

referendum showed overwhelming support for independence, Indonesian loyalists murdered hundreds and reduced towns to ruins.

An international peacekeeping force halted the mayhem and paved the way for the United Nations to help East Timor back onto its feet. With U.N. assistance, the East Timorese have been rebuilding their nation. They have held their first democratic election, drafted and adopted their country's first constitution, and adopted their national flag and national anthem. On May 20, 2002, the United Nations handed over the reins to the newly established democratic government, and East Timor stands on its feet as the first new, free nation of the millennium.

Although the rebuilding of East Timor has been one of the U.N.'s more successful stories, East Timor is expected to remain reliant on outside help for many years since its poor infrastructure has been destroyed and it is drought-prone. According to a recent report, 41 percent of East Timorese live in poverty and 48 percent are illiterate. East Timor also faces the challenge of repatriating a large refugee population—approximately 55,000 East Timorese refugees continue to live in deplorable conditions in an environment of intimidation in Indonesia.

With this situation in mind, the world community's support for East Timor's future is critical over the next several years. The U.S. should work with the U.N. and its members to make sure the job of preparing East Timor for self-rule is completed. The U.S. and the world should ensure that children receive a quality education, adequate healthcare and shelter, and that other needs for a decent standard of living are met. This is especially crucial in light of the recently released UNDP report that classified East Timor as one of the 20 poorest countries in the world and the poorest in Asia.

It is equally important though, for East Timor to focus on the future. Now that the East Timorese people have their own independent nation they will need peaceful and constructive relations with their neighbor Indonesia and the international family of peaceful nations. I wish their new president, Mr. Xanana Gusmao, well as he continues to advocate a policy of reconciliation with Indonesia. He has said that his country must move on from the past and focus on issues such as education and healthcare.

Mr. Gusmao's vision and the will of the East Timorese people provide great hope and potential for East Timor as it faces these challenges. And as they do, let them know that the U.S. and other free, democratic nations will continue to offer our friendship and steadfast support.

So it is with great pride and honor that I recognize the dogged determination and perseverance of the East Timorese people, congratulate them on the birth of their free and democratic nation—the first new nation of this

new millennium, and welcome them into the family of peaceful nations.

#### WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, on October 19, 2000, more than 50 years after the end of World War II, Congress passed the Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act. I am pleased to have been the Senate sponsor of that bill which directed the U.S. Department of Justice to study the treatment of Italian-Americans at the hand of the Federal Government during the War and to deliver a report on its findings to the Congress.

This report has now been completed. The 42-page report, prepared by the Department's Civil Rights Division concludes: "After the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, citizens and aliens of Italian-American descent were subjected to restrictions, including curfews, searches, confiscations of property, the loss of livelihood, and internment." While the report can obviously not undo the injustices suffered by Italian Americans in the past, it is important that mistakes of the past be understood and acknowledged so that they are not repeated. This report will finally shine light on a largely unknown era of this nation's history—the injustices perpetrated by our government against thousands of Americans of Italian descent during the war.

While most Americans are aware of the mass evacuation and internment of Americans of Japanese descent shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on 1941, very few are aware that because the United States was also at war with Mussolini's Italy, approximately 250 Americans of Italian descent were arrested and detained in internment camps throughout the United States. Like Japanese Americans, the internees were not informed of the charges against them or provided legal counsel, and the vast majority were arrested and detained without any evidence that they had done anything wrong. Their only crime was their Italian heritage or their involvement in Italian organizations.

By early 1942, all Italian immigrants, estimated to be approximately 600,000 people, were labeled "enemy aliens" and were forced to register at local post offices around the country. They were fingerprinted, photographed and required to carry photo-bearing "enemy alien registration cards" at all times. Their travel was restricted to no further than five miles from their home and any "signaling devices"—cameras, shortwave radios, flashlights—or weapons were considered contraband and had to be turned in to authorities or were confiscated.

Italian Americans living on the West coast were subject to a curfew from 8:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. and some were forced to evacuate areas the military deemed sensitive military zones, leaving their homes and jobs behind. Ironically, in

areas where Italian Americans were the majority population, these restrictions caused serious employment and food-supply problems at a time when all human and food resources were needed for the war effort.

The injustices suffered by Italian Americans during the war touched all socioeconomic classes. The parents of baseball legend Joe DiMaggio were forbidden to go any further than five miles from their home without a permit. Enrico Fermi, a leading Italian physicist who was instrumental in America's development of the atomic bomb, could not travel freely along the East Coast. The most disturbing irony was that at the time these injustices were being perpetrated, Italian Americans were the largest immigrant group in the United States Armed Forces and were fighting abroad to defend this country.

Twelve years ago, Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and rightfully admitted and apologized for the atrocities committed against American citizens and immigrants of Japanese ancestry during World War II. With the passage of the Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act, the truth has now been told about the mistreatment of Americans of Italian descent during the war. This should not only be important to the Italian-Americans whose rights were violated and unjustly disrupted during the war but to every American who values our Constitutional freedoms. By increasing our Nation's awareness of these tragic events, we ensure that such discrimination will never happen again in this country.

#### NOTICES OF INTENTION

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, in accordance with rule V of the standing rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice of my intention to suspend rule 22 paragraph (2) for the purposes of offering amendment No. 3465.

In accordance with rule V of the standing rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice of my intention to suspend rule 22 paragraph (2) for the purposes of offering amendment No. 3463.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JOSEPH LIMPRECHT, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

● Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my thanks, the thanks of the U.S. Senate, and the thanks of the American people, to a dedicated public servant, Ambassador Joe Limprecht.

Ambassador Limprecht served as America's representative to Albania from 1999 until his death last week. At a challenging time in history, he was on the front lines of U.S. international outreach. He died while serving our Nation.

Joe Limprecht brought a strong Nebraska common sense and perspective to the daunting challenges facing our Ambassador in Albania. Joe was a fifth-generation Nebraskan. His wife, Nancy is also a native-born Nebraskan.

In 1964, Joe graduated from Omaha Westside High School. His wife also attended Westside, where she graduated in 1966. Joe then went on to get his undergraduate degree at the University of Chicago. He received a doctorate in history from Berkeley. During his Foreign Service Career, he also earned a Masters Degree in Public Administration from the Kennedy School at Harvard.

Joe entered the Foreign Service in 1975, but his ties to Nebraska remained strong. He remained a member of the Nebraska Historical Society. I knew his father well. Hollis Limprecht was an institution in Omaha. He worked at the Omaha World Herald for 40 years. For 23 of those years he edited the paper's "Midlands Magazine."

Joe took an unusual path up through the ranks of the Foreign Service. From 1985 to 1988, he essentially served as West Berlin's Chief of Police under the Four Powers Agreement. His formal title was the Public Safety Advisor to the U.S. Mission in Berlin. In this role, Joe was involved in law enforcement, intelligence, and national security issues at a level rarely available to members of the Foreign Service.

He followed this posting with another unusual assignment. From 1988 to 1991, Joe was the Counselor for Narcotics Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan. This job also required strong problem-solving capabilities and a certain toughness. In recent months, Americans have gained a much greater understanding for the challenges this post had to have presented.

After 1991, Joe's career followed a more traditional route that emphasized his diplomatic and management skills. From 1993 to 1995 he served as Chief of Career Development and Training at the State Department. Prior to becoming Ambassador to Albania, he served as the Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Uzbekistan.

Joe Limprecht was the complete foreign service officer. He represented our nation on the front lines, in very difficult international territory. America owes him, and his family, a debt of gratitude for their selfless service.

Joe leaves behind his wife Nancy, and two daughters, Alma Klein and Eleanor Limprecht. But he also leaves behind a record of service that stands as a model to young Americans.

I am proud to say Joe Limprecht was a fellow Nebraskan, a friend, and an outstanding American.●

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF WILLIAM S. HARTSOCK

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate join me today in commending William S. Hartsock for his 28 years of service on the Farmington

City Council. Originally elected to the city council in 1973, Bill has long been known for his diplomacy and commitment to community and his retirement will be celebrated on May 30.

When Bill first ran for City Council in 1971, he had to petition for permission to run because he was under 21, the voting age at the time. Though he lost his first election, he was not deterred and won 2 years later. Since that time, he has devoted countless hours to his community as an elected official, including four terms as Mayor of Farmington.

During his tenure on the City Council, Farmington has faced many of the same challenges which confront small towns and cities across the country. One of the most trying challenges is the emigration of business out of the downtown area to large malls on the fringes of Farmington. Despite this trend, he remains optimistic and has long worked to attract small business to the downtown area and enhance its appearance.

Bill has also invested a tremendous amount of time serving on local and national boards. He has been a board member of the Founders Day Festival, the Botsford Hospital Development Fund, and the Farmington YMCA. He also founded and was past president of the Farmington Area Division for the American Heart Association, and past president of the Farmington Exchange Club, and the Huron River Hunting and Fishing Club.

In these days of power politics, Bill's was concerned solely with what was best for his community. He believed that local government had the greatest impact on peoples everyday lives, and commented "All local politics are very personal." I believe that many of my Senate colleagues would concur with Bill's belief that the most enjoyable part of his job was talking to young people. He loved to travel to local schools and talk to students about government.

Bill has helped guide Farmington for nearly three decades. All of those whom he so faithfully served will miss his integrity and good humor. I know my Senate colleagues will join me in thanking William S. Hartsock for his distinguished career wish him well in the years ahead.●

#### HONORING THE STUDENTS OF DOBSON HIGH SCHOOL FROM MESA, AZ

● Mr. KYL. Mr. President, earlier this month, more than 1,200 students from across the United States were in Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program. This program was designed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and this year's event was, yet again, testament to its success.

The 3-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United

States Congress. The hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges on constitutional topics. The students' testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

I am proud to announce that the class from Dobson High School from Mesa, AZ was selected as the national winner of this year's competition. These young scholars worked diligently to reach the national finals and I commend them on their fine accomplishment. Through their experience, they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy, and hopefully, they have also helped to encourage other young students around the country to follow in their footsteps.

I would like to take a moment to mention the names of those students who competed for Dobson High: Dean Anderson, Nikki Best, Diana Capozzi, Adam Cronenberg, Adam Ekbohm, Ashley Emmons, Tammy Ho, Candice Howden, Chi-Chi Hsieh, Katherine Jennings, Amanda Keim, Brianne Kiley, Jimmy Martinez, Jr., Jordan Pendergrass, Ashley Rogers, Jake Seybert, Hiral Shah, Ashley Wearly, and Jeff Yost. I would also like to acknowledge their teacher, Abby Dupke, the district coordinator, Kathleen Williams, and the state coordinator, Debbie Shayo. Congratulations.

It is inspiring to see these young people advocate the fundamental principles of our government. These are ideas that identify us as a people and bind us together as a nation. It is important for our next generation to understand these values which we hold as standards, especially in our endeavor to preserve the promise of our constitutional democracy.

All of the students who participated in this program worked extremely hard, and they are all to be commended for their research and preparation. I wish all these budding constitutional experts the best of luck in their futures. They represent tomorrow's leaders of our Nation.●

#### CONGRATULATING THE STUDENTS OF WEST WARWICK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of the students of West Warwick Senior High School for representing the State of Rhode Island in the national competition for the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. This year's national competition took place on May 4 to 6, 2002.

The We the People program and the competition is administered by the Center for Civic Education. The competition is modeled after hearings in the U.S. Congress and consists of oral presentations by high school students