. An act to authorize an exchange of land at Fort Frederica National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1209. An act to extend the authority for the construction of a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1409. An act to provide for a Federal land exchange for the environmental, educational, and cultural benefit of the American public and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2059. An act to designate Fort Bayard Historic District in the State of New Mexico as a National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2533. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10701 Abercorn Street in Savannah, Georgia, as the ''J.C. Lewis, Jr. Post Office Building''.

H.R. 2826. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1000 Avenida Sanchez Osorio in Carolina, Puerto Rico, as the ''Roberto Clemente Walker Post Office Building''.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following