

that state-of-the-art five-speed automatic Mercedes-Benz transmission units would be manufactured in Kokomo, Indiana—Senator Lugar's home state! It was also decided that, for the benefit of our customers, these units would go into Chrysler vehicles. But this is just the tip of the iceberg. This investment is only part of a 30 to 40 billion dollar, five-year investment plan for North America. It's a plan that will offer optimal security for more than 100,000 employees, well into the future! I should add that, very selectively, we already share expertise and technology for different products. The new Chrysler Crossfire will be the first highly visible result of this policy. It is a breathtaking coupe. With great American design and Mercedes components. The Crossfire will hit the markets next year. At the point where—as we like to say—Route 66 meets the Autobahn. But what we have built together also has substantial global implications. We are now able to develop crucial interests in Asia. Our significant Japanese investment in Mitsubishi Motors and our stake in Hyundai of South Korea are such interests. So is the dynamic commercial vehicle business we are building in the region. Yet this is not all. China has moved into the frame as well. Soon we will have a meaningful, viable operation there. Which is why we can say with pride that ours is a truly global company.

8. Lessons from the DCX experience—Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to share with you what tough times have taught our great company. We have learned one of life's fundamental truths. That success and happiness depend to a great degree on an ability to confront and solve problems. Or challenges, as I prefer to call them. Another fact is absolutely clear to me. Today's positive results have come because Americans and Europeans resolved to capitalize on their differences. We did not succumb to them. We learned a third important lesson during the recovery process. Successful relationships need time for constant review and reaffirmation. Right now, I believe this is of wider and special significance. And, in this context, I feel a strong need for a constructive "time out" in the debate on relations between the US and Europe. There is currently far too much heat and far too little light on the subject! We need to regroup!

9. Potential points of dispute—Before we can do that, however, we have to concede that differences have arisen. The first area of conflict concerns trade. We are predominantly a transatlantic company. But trade restrictions imposed on either side of the Atlantic sometimes have really negative results! I think, for example, of US steel tariffs, and EU penalties in response to the FSC decision. We are simply caught in the crossfire. And our customers as well as employees pay the price. But my purpose in mentioning this is not to apportion blame. It is simply to note that trade restrictions do more harm than good. I therefore agree with the recent statement by President Bush that there is a need to remove tariffs. And non-tariff-based trade barriers. I hasten to add. Let's hope the leaders in charge of trade issues go down this road! There is a second front on which policy differences are always aired. The conflicting views of Europe and the US on global environmental matters have developed into a hot topic. Finally, geopolitical issues have arisen around national security and defense commitments. These discordant views are not restricted to partisan arguments. There are also internal disagreements—on both sides of the Atlantic. And, once again, most differences tend to be about procedure and the degree to which action is implemented. Fundamental objectives are seldom in dispute.

10. The need for openness and honesty—However, the problem seems to be systemic.

And in the process, concerns that originate from fear have also emerged. Fear that unilateral rather than multi-lateral action could be taken to secure world peace. I think particularly of polarized policies on Iraq. But I don't want to go into detail on that. I simply want to make one point. Among great friends, such as the US and Europe, we are able to discuss differing views with complete honesty. In the same vein, however, we should do this face-to-face, and privately.

11. Call to intensify result-driven dialogue between the two continents—On the public front there is plenty of talk. Talk about how to revive transatlantic initiatives. But there is nothing that remotely resembles implementation. Let's get past the pussy footing! It's time for meaningful engagement and visible, tangible results. However, this will only come from blunt, hard-nosed implementation! In 1998, I found myself chairing the European section of the Transatlantic Business Dialogue. The TABD was the brainchild of the late Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown and the former European Commissioner, Martin Bangemann. Founded in 1995, it was initially accepted by CEOs on both sides of the Atlantic with some enthusiasm. I'm even able to say that we achieved some encouraging results. But this organization, in its present form, has been allowed to stagnate. What we now need is dynamic interchange between the two continents. And such a process must take place with mutual commitment and enthusiasm from its transatlantic participants. Particularly herby on the political side. I undertake today that DaimlerChrysler will pursue any initiative along these lines. Provided it leads to sensible, intensified and result-driven work between us.

12. To keep the TABD or introduce a new process—At the very least, we need to reinvent the TABD. Or it may be preferable to start afresh. One thing is certain, however. We need to engage a dynamic group of leaders who should represent politics and business. They must select and tackle important as well as relevant issues. And they must be totally committed to the process of implementation. People who are prepared to roll up their sleeves and get stuck into things! People with a can-do attitude! People not afraid of breaking new ground! People of passion!

13. The need for a highly principled, organized mission—Such a body would be the best platform from which to proceed. And build on what the U.S. and Europe have thus far accomplished together. Which is an extraordinary amount! Take the multilateral institutions that have served us so well over the last 50 years. NATO, the IMF, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, and the United Nations are among them! Quite clearly, their historic achievements signify an important reality. Now, with the Cold War consigned permanently to the deep freeze, some argue that we no longer have a really big issue to unite us. That instead we hassle over petty details. So I believe we have to find a new, highly principled mission. One that binds our two regions even more closely together! A mission that captures our imagination! Along with the hearts and minds of our global constituencies! In this connection, there are highly complex tasks ahead of us.

14. The priorities of corporations and governments—I refer to the finding of effective solutions for what Kofi Annan calls "problems without passports." This will demand unusual levels of organization! It will also require great determination—and dedicated focus. For instance, we have to find common cause in the war against terror. But this should primarily be directed at preventive action. Never again can the infamy of September 11 be repeated. Joint intelligence

sharing and cooperation on the gathering of financial intelligence would be a good start. Another constructive step would be close cooperation on important initiatives like the Nunn-Lugar program. This program is crucial. It offers safeguards against nuclear and scientific material in the former Soviet Union falling into the wrong hands. We generally need to create fresh initiatives to neutralize any other nuclear, biological and chemical agents of destruction. But we need to step up investment in such programs, as well. A second goal must be to bring democracy and economic development to regions that have known too little of both. We need sustainable development to lift people out of poverty and abject subsistence. After all, half the world lives on \$2 dollars a day—or less!

15. The need to safeguard and, where necessary, to rebuild civil society—Last year I called for a concerted international effort to rebuild civil society in broken countries like Afghanistan. I repeat that call today. And I do so because dysfunctional countries are much more of a drain on global resources than those that operate efficiently. We must therefore heed the lessons of the past. The investment made in rebuilding Europe has been more than repaid. In hard currency. In the fruits of stability. And—together with the United States—in the development of the most powerful alliance of nations the world has seen. Only through this alliance will we be able to deal with problems that threaten mankind.

16. Problems that endanger the human race—One such diabolical problem is the spread of the HI Virus and AIDS. More than 45 million people worldwide are currently infected with the virus and face a painful, degrading death. In my beloved South Africa this involves 25 percent of the population! At DaimlerChrysler, combating the AIDS pandemic is a priority. It's a priority recognized by the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS. In June this year, at a function in New York, they acknowledged our tremendous South African HIV/AIDS program. And when Kofi Annan handed me their much-coveted award—for Excellence in the Workplace—I was very proud indeed. At the same time I was appointed Chairman of the Global Business Coalition. I welcomed this assignment with a sense of humility—and urgency. For fighting this dread disease—and dealing with the other problems I have mentioned—represent the real challenges of humanity. It's therefore high time to stop playing in the shallow end of our global pool. We need to dive deep! But it is patently obvious that the partnership, between the U.S. and EU is pivotal to any prospect of real success. Together, we hold the key to the health and wealth of the global economy. And that, Ladies and Gentlemen, is an awesome responsibility.

17. Conclusion—We may, realistically, not be able to do everything. But over the past 50 years, Europe and the U.S. have changed the face of the planet. Very much for the better! As partners, I'd back us as winners all over again. Our common ground is solid and fertile. The challenges are irresistible. The need for unity is more essential than ever. The urgency that demands immediate engagement between us is white-hot. And the time for a solemn pledge of trust in one another is precisely right. I thank you.●

WALLY CONERLY DAY

● Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and honor an outstanding citizen of Mississippi. On March 5, 2003, Governor Ronnie Musgrove signed a proclamation declaring March 19, 2003 to be

officially known as Wally Conerly Day in the State of Mississippi.

Dr. A. Wallace Conerly recently retired from the positions of Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and Dean of the School of Medicine at the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson.

I have worked closely with Dr. Conerly since he was appointed Dean of the School of Medicine, and I am both proud and grateful that Mississippians can claim Dr. Conerly as one of our own.

While I could spend hours going over Dr. Conerly's record of service and accomplishments in detail, I would like to take a few moments to touch on some of the highlights that are most impressive to me. Dr. Conerly has served as a faculty member of the University of Mississippi Medical Center for the past 30 years. He assumed an appointment as Assistant Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs in 1981 before being appointed as Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and Dean of the School of Medicine in 1994.

As the chief executive officer of the State's only academic health sciences center, he leads an institution that employs more than 7200 people and has an annual budget of more than \$610 million. He is also the chief architect of the Medical Center's ongoing expansion program, the largest in the history of Mississippi higher education. Phase I, completed in 1999 and totaling \$211 million, included a new children's hospital, a new women and infant's hospital, a building for the School of Health-Related Professions, an addition to the School of Nursing, a student union, two parking garages and an imaging center. A second \$124 million construction phase is currently underway and includes a critical care hospital, a new adult hospital, a classroom addition, a children's hospital addition, and an expansion to the Arthur C. Guyton Research Complex. It has been my honor to work with Dr. Conerly in support of this ambitious endeavor.

Dr. Conerly has served not only the medical community of Mississippi honorably, but also the United States Air Force. For his service, he was the recipient of the United States Air Force Flight Surgeon of the Year Award in 1962 and the United States Air Force Commendation Medal in 1963. He was honorably discharged in 1966 at the rank of major.

As you might imagine, Dr. Conerly is also active in the Jackson community. He has served on the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, Mississippi Chapter, and the Capital Area United Way. He has been President of the Rotary Club of Jackson and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University Club. In 2001 the Mississippi Division of the Multiple Sclerosis Society honored Dr. Conerly and the Medical Center with its 2001 Hope Award, an award given annually for outstanding community contributions. He also received Millsaps College's "Alumnus of

the Year" award in 2002, and he and his wife were recognized as the 2002 People of Vision by Preserve Sight Mississippi.

As I am sure you can see, Dr. Conerly has distinguished himself both personally and professionally, and he has been a valued asset to Mississippi. His record of service is not only a testament to his professional skill, but also to the quality of his personal character. He is most deserving of having this day named in honor of him, and I felt it was appropriate that I share this brief record of his contributions to Mississippi with all of you here today. ●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

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

#### PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA) DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12865 OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1993—PM 25

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 am providing a 6-month report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 19, 2003.

#### FIRST BIENNIAL FEDERAL OCEAN AND COASTAL ACTIVITIES REPORT—PM 26

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 Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

*To The Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with section 5 of the Oceans Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 857-19), I transmit herewith the first biennial Federal Ocean and Coastal Activities Report as prepared by my Administration.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 19, 2003.

#### REPORT ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS AFFILIATED AGENCIES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 2001—PM 27

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 Foreign Relations:

*To The Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit herewith a report prepared by my Administration on the participation of the United States in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during the calendar year 2001. The report is required by the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress).

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 19, 2003.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:53 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 145. An act to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building".

H.R. 868. An act to amend section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 to require that certain claims for expropriation by the Government of Nicaragua meet certain requirements for purposes of the prohibition on foreign assistance to that government.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution condemning the punishment of execution by stoning as a gross violation of human rights, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 868. An act to amend section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 to require that certain claims for expropriation by the Government of Nicaragua meet certain requirements for purposes of the prohibition on foreign assistance to that government; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution condemning the punishment of execution by stoning as a gross violation of human rights,