

responsible for what I say and do and to respect myself and others,
 respect authority
 use resources wisely
 make the world a better place, and
 be a sister to every Girl Scout.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Girl Scouts, I want to take this opportunity to discuss the exciting work of the Girl Scouts in New York State. I am proud to report that over 190,000 girls participate in New York Girl Scout troops, with the help of over 50,000 adult volunteers.

For 90 years, the Girl Scouts have been hard at work building the self-esteem of girls, raising awareness about the importance of public service, building character, and developing leadership skills. Today, as scouting enters the 21st century, Girl Scouts in New York are involved in a series of new projects and outreach efforts.

Immediately after September 11th, New York troop leaders quickly revised a curriculum on tolerance and diversity to include the attack on New York and our country. The revised curriculum helped to provide local leaders across the State with the tools they needed to help girls deal with our national tragedy.

New York Girl Scouts are reaching out to new members in underserved communities. Troop leaders are working through the schools and through housing programs to recruit girls who may not be familiar with scouting, and to create opportunities for new experiences and challenges.

The Genesee Valley Girl Scouts offer an innovative conflict resolution program that provides anger and conflict management training for middle school girls referred by school guidance counselors. Role-playing is used to teach girls a range of peaceful solutions to different situations. This program has been a huge success: 88 percent of participants maintained or improved school attendance, 72 percent maintained or improved their GPA and 82 percent reduced disciplinary problems.

From Buffalo to Chappaqua, from Elmira to Long Island, Girl Scout troops across New York are committed to public service projects that help instill in our youth the importance of helping others. And girls across the State are learning the value of hard work and commitment through their efforts to meet the requirements of merit badges.

Every year in New York, a small number of girls are honored with the Gold Award, the highest achievement award given by the Girl Scouts. In order to be eligible for a Gold Award, a Girl Scout must first meet the requirements of a series of awards that require leadership and work on behalf of their community. Gold Award recipients must also design and follow through with an extensive community service project. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the New York Gold Award honorees for their great public service accomplishments and commitment to scouting.

As a member of the Honorary Congressional Girl Scout Troop and a former Girl Scout, I encourage my colleagues to support Girl Scouts in the 21st century. I look forward to working with New York Girl Scouts to help create opportunities for girls and to encourage youth involvement in public service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. CHARLES H. WRIGHT: DOCTOR, HISTORIAN, AND CIVIC LEADER

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me today in extending my condolences to the family and friends of Dr. Charles H. Wright, who passed away on March 7, 2002. During his 83 years, Dr. Wright left an indelible mark on this country through his work as a doctor, a civil rights leader, a community activist and a leader in the national movement to create museums celebrating the history, culture and accomplishments of African Americans.

Legend has it that it was Charles Wright's mother who inspired him to attend medical school, by declaring at age eight that he would become a doctor. Growing up in segregated Alabama, to parents who's own education stopped at elementary school, Wright had to overcome many obstacles to make his mother's dream a reality. But, as those who knew Dr. Wright can attest, he was not one to shy away from a challenge. He did attend medical school, and in 1946 he moved to Detroit, where he served his community as an obstetrician/gynecologist. He delivered more than 7,000 babies, including those of some of my staff. Today, you can still meet adults in Detroit who will refer to themselves as "Dr. Wright's babies."

Dr. Wright was always concerned about the plight of black people, both here and in Africa. He answered the call of Dr. Martin Luther King, traveling to the South to protest and to help those protesters who required medical assistance. He worked to end discrimination in hospitals, where empty beds were being denied to blacks because the hospital refused to put black patients and white patients in the same room together. He traveled to newly post-colonial Africa to work in villages lacking adequate health care resources. He helped raise money so that African children could come to American universities. He was constantly driven to serve others, and to serve those whom he felt he could best help.

Dr. Wright is perhaps best known as the man responsible for Detroit's Museum of African American History, the largest such museum in the world. Inspired by his travels to Africa, and concerned that the children he was helping to bring into the world had no place to learn about themselves and their his-

tory, he decided to create a museum dedicated to educating people about the contributions of African Americans to society. In 1965, he opened the International Afro-American Museum in the basement of his home and office. Investing significant amounts of his own money and time into the museum, it eventually outgrew his home and was moved into a new, larger building in the heart of Detroit's University Cultural Center and was renamed the Museum of African American History.

That museum moved again in 1997 to an even larger building, and has received international recognition as one of the finest museums of its kind. In 1998, it was renamed the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History in recognition of the vision and dedication of Dr. Wright. Each year millions of Americans of all races visit this museum and learn about the history of African Americans, ensuring that Dr. Wright's legacy will live on and be passed down to future generations.

Dr. Wright's life should serve as an example to all Americans. Throughout all his endeavors, he stressed the values of education, understanding and overcoming obstacles. But perhaps most importantly, he lived his life in service to others. While he will be sorely missed by those whose lives he touched, he will long be remembered for all that he gave. •

TRIBUTE TO KYLIE WHITE

• Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I would like to take this moment to recognize Kylie White, a fifth grade student at Lowther South Intermediate School in Emporia KS. Kylie was recently selected as the Kansas recipient of the Nicholas Green Distinguished Student Award from the National Association of Gifted Children.

The NAGC—Nicholas Green Distinguished Student Awards program—recognizes excellence in young children between third and sixth grade who have distinguished themselves in academics, leadership, or the arts. This program is funded by the Nicholas Green Foundation, established by Maggie and Reg Green, and the Nicholas Green Scholarship Fund, both created to honor the memory of the Green's seven-year-old son Nicholas, who was killed in a drive-by-shooting while vacationing in Italy in 1994. The program highlights high-ability students across the country, demonstrating that gifted and talented children come from all cultures, racial and ethnic backgrounds, and socioeconomic groups.

The NAGC—Nicholas Green Distinguished Student Award honors America's outstanding students, who serve as role models for all of our Nation's children as they strive for excellence. I am proud that Kylie has been selected to receive this honor on behalf of the State of Kansas. I wish her continued success in all of her future endeavors.