

common human values, and developing the web of human connections needed to achieve more peaceful relations between nations.”

In a partnership with the Department of State, the NCIV cosponsors the International Visitor Leadership Program, IVLP, which brings distinguished foreign leaders to the United States for short-term professional programs. Since 1961, the NCIV has organized people-to-people exchanges for more than 190,000 foreign leaders participating in the IVLP, and of these participants, 285 went on to lead their respective countries. The IVLP’s distinguished alumni include Tony Blair, Margaret Thatcher, Anwar Sadat, Indira Gandhi, and Nicolas Sarkozy, among others.

Throughout my tenure in the Senate, I have sought to engage leaders of friendly and adversarial nations alike, as I recognize the potential for dialogue to yield positive results where few prospects for progress were at first seen. Refusing to negotiate with adversarial countries exacerbates relations with these nations, and the resulting mutual lack of understanding strengthens anti-American sentiments.

It is my personal experience that meeting with leaders whose policies are in conflict with those of the United States can yield positive results. I cite my interactions with former President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, President Fidel Castro of Cuba, and President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela as examples. Achievements resulting in some small part from this personal diplomacy included expansion of emigration rights in Syria and cooperation with Cuba and Venezuela on counter-narcotics policy. By investing in diplomacy, the United States can foster international relationships that facilitate peaceful resolutions to conflict.

The NCIV promotes these relationships on an individual basis, “[bridging] cultures and [building] mutually beneficial relationships through international exchanges.” I nominated the NCIV network of citizen diplomats for the 2001 Nobel Prize believing they “have done . . . the best work for fraternity between nations.” On the occasion of the NCIV’s 50th anniversary, I hope that my colleagues join me in honoring their work.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING JOE “THE OLD MASTER” GANS

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I encourage my colleagues to join me in marking the 100th anniversary of the passing of Joe “The Old Master” Gans, a great American who inspired millions with his feats in the boxing ring. At a time of pervasive racial discrimination and inequality, Gans provided the country with a glimpse of the true potential of African Americans by rising to the top of what was then the most popular sport in America.

Gans had the humblest of beginnings. He was born in Baltimore, MD, in 1874, and orphaned 4 years later. Then, he was raised by a foster mother in a segregated world in which the future seemed to hold no more for him than the same menial labor he performed at the Baltimore harbor in his teenage years. In an ironic twist of fate, the racist conditions that hemmed in his world eventually lifted him out of it. His incredible talent for boxing was first discovered when he emerged victorious in a Battle Royale, a cruel sporting event in which white gamblers bet on which of 10 black youths thrown together in a ring would be the last standing.

In the years that followed, Gans honed his skills and accumulated success after success as a lightweight boxer, becoming famous for his perceptive, impregnable defensive tactics and devastating counterpunch. With an easy one-punch knockout victory in 1902, Gans first earned the world lightweight title, at the time the greatest athletic achievement made by an African American. Four years later, he solidified his hold on the title, which he would keep until 1908, with his victory over Matthew “Battling” Nelson on Labor Day, 1906, in Goldfield, NV.

The Goldfield fight, held outdoors under a blazing Sun, drew an audience of 8,000 people. The purse was \$30,000. Gans’s foster mother, Maria Grant, sent him a telegram urging him to “bring home the bacon,” a phrase that caught on in the media accounts when Gans won what was dubbed “the fight of the century” after 42 grueling rounds. It was the longest gloved championship match recorded under Marquis of Queensbury rules.

Despite winning the fight, Gans received much less prize money than his white opponent who lost. But the winnings were enough for Gans to found the Goldfield Hotel, a leading incubator of Black culture where, among others, the great jazz pianist Eubie Blake first attracted notice. Gans’ achievements became a beacon of hope for the African-American community. The prominent preacher and civil rights leader Francis J. Grimke once remarked that the great Booker T. Washington had done much for African Americans, but he “never did one-tenth to place the black man in the front rank as a gentleman as has been done by Joe Gans.”

Gans was one of the first practitioners of scientific gloved boxing, following the era of bare-knuckles fights. Nat Fleischer described his footwork as “beautiful side-stepping, and legwork” in “Black Dynamite.” The San Francisco Chronicle reported that Gans “was in and away or inside as it suited him best, with will-o-the-wisp elusiveness.” Jack Johnson said, “Joe moved around like he was on wheels.” All in all, he fought in three divisions—featherweight, lightweight, and welterweight—for 18 years, compiling over 150 career wins and over 100 knockouts.

The remarkable life of Joe Gans was cut short at age 34 when he succumbed to tuberculosis. I ask my colleagues to join me, a century after his death, in recognizing the inspiring accomplishments of an American hero whom the great Baltimore writer H.L. Mencken called “probably the greatest boxer who ever lived.”●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:03 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3040. An act to prevent mail, telemarketing, and Internet fraud targeting seniors in the United States, to promote efforts to increase public awareness of the enormous impact that mail, telemarketing, and Internet fraud have on seniors, to educate the public, seniors, their families, and their caregivers about how to identify and combat fraudulent activity, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5900. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend airport improvement program project grant authority and to improve airline safety, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 3372. An act to modify the date on which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and applicable States may require permits for discharges from certain vessels.

At 11:25 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5981. An act to increase the flexibility of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development with respect to the amount of premiums charged for FHA single family housing mortgage insurance, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-6901. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Fishery; 2010 Black Sea Bass Specifications; Emergency Rule Extension” (RIN0648-XT99) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 28, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6902. A communication from the Acting Director of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch for Catcher Vessels Participating in the Rockfish Entry Level Trawl

Fishery in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648–XX35) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 28, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6903. A communication from the Acting Director of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648–XX55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 28, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6904. A communication from the Acting Director of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries in the Western Pacific; American Samoa Pelagic Longline Limited Entry Program” (RIN0648–XX41) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 28, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6905. A communication from the Acting Director of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648–XX49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 28, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6906. A communication from the Acting Director of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish, Pacific Ocean Perch, and Pelagic Shelf Rockfish for Catcher Vessels Participating in the Limited Access Rockfish Fishery in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648–XX35) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 28, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6907. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Foreign Direct Products of U.S. Technology” (RIN0694–AE27) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 27, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6908. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “The Jurisdictional Scope of Commodity Classification Determinations and Advisory Opinions Issued by the Bureau of Industry and Security” (RIN0694–AE94) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 27, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–136. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota expressing its strong opposition to the creation of a fed-

eral insurance charter as proposed in S. 40/H.R. 3200 and any other such federal legislation that would threaten the power of the state legislatures, governors, insurance commissioners, and attorneys general to oversee, regulate, and investigate the business of insurance, and to protect consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

RESOLUTION No. 3

Whereas, the current financial crisis facing the United States and the world is causing Congress and the Administration to review the current regulatory structure presently in force with the object of revising it; and

Whereas, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, Comptroller of the Currency, Securities and Exchange Commission, and other federal regulatory institutions failed their responsibility, causing great harm to the financial system of the United States; and

Whereas, the prime example of the failure of the federal regulatory institutions to exercise their responsibility is AIG; and

Whereas, the failure of AIG has been caused by the actions and activities of its holding company, the regulation of which is the sole responsibility of the federal government; and

Whereas, the regulation of AIG’s insurance company subsidiaries has been the responsibility of the state regulators who have fulfilled their responsibilities, which is demonstrated by the fact that none of the approximately 170 insurance subsidiaries has failed; and

Whereas, regulation, oversight, and consumer protection have traditionally and historically been powers reserved to state governments under the McCarron-Ferguson Act of 1945; and

Whereas, state legislatures are more responsive to the needs of their constituents and the need for insurance products and regulation to meet their state’s unique market demands; and

Whereas, many states, including Minnesota, have recently enacted and amended state insurance laws to modernize market regulation and provide insurers with greater ability to respond to changes in market conditions; and

Whereas, state legislatures, the National Conference of Insurance Legislators (NCOIL), the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), and the National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL) continue to address uniformity issues between states by the adoption of model laws that address market conduct, product approval, agent and company licensing, and rate deregulation; and

Whereas, new federal legislation to create a national insurance charter is expected to be introduced in 2009 that will have the potential to fundamentally alter the role of state governments in the insurance industry, thereby creating an unwieldy and unnecessary federal bureaucracy proposed without consumer and constituent demand; and

Whereas, such initiatives as S. 40/H.R. 3200—the National Insurance Act of 2007—proposed optional federal charter legislation may bifurcate insurance regulation and result in a labyrinth of federal and state directives that would promote ambiguity and confusion among consumers; and

Whereas, bills such as S. 40/H.R. 3200 would allow insurance companies choosing a federal charter to avoid state insurance regulatory oversight and evade important state consumer protections; and

Whereas, the mechanism that would have been set up under S. 40/H.R. 3200 cannot respond to the unique insurance market dynamics and local constituent concerns

present in each of the 50 states as state regulation does; and

Whereas, bills such as S. 40/H.R. 3200 have the potential to compromise state guaranty fund coverage, and employers could end up absorbing losses otherwise covered by these safety nets for businesses affected by insolvencies; and

Whereas, bills such as S. 40/H.R. 3200 would ultimately impose the costs of a new and needless federal bureaucracy upon businesses and the public; and

Whereas, many state governments derive general revenue dollars from the regulation of the business of insurance, including nearly \$14 billion in premium taxes and \$2.7 billion in fees and assessments generated in 2006—of which the state of Minnesota generated over \$346 million; and

Whereas, bills such as S. 40/H.R. 3200 threaten the loss of over \$10 million in state revenues from insurance fees and assessments, thereby putting at risk the funding of a wide array of essential state services; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That it joins the National Conference of Insurance Legislators in expressing its strong opposition to creation of a federal insurance charter as proposed in S. 40/H.R. 3200 and any other such federal legislation that would threaten the power of state legislatures, governors, insurance commissioners, and attorneys general to oversee, regulate, and investigate the business of insurance, and to protect consumers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the chair and members of the United States Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the chair and members of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Financial Services, and Minnesota’s Senators and Representatives in Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 3679. A bill to establish a grant program in the Department of Transportation to improve the traffic safety of teen drivers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3680. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to permit leave to care for a same-sex spouse, domestic partner, parent-in-law, adult child, sibling, or grandparent who has a serious health condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. FEINGOLD:

S. 3681. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform the system of public financing for Presidential elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated: