

make quality health care coverage more affordable and available. The bill focuses on three key populations: small business employees; pregnant women and children as well as working individuals. In addition, it supports programs targeted at providing these populations greater access to affordable coverage. Let me explain in greater detail.

The Access to Affordable Health Care Act establishes a tax credit for small businesses to help meet the company's cost of providing health insurance. In addition, it provides grants to help states develop health insurance cooperatives for small companies.

The Access to Affordable Health Care Act gives states the option to expand the Children's Health Insurance Program for pregnant women and eligible children. Because of statewide efforts under LACHIP, more than 100,000 Louisiana children now have health insurance.

The Access to Affordable Health Care Act provides a refundable tax credit for low and middle income workers who don't have employer-provided coverage. It also improves the welfare-to-work transition by bridging the gap when newly employed workers lose their Medicaid coverage.

Providing access to insurance is not only the right thing to do it is the smart thing to do. Uninsured patients are 3 times more likely to require hospitalization for avoidable conditions. The uninsured have a greater chance of being diagnosed with late stage cancer. They are 2 times as likely to die of breast cancer. Because they are often unable to avail themselves on preventive care, the majority of medical attention they receive is catastrophic and delivered by an emergency room. What these statistics show is that when we provide greater access to health insurance we not only save lives, but we also save millions of dollars in long term health care costs.

Again, I want to thank my colleague from Maine for her efforts in producing this important legislation. I look forward to working with her and other like minded colleagues towards reaching the day when all Americans are insured.●

THE LATE HERMAN EUGENE TALMADGE

● Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recall the memory of my devoted cousin and loyal friend. It is with great sadness that I remember my former colleague here in the United States Senate, the late Herman Talmadge, who shared this floor with me for many years. He passed away yesterday at his home in Hampton, GA.

Herman Eugene Talmadge was born in 1913 to Eugene and Mattie Thurmond Talmadge in McRae, GA. He graduated from the University of Georgia School of Law in 1936 and then went on to practice law in Atlanta with his

father. He continued to practice law until he felt a patriotic duty to volunteer for World War II. He entered the United States Navy in 1941 as an ensign. He was discharged from the Navy as a lieutenant commander in 1945. Senator Talmadge was also the capable Governor of the fine State of Georgia from 1948 to 1955. As Governor, Senator Talmadge focused his efforts on the farmers and rural areas of Georgia.

Senator Talmadge distinguished himself in the United States Senate. During his tenure, he served as chairman of the Agriculture Committee, vice chairman of the Finance Committee, and on the Watergate committee hearings. Senator Talmadge continued to support rural areas and the farming community in the United States Senate when he helped pass the Rural Development Act of 1972. This act promoted the development of jobs and infrastructure in rural areas. He gained much of his national recognition during the year long Watergate committee hearings.

Senator Talmadge may have best been known for the outstanding services that he provided to the good people of Georgia. He tried to provide the best possible service to everyone that he possibly could. He never forgot those who voted for him, and he was always willing to help his constituents. It was a combination of this constituent support and his strong work ethic that made him so hard to beat in an election.

Senator Talmadge was a public spirited, patriotic citizen. He will long be remembered for all his great works in the United States Senate, and for his unwavering commitment and support to the people of the Peach State. He was not only a statesman, but also a true southern gentleman, and he will undoubtedly be missed by a large circle of family and friends.

My heartfelt thoughts and Prayers go out to the entire Talmadge Family. May God's richest blessings rest on them and sustain them in this time of sorrow and grief.●

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH 2002

● Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, on the occasion of women's history month, I am proud to honor the long tradition of New York women who made history. And there is no more appropriate place to begin than with three women heroes who gave their lives to save others at the World Trade Center. Officer Kathy Mazza, Emergency Medical Technician Yamel Merino, and Officer Moira Smith were recently named Women of Distinction for their heroic acts on September 11, and for their history of service to the people of New York.

Kathy Mazza served as the first female commandant of the Port Authority Police Training Academy. Yamel Merino was recognized as New York's emergency medical technician of the year last year, and Moira Smith previously received the Distinguished

Duty Medal for rescuing people after a subway crash.

On September 11 these three heroes brought the same commitment to their jobs that they showed every day, willing to put their lives on the line at a moment's notice for fellow New Yorkers who they did not know. We will never forget their selfless acts of courage and commitment to duty on that day, and how they worked side by side with their brothers to escort as many people as possible to safety. Our thoughts remain with their families who have suffered an immeasurable loss during this tragedy, and who are comforted by the knowledge that their loved ones acted with honor and bravery.

Years from now their stories will be told alongside the stories of so many courageous New York women who devoted their lives to others and shaped history through their actions. After all, New York was the birthplace of one of the largest social movements of this country's history. In Seneca Falls in 1848, women came together to issue the Declaration of Sentiments that served as a launching point for the women's rights movement.

So many of our foremothers whose contributions are now legendary called New York home. From the great abolitionist Harriet Tubman who provided safe passage to her sisters and brothers who sought freedom from slavery, to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony who never gave up in the movement for women's suffrage, to the great labor leader Kate Mullany, New York women have always made a difference.

When celebrating this women's history month, we pause to salute the accomplishments of women who gave so much of themselves to this country. Children generations from now will come to understand our great loss on September 11 by learning the stories of Kathy Mazza, Yamel Merino, Moira Smith and all of the firefighters, police officers and first responders to whom we owe so much. Today and everyday we need to do our part to tell their stories and to honor their lives.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I wish to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred July 27, 1993 in Atlanta, GA. A gay man was abducted, beaten, robbed and thrown out of a moving car. The four assailants used anti-gay slurs while beating the victim.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them