

Hopper: Expanding Computer Horizons." Stephen Frese of Marshalltown took the second place medal for his junior historical paper, "Wrestling with Reform: Iowa Coal Communities and the Transformation of Childhood."

In addition, Alex Cahill and Emily Green from North Scott High School took fifth place in the senior group performance category with "The Works Progress Administration: Our Business of Relief" and Elyse Lyons took seventh place in junior individual performances with "Alice Hamilton: Friend of the Factory Worker."

Johnston Middle School Student Abigail Bowman, who took eighth place in junior historical papers with "Mustafa Kemal Ataturk: Reformer of Turkey," was invited to present her paper at the Turkish Embassy while she was in the Washington, DC area for the national competition. Laura Westercamp, a student at Kennedy High School in Cedar Rapids, took eighth place in senior individual exhibits with "Battle of the Bottle: The Woman, the Reaction, the Reform" and was able to present her project at the Smithsonian Museum of American History.

Lauren Appley, who attends Akron-Westfield School, took the ninth place award in junior individual papers with "Martha Graham: Revolutionary Genius of Modern Dance."

I would like to congratulate each of these Iowa students. The number of quality entries by Iowans in this national contest demonstrates the importance Iowans place on education. I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize the State Historical Society of Iowa, which sponsors the National History Day program in Iowa, as well as the American Legion of Iowa Foundation, which provides funding for the program.

Again, congratulations to Gabriella, Amy, Katie, Stephen, Alex, Emily, Elyse, Abigail, Laura, and Lauren. You have done Iowa proud!•

ROSWELL WINS ALL-AMERICA CONTEST

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, today I recognize the impressive civic achievements of Roswell, NM. These civic achievements have not only bettered this New Mexico community, but have earned Roswell the national honor of receiving an All-American City Award. The All-American City Award is the oldest and most respected community recognition program in the Nation. This award recognizes communities, such as Roswell, whose citizens work together to identify and address community-wide challenges and achieve extraordinary goals. This year Roswell not only met, but exceeded the selection criteria of the contest through its enthusiastic public participation, its involvement of diverse perspectives in decisions, and its city accomplishments which have significantly improved community life. Roswell met the challenge of the All-

America contest by identifying its largest community challenges and displaying how the community has worked together to make these challenges areas of success. The people of Roswell identified their biggest challenges as lack of access to health care and unemployment and then demonstrated how, as a community, they had worked to improve these areas over the past 3 years.

The city of Roswell highlighted three admirable projects that impacted their areas of challenge including "Incidentally Roswell," the Youth Dental Initiative and Dress for Success. Through the "Incidentally Roswell" project the community has successfully used the historical extraterrestrial phenomenon of Roswell to better its economy. The people of Roswell have worked to use its historical exposure to increase tourism thus creating more jobs and bringing more money into the community. In their presentation the Roswell representatives made light of the situation by cleverly centering their presentation around questions asked by E.T. Holmes, a space alien detective. Along with the economy the people of Roswell also rightly focus on bettering the lives of the children in their community. Through the Youth Dental Initiative Roswell is using Medicaid money to provide children with dental care. The program includes a dental clinic at which patients can be treated as well as a dental van that goes to schools to provide dental services to children. Since 1999 the Youth Dental Initiative the program has serviced a remarkable 4,000 children in Chavez County. Roswell's dedication to the well being of their children is both impressive and commendable. And finally, Roswell presented their Dress for Success program, which aids children and adults to dress in an appropriate manner to achieve success in their schools and work places. This program has shown especially good results in the Roswell school system through providing uniforms to the 86 percent of children who are in poverty in the area. Through eliminating the visual clothing differences among the students, Roswell is experiencing improved behavior, and increases in grade point averages, attendance and self-esteem. Equally impressive is the fact that this program is fueled by the generosity and concern of the community for their children. The Dress for Success program shows Roswell's great support of their children and their determination to help them succeed.

These three projects that strive for civic betterment are only a glimpse of the efforts Roswell is making in order to make their city a noteworthy part of the Nation. It is a great honor for Roswell, as well as for the entire state of New Mexico, for this community to receive the All-America Award. Through their dedication, patriotism, and hard work the people of Roswell have shown that American citizens can indeed make a difference in their com-

munities. Roswell is a community that has taken great strides to overcome its challenges. I commend the citizens of Roswell for striving to achieve a high quality of life and thus helping the State of New Mexico continue to be the land of enchantment. I would like to congratulate the city of Roswell on their great achievements and the well deserved recognition of their efforts.●

JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

• Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, this week people all across the nation are engaging in the oldest known celebration of the ending of slavery. It was in June of 1865, that the Union soldiers landed in Galveston, TX with the news that the war had ended and that slavery finally had come to an end in the United States. This was two and a half years after the Emancipation Proclamation, which had become official January 1, 1863. This week and specifically on June 19, we celebrate what is known as "Juneteenth Independence Day." It was on this date, June 19, that slaves in the Southwest finally learned of the end of slavery. Although passage of the Thirteenth Amendment in January 1863, legally abolished slavery, many African Americans remained in servitude due to the slow dissemination of this news across the country.

Since that time, over 130 years ago, the descendants of slaves have observed this anniversary of emancipation as a remembrance of one of the most tragic periods of our nation's history. The suffering, degradation and brutality of slavery cannot be repaired, but the memory can serve to ensure that no such inhumanity is ever perpetrated again on American soil.

All across America we also celebrate the many important achievements of former slaves and their descendants. We do so because in 1926, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, son of former slaves, proposed such a recognition as a way of preserving the history of African Americans and recognizing the enormous contributions of a people of great strength, dignity, faith and conviction—a people who rendered their achievements for the betterment and advancement of a nation once lacking in humanity towards them. Every February, nationwide, we celebrate African American History Month. And, every year on June 19, we celebrate "Juneteenth Independence Day."

Lerone Bennett, editor, writer and lecturer has reflected on the life and times of Dr. Woodson. Bennett tells us that one of the most inspiring and instructive stories in African American history is the story of Woodson's struggle and rise from the coal mines of West Virginia to the summit of academic achievement:

At 17, the young man who was called by history to reveal Black history was an untutored coal miner. At 19, after teaching himself the fundamentals of English and arithmetic, he entered high school and mastered the four-year curriculum in less than two

years. At 22, after two-thirds of a year at Berea College [in Kentucky], he returned to the coal mines and studied Latin and Greek between trips to the mine shafts. He then went on to the University of Chicago, where he received bachelor's and master's degrees, and Harvard University, where he became the second Black to receive a doctorate in history. The rest is history—Black history.

In keeping with the spirit and the vision of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, I would like to pay tribute to two courageous women, claimed by my home state of Michigan, who played significant roles in addressing American injustice and inequality. These are two women of different times who would change the course of history.

The contributions of Sojourner Truth, who helped lead our country out of the dark days of slavery, and Rosa Parks whose dignified leadership sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the start of the Civil Rights movement are indelibly etched in the chronicle of not only the history of this nation. Moreover, they are viewed with distinction and admiration throughout the world.

Sojourner Truth, though unable to read or write, was considered one of the most eloquent and noted spokespersons of her day on the inhumanity and immorality of slavery. She was a leader in the abolitionist movement, and a ground breaking speaker on behalf of equality for women. Michigan recently honored her with the dedication of the Sojourner Truth Memorial Monument, which was unveiled in Battle Creek, MI on September 25, 1999.

Truth lived in Washington, DC for several years, helping slaves who had fled from the South and appearing at women's suffrage gatherings. She returned to Battle Creek in 1875, and remained there until her death in 1883. Sojourner Truth spoke from her heart about the most troubling issues of her time. A testament to Truth's convictions is that her words continue to speak to us today.

On May 4, 1999, legislation was enacted which authorized the President of the United States to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Rosa Parks. I was pleased to coauthor this fitting tribute to Rosa Parks, the gentle warrior who decided that she would no longer tolerate the humiliation and demoralization of racial segregation on a bus. Her personal bravery and self-sacrifice are remembered with reverence and respect by us all.

Forty seven years ago, in Montgomery, AL, the modern civil rights movement began when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat and move to the back of the bus. The strength and spirit of this courageous woman captured the consciousness of not only the American people, but the entire world. The boycott which Rosa Parks began was the beginning of an American revolution that elevated the status of African Americans nationwide and introduced to the world a young leader who would one day have a national holiday declared in his honor, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

We have come a long way toward achieving justice and equality for all. We still however have work to do. In the names of Rosa Parks, Sojourner Truth, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr, and many others, let us rededicate ourselves to continuing the struggle and the struggle for human rights. •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, 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 Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT OF A CONTINUATION WITH THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS BEYOND JUNE 25, 2002—PM 96

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a Notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed Notice, stating that the Western Balkans emergency is to continue in effect beyond June 25, 2002, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting, (i) extremist violence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo, that led to the declaration of a national emergency on June 26, 2001, has not been resolved. These actions are hostile to U.S. interests and pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emer-

gency declared with respect to the Western Balkans and maintain in force the comprehensive sanctions to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 2002.

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—PM 97

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 2002.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED ON THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 2002

At 12:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3389. An act to authorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:11 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 327. An act to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small business concerns with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine information collection and dissemination, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:12 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3389. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide assistance for the construction of certain air traffic control towers.

The message also announced that pursuant to Executive Order No. 12131,