

and guerilla theater strategy that helped illuminate the organization and its mission.

These community and State-wide efforts led to larger pursuits on the national stage. One of John's crowning achievements, one that will reach generations into the future, was his work on the National Toxics Campaign. This watershed moment in the environmental movement resulted in the \$8 billion Superfund legislation that turned the tide in cleaning up industrial waste sites, and it echoed back to the ballfield that ushered John into the activism that defined his life. His campaign for environmental protection inspired him to write two books, "Getting the Lead Out," and "Who Owns The Sun," both of which elevated the dialogue surrounding the environmental issues that impact communities across the country. Throughout all of this he realized the potent force the market could be in the struggle to protect the environment, and towards that end he founded Greenworks in 1991, which provided financial backing for fledgling environmental businesses.

John's national focus never took his attention far away from the communities he came to love. Along with his wife, Carolyn Mugar, he reached out to countless organizations in Watertown, Cambridge and Greater Boston, nourishing them with resources and copious amounts of his own time and energy. He served on boards and fund-raising committees for shelters, after-school programs and local youth programs, and was a fixture at City Year events. He helped start the Irish Famine Memorial Committee, which honored the victims of the Irish famine with a statue in Cambridge Common that was unveiled by former President of Ireland Mary Robinson. This work, as well as his commitment to other organizations like the Irish Immigration Center, reflected a deep love of his own history, but for John it was larger than an effort just for the Irish. His commitment to immigrant advocacy evidenced a deep belief in this country's ability to improve and re-create itself through the welcoming of people from all over the world.

Nothing carries more grief than the loss of a young man of such talent, full of life, brimming with the truly American notion that everyone can and must improve life for themselves and their community. Surely John O'Connor accomplished this and more—and that legacy, the fact that he filled 46 years with more than many achieve in many lifetimes will, I hope, make his family's sorrow today a little lighter and leave them knowing that his work lives on in the countless acts of goodwill John performed before he was taken from us.

Even though John was taken from us long before nature intended, I think an activist of his deep commitment would know that he leaves us with more than just his record of good work—he leaves us with a challenge, one that was pre-

sented to us over the course of his 46 years. John's challenge to all of us is to expand our world and expand the circle of people we care for and love. The compass that pointed him in the direction of taking on polluters and fighting for access to health care is with us still, pointing to the world he envisioned and began to realize through his work. Our mission now is to follow that compass, take up those battles, and complete the work that John challenged us with in his life and inspires us with in his death. We are better people for his time here, but, as he surely would remind us, there is much work to be done. Now, we will set about doing it with John O'Connor as guide and inspiration. •

MAINTAINING HOLIDAY TRADITIONS

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, during these troubled times, our need to connect and communicate with family and friends becomes all the more important. The tragic events of the last four months and questions about the security of mail may cause some hesitation about continuing long-held traditions in which we typically participate at this time of the year. But now more than ever, renewing and maintaining ties to others is vital.

One such holiday tradition is the mailing of seasonal greetings and gifts to friends and family far and wide. Did you know that the history of holiday greeting cards in America dates back as long ago as 1875 when Louis Prang, a German immigrant in Boston, produced the first line of printed Christmas cards? He even held contests across the country offering prizes for card designs, which helped popularize the practice.

The images and messages that have decorated cards typically reflect political trends and moods of the times. World War II era holiday cards depicted Santa Claus and Uncle Sam holding American flags with messages such as "missing you" for servicemen fighting overseas. This year, holiday cards not only convey sentiments of peace and happiness, but feelings of pride and patriotism in our Nation's heritage of faith and freedom.

It is not surprising to note that around 1880, the post office began urging to "post early for Christmas." The first U.S. Christmas stamp, which portrayed wreaths and trees, debuted in 1962. Since then various designs have graced holiday envelopes. This year, the Postal Service offers a variety of holiday postage stamps, commemorating Hanukkah; Kwanzaa; Eid, for the two most important festivals in the Islamic calendar, Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, and Christmas, including stamps depicting old-fashioned Santas and traditional Madonna and Child artwork.

This holiday season the United States Postal Service and the greeting card industry have been working hard

to assure customers that despite the recent anthrax scare printed cards are completely safe to send through the mail. The Postal Service has distributed information to every postal address and post offices around the country have implemented extra screening procedures. The more than 800,000 postal employees nationwide have received extensive training on proper mail handling. In recent speeches, Postmaster General Jack Potter has encouraged the sending of holiday cards, emphasizing that they would be "especially meaningful this year."

Written greetings are a special way of making and maintaining personal connections across the miles. Cards and letters with personal messages can be read and reread, shared and displayed, and preserved for posterity. I encourage you to take time to continue this holiday ritual by sending holiday cards to family and friends this season and by supporting the work of the United States Postal Service. •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 2:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 483. An act regarding the use of the trust land and resources of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

H.R. 1291. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify and improve authorities relating to education benefits, compensation and pension benefits, burial benefits, and vocational rehabilitation benefits for veterans, to modify certain authorities relating to the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2559. An act to amend chapter 90 of title 5, United States Code, relating to Federal long-term care insurance.

H.R. 2883. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3323. An act to ensure that covered entities comply with the standards for electronic health care transactions and code sets