

language study at the elementary and secondary level—when students have the best chances of developing the strongest language proficiencies as adults. Eliminating funding for FLAP would be a disservice to the nation. We would have contributed to the lack of foreign language proficiencies at a time when the government needs people with those skills the most.

Both FLAP and NSEP have suffered from inadequate funding over the past few years. Funding for FLAP was \$14 million in FY 2002, but the program has never received funding resembling that which was anticipated at its inception \$35 million.

NSEP receives funding from the National Security Education Trust Fund. Under the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for FY 1992, the NSEP trust fund received \$150 million. Since then, more than \$80 million from the trust fund has been transferred to other federal projects and only \$8 million has been appropriated for NSEP projects each year. The trust fund is now valued at \$43 million. This amount alone cannot support both NSEP's current programs and the innovative Flagship Initiative.

NSEP has conducted a survey of universities and has found a number of them willing and qualified to participate in this program. I am pleased to say that the University of Hawaii has been designated a likely flagship school due to the strength of its faculty and curriculum. However, in order to implement this program, approximately 10 national flagship programs and three regional flagship programs will be required. It is estimated that full implementation across a wide array of languages will require an investment of at least \$20 million per year.

I urge my colleagues to support full funding of FLAP and the Flagship Initiative.●

IN RECOGNITION OF RUDOLFO ANAYA

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of Chicano writer Rudolfo Anaya. Often considered "the godfather of Chicano literature," Mr. Anaya writes of Hispanic culture and his experiences in the American Southwest, and especially of life in New Mexico.

Born in the small village of Pastura, NM, Mr. Anaya is the fifth child of seven in a devout Catholic family. Growing up, Rudolfo's family spoke Spanish at home sharing stories about their culture and history. His upbringing in the American Southwest taught him to be proud of his Hispanic heritage which is often reflected in his writing. Rudolfo's technique of "cuento" stems from this important Hispanic tradition of oral storytelling.

Mr. Anaya can be proud of his many accomplishments. It would be hard to find a Chicano studies or literature course that did not include one of

Rudolfo's works, such as "Bless Me, Ultima," which won the Premio Quinto Sol national award for Chicano literature. In addition, New Mexicans and readers around the world have enjoyed his novel "Albuquerque," his children's book, "The Farolitos of Christmas," and his other essays and plays.

In addition, Rudolfo has worked diligently to inspire and promote other Hispanic writers. He has encouraged publishers to recruit more Hispanic writers and share their stories with the American public. His efforts have also helped Hispanic children find an interest in reading, stimulating a new generation to become more involved in their history and improving their literacy skills.

President Bush has chosen to honor Rudolfo Anaya's accomplishments by bestowing on him a National Medal of Arts for 2001. Originally created by Congress in 1984, the National Medal of Arts allows the President to select exceptional individuals for "their outstanding contributions to the excellence, growth, support, and availability of the arts in the United States." Clearly, Rudolfo is one such individual deserving of recognition for his contributions not only to the arts but to Hispanic culture as well.

Rudolfo is a living New Mexico treasure, giving voice to the heritage and culture of a proud people. Through his writings we get a chance to enter the heart of the Chicano and Hispanic culture that is part and parcel of who we are, as a whole, as New Mexicans. On behalf of the Senate, I want to thank this fellow New Mexican for the fine work he has done. I am proud of him and commend him on receiving a National Medal of Arts award.●

TRIBUTE TO SHARON DARLING

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Sharon Darling, the founder and president of the National Center for Family Literacy, in Louisville, KY. Sharon is a recipient of the 2001 National Humanities Medal and I want to offer my congratulations to her on this tremendous honor.

Sharon Darling is a devoted civic leader and a longtime advocate of family literacy. Through hands on experience as an elementary school teacher and an adult reading mentor, Sharon developed an education program that stresses the importance of early childhood education, adult literacy education, and parental involvement in the learning process. In 1989, she used her revolutionary program as a foundation for establishing the National Center for Family Literacy. Under Sharon's leadership the NCFL has grown into a widely respected national organization that promotes family literacy. Today the NCFL has more than 3,000 literacy programs throughout America.

The National Humanities Medal honors individuals whose work has contributed to their community by broad-

ening citizens' access to the humanities. Given the years of service Sharon has dedicated to helping families read, I cannot think of anyone more deserving of this honor. Whether helping them to enjoy classic literature or simply understand written instructions, Sharon's work has improved the lives of countless Americans.

Sharon's commitment to public service does not end with the National Center for Family Literacy. She also actively serves with a number of important national and international organizations such as the International Women's Forum, Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy, National Coalition for Literacy, the American Indian Education Foundation, and the Heart of America Foundation.

Sharon, my colleagues, and I, join in congratulating you on your fine achievements. We also thank you for the time and effort you have put into the lives of others. I know the people of Kentucky and this great nation will continue to benefit from your contributions for many years to come.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today 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 29, 2001 in Nashville, Tennessee. Willie Houston, 38, was fatally shot in the chest. The alleged gunman, Lewis Maynard Davidson III, 25, taunted the victim with anti-gay epithets, and shot him outside a restaurant. While the victim was reportedly not gay, Tennessee hate crime laws cover violence based on real or perceived sexual orientation.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. 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.