

to appear on light-posts in my home town of Wilmington, DE, announcing the celebration of the 200th anniversary of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, more familiarly and succinctly known as the DuPont Company.

It is a fairly modest call of attention to a remarkable event and a remarkable business institution. DuPont is the oldest company in Delaware, and certainly one of the oldest in our Nation; it has employed hundreds of thousands of people in my State and millions around the world; it is a leader in scientific innovation that has remained dynamic throughout its history, changing with the times and, with more patents than any other American firm, sometimes itself changing the times.

One symbol of DuPont keeping and even setting the pace, will soon be seen by NASCAR fans around the country. DuPont is the primary sponsor of Jeff Gordon's race team, and beginning this month, Mr. Gordon will be driving a special DuPont 200th anniversary car, which was unveiled in Wilmington last fall.

The name DuPont is familiar throughout and well beyond our Nation, but many of our citizens, even NASCAR fans, may not realize how familiar DuPont products are in their daily lives, and may not know much of the history of the company that has endured and evolved, with a central place in our scientific and economic life, and with such great importance to our State of Delaware.

Founded in 1802 by Eleuthere Irene du Pont, with \$36,000 in capital, 18 shares at \$2,000 a piece, DuPont began as a gunpowder plant, Eleutherian Mills, on the Brandywine River near Wilmington. By 1811, DuPont was the largest manufacturer of gunpowder in the United States.

Explosives long remained an important aspect of the company. During World War I, DuPont supplied the Allies with 1.5 billion pounds of military explosives, as well as providing American industry with half the dynamite and blasting powder needed for construction and mining. And during World War II, DuPont produced 4.5 billion pounds of military explosives, as well as nylon for parachutes, tents, ropes and other military supplies. The company also contributed to the Manhattan Project, with the Hanford plant in Washington and the Oak Ridge plant in Tennessee, and built and operated chemical plants related to the war effort.

It was in the company's 100th anniversary year, 1902, that three of E.I. du Pont's great-grandsons bought out old partners, and started to move toward diversification, opening Eastern Laboratory and, in 1903, the Experimental Station in Wilmington. DuPont was soon in the dye business, the rayon business, and after a company researcher named William Hale Church made cellophane moisture-proof in 1927, the food packaging business. Du-

Pont research in the 1920s also led to the development of a quick-drying paint for cars, which helped speed the manufacturing process, so DuPont's automotive history goes back a long way.

The 1930s saw the development of, among other products, nylon, the first true synthetic textile fiber, which I mentioned was so important early on in World War II supplies; Teflon®, which evolved in part out of war-related research and which we know from our own kitchen supplies; Butacite®, which is used in shatter-proof glass; and Lucite®.

The 1950s brought the development of Mylar®, which has uses from balloons to insulation, as well as Dacron® polyester, Orlon® acrylic fiber and the well-known Lycra® brand fiber, which can stretch to five times its size without losing its shape. DuPont also started its serious global investment, with the opening of the International Department, in 1958.

In 1964, researcher Stephanie Kwolek, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, developed the remarkably strong fiber that we know as Kevlar®, which, in its application in body armor, has saved thousands of police officers' lives. Tyvek®, which we see so often as building wrap, was also developed for commercial application in the 1960s, as was Nomex®—where we again give credit to Dr. Kwolek, along with Paul Morgan, for their research. Nomex® is a heat-resistant fiber with a range of uses, the most well known of which is in protective gear for fire-fighters. Corian®, which is now so familiar as a counter-top surface, followed shortly after.

To summarize where DuPont was at the close of the 1960s in terms of its leadership and innovation, especially in textile fibers, I'll note that when Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969, he was wearing a space suit made up of 25 layers; 23 of those layers were DuPont materials.

The DuPont Company has continued to explore science-based solutions to real-world problems in a range of markets, from health care and nutrition to apparel and textiles to performance coatings and polymers to construction and electronics, always working to develop new products and to find innovative applications even for old work-horses like polyester and nylon. Just to note two current efforts, DuPont is undertaking leading-edge work in biotechnology, notably soy proteins, and in polymers, with an advanced technology now known as Sorona®.

Among the many events in this anniversary year, in April, DuPont will be presented with the National Building Museum's 2002 Honor Award, and I am proud to serve on the Leadership Committee for that event. In announcing the award, the Building Museum folks noted, "It is difficult to imagine many aspects of modern construction without DuPont products, which make buildings safer, more durable, and more efficient."

In addition to its industry leadership, the DuPont Company has set the standard, which has been followed by other leading businesses in our State, for outstanding corporate citizenship. The Company has long engaged in generous charitable giving and support of non-profit agencies, both near its corporate home in Delaware and in communities where it operates throughout the world, as well as supporting and encouraging volunteer work and community leadership by its employees. DuPont has made a particular and extensive investment in science education and research, from kindergarten classrooms to university laboratories.

So this 200-year-old Company remains an innovator, an investor in sustainable and successful communities, and a charitable leader in Delaware, across the country and around the world. I have not always agreed with the Board Chairs and CEOs of the DuPont Company over the last 30 years, but I have always respected them, and deeply respected the place of honor that the DuPont Company has earned in Delaware and in the international business community.

So on behalf of the DuPont Company's neighbors and fellow citizens in Delaware, I am proud to honor its 200th anniversary, and to extend congratulations to the company's board, executive leaders and employees, along with our very best wishes for continued success in bringing "The miracles of science"® to life in a way that serves us all.●

JOHN E. ROBSON, PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise in tribute to John Robson, the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, who passed away yesterday morning.

John had a truly remarkable career in both the public and private sectors. Prior to becoming President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank last year, he most recently had been a senior adviser with the San Francisco investment banking firm of Robertson Stephens. He served as Deputy Secretary of the Treasury under former President Bush from 1989-1992, and was Dean of the Emory School of Business from 1986-88. From 1978-85 he was President and Chief Executive Officer of the pharmaceutical company G.D. Searle. He served as Chairman of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board from 1975-77, and was Under Secretary of Transportation from 1967-69. He was a graduate of Yale College and Harvard Law School.

I first worked with John during the crisis in the savings and loan industry in the 1980's. As Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, he served as the Administration's point person in dealing with one of the most serious financial crises since the Great Depression. During that experience, I came to know John as a very tough and determined leader

who helped restore stability to an important segment of the U.S. financial system.

Most recently, I worked closely with John in his role as President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank. In my view, the Bank and the Administration were very fortunate to get an individual of John's experience and stature for that challenging job.

The Export-Import Bank has a crucial role to play in helping U.S. exporters to compete in international markets against foreign companies who receive export subsidies from their governments. However, the Eximbank is often criticized from both the left and the right as providing unnecessary subsidies to U.S. exporters. In addition, the Eximbank also often receives internal challenges within the Administration from the Treasury Department and OMB, who try to assert control over the Bank. John was extraordinarily well suited to provide the leadership to defend the important role the Export-Import Bank plays in U.S. trade policy within the Administration, and to explain that role to the Congress and the public.

I was privileged to work closely with John in crafting S. 1372, the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act, which was just passed by the Senate last week. I am hopeful that the Congress will soon complete action on that legislation and send it to the White House for the President's signature. It would be a fitting tribute to John's leadership of the Eximbank.

I would like to extend my condolences of John's wife, Margaret, and his son, Douglas. Our country will miss John's outstanding leadership and dedicated service.●

IN CELEBRATION OF DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to share with the Senate my thoughts on the 30th Anniversary of the Delancey Street Foundation.

It is my great pleasure to honor the extraordinary contributions of the Delancey Street Foundation. Thirty years ago, Delancey Street began offering outstanding self-help services to former felons, substance abusers and the homeless who wanted to build a new life. Today, Delancey Street is one of the most successful drug treatment programs in the Nation and has earned a reputation as an international model for rehabilitation. At no cost to the taxpayer or client, Delancey Street has offered thousands of residents the necessary academic, vocational and interpersonal skills to turn their lives around and become productive members of society. Recently, Delancey Street began a unique partnership with San Francisco State University to provide residents with college degrees. Delancey Street is a shining light for people who have nowhere else to turn.

Delancey Street is all the more impressive because its training schools provide important skills to its residents while providing wonderful services to the community. It now operates five facilities throughout the country, including its headquarters in San Francisco. Delancey Street has many thriving enterprises such as a moving company, print and copy shop, Christmas tree lots, automotive services center and the renowned Delancey Street Restaurant, all run entirely by the residents.

None of this would be possible without the amazing Mimi Silbert, President and Co-Founder of Delancey Street. Her dedication, foresight, business sense and compassion embody the spirit of Delancey Street. I send my warmest congratulations to Mimi and all of the staff, residents, volunteers and alumni on 30 years of success and my best wishes for even better decades ahead.●

HONORING MR. DAVID B. SANFORD, JR.

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that a long distinguished career has come to an end and a new chapter is beginning for Mr. David B. Sanford, Jr. Mr. Sanford, a native of Huntington, WV has retired as Chief, Interagency and International Services Division, Directorate of Military Programs, Headquarters, United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Sanford is a United States Army veteran with active duty service from 1966 to 1969. He joined the United States Army Corps of Engineers in 1971 working at its Huntington, WV District Office. A native of Huntington, he received his undergraduate degree from Concord College in Athens, WV and attended graduate school at Xavier University in Cincinnati, OH. Mr. Sanford's public service career has been filled with remarkable achievements. Previous to his most recent appointment, he was the Chief of the Civil Works Policy Division, Headquarters, United States Army Corps of Engineers. In 1992, he served as a Water Resources Advisor, through a Congressional Fellowship, to the distinguished Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan from New York, then Chairman of Environment and Public Works Committee.

Mr. Sanford has been the recipient of several public service awards. He has been honored by the United States Department of the Army for his significant contributions to national policy issues related to water resources and military infrastructure.

Through the years, many members of Congress have relied on Mr. Sanford's insight and advice. He is trusted and respected throughout Washington and the Federal Government. Additionally, he has mentored many young people within the Corps of Engineers, encouraging them to serve their nation to the best of their ability.

David Sanford, Jr. has dedicated nearly 34 years to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, serving with honor and distinction. The Corps public engineering services are renowned as world class. David, as a career member of the Corps elite force, has exhibited the kind of character and leadership that has been associated with the Corps. I am proud that a native West Virginia son has earned the rank of the Senior Executive Service. He has the gratitude of his fellow West Virginians and of our Nation for his years of exemplary service. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing him well in the years ahead.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO RUTH CLAPLANHOO

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a distinguished elder of the Makah Indian Tribe in Washington state, Ms. Ruth E. Claplanhoo, whose 100th birthday was March 15, 2002.

Ms. Claplanhoo was born on March 15, 1902 in Neah Bay, Washington, where she still resides. Throughout her life, she has made many meaningful contributions to the Makah Tribe and to the community by selflessly serving others. Through her service, she has demonstrated her strong commitment to family, her cultural identity, and education.

An experienced tribal elder, Ms. Claplanhoo has shared her knowledge of Makah culture with many other people. At an early age she learned the art of basket weaving, which she used to supplement her family's income during the Depression. Her basket weaving skills are so highly regarded that she once traveled to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. to demonstrate her gift. Ms. Claplanhoo is also fluent in the Makah language. During the 1960s she taught the language to students at the Neah Bay School. Many of these students still continue the tradition of the Makah language passed on to them by Ms. Claplanhoo.

In addition to teaching, Ms. Claplanhoo worked continuously in other ways to help young people succeed and prosper. While raising her own family, Ms. Claplanhoo also raised many foster children, whom she still cherishes as her own.

As the last of the elders who can remember taking a dugout canoe to the harvest fields, Ms. Claplanhoo continues to preserve the Makah culture by sharing her knowledge of tribal history and language with the Makah Museum.

It is with tremendous respect and appreciation that I send Ruth Claplanhoo my best wishes and congratulations for a century of service to her family, community and country.●