

In addition to a bust of Winston Churchill, whom he met in 1946 when a national debate competition coincided with the Prime Minister's famous "Iron Curtain" speech, it housed a virtual museum of medical history. But perhaps the greatest evidence of his dedication to advancing the state of American medical education was a small album filled with the photographs of multi-generations of family members—grandfathers, sons and grandsons whose degrees were all conferred by Dr. Chapman.

In all, 3,317 men and women have received a medical degree from the man lovingly known as "the patron saint of medical students." And Dr. Chapman and his wife, Judy, made time for each of them, hosting parties for them at their home, and attending all their many functions to cheerlead their cause. Indeed, I'm convinced, Mr. President, that Vanderbilt's continuous Number One medical school rating based on student satisfaction would not have been achieved without Dr. Chapman.

But Dr. Chapman's influence was not confined to Tennessee. In addition to his leadership as the only three-term member of the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education, he chaired the U.S. Medical Licensure Examination Committee—that oversees the examination of all physicians seeking to practice in the United States, and was one of only a small handful of physicians to sit on the governing councils of both the AMA and the Association of American Medical Colleges. In 1994, he lent his expertise to the Senate in testimony before this body on the state of medical school funding in America.

Yet, not content to confine his efforts to one country, he reached out even farther, spearheading a medical student exchange program between Vanderbilt and the prestigious Karolinska Institute in Sweden. Other U.S. medical schools, following his lead, soon joined this remarkable program, causing the Karolinska Institute to hail his efforts as a "conspicuous contribution to medical education worldwide."

John Chapman has come a long way from the boy from the Missouri Ozarks, who became the man who shook the hand of Winston Churchill in 1946, to the physician who, in conjunction with Nobel Prize ceremonies in Stockholm, Sweden, received an honorary M.D. from the Karolinska Institute, to the medical historian and scholar who represented the AMA in hearings before the Senate. But despite his many awards and accolades and international recognition, his most remarkable accomplishment remains his commitment to students. While the average tenure for a medical school dean is five years, Dr. Chapman served his students five times as long.

Yet while he leaves the office of Dean tomorrow after 25 years, he will not leave Vanderbilt, but continue his com-

mitment to students as Associate Vice Chancellor of Alumni Affairs.

For more than one quarter of a century, Dr. John Chapman has been a bulwark of strength in the often turbulent sea of medicine and medical education. Not only has medical education been his life's work, but he's done it for so long and at such a high level that the magnitude of his contributions to the entire field of medicine is both enormous and historic. They are accomplishments that make John Chapman not just a great physician, scholar, and teacher but a great American.

On behalf of all the people of Tennessee and physicians everywhere, I congratulate him and wish him well.●

TRIBUTE TO SPECIAL AGENT DAVID J. KARPOWICH

● Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a lifetime commitment to law and order in the United States. On this day, March 1, 2001, Mr. David J. Karpowich of Springfield, VA, retires as a special agent with the U.S. Naval Criminal Investigative Service, (NCIS), ending some 30 years of Federal law enforcement service.

Mr. Karpowich began his service to his country in July 1971, as a member of the U.S. Army's Military Police Corps. Following a brief stint as a uniformed officer with the U.S. Capitol Police Force, Mr. Karpowich was appointed a special agent with the Naval Investigative Service, now known as the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, on July 14, 1975, and embarked on a career that would span more than 25 years. His history of assignments includes South Carolina, California, and in Washington, DC, as a field investigator, polygraph examiner, counterintelligence manager, and inspector.

Among his many achievements with the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Special Agent Karpowich will long be remembered for his contribution to its Polygraph Program. Under his responsible leadership, the NCIS Polygraph Program was considered among the finest within the Department of Defense, and he is credited with modernizing the program with new personnel, equipment and techniques.

More recently, Special Agent Karpowich shared the wisdom of his experience with the On-Site Inspection Agency, (OSIA), as the senior NCIS representative to its Counterintelligence Staff and lastly as the Senior Inspector with the NCIS Headquarters Inspections Directorate, seeking to ensure efficiency and integrity within the Service.

In closing, I wish to commend David Karpowich for his commitment to law enforcement and for his many years of outstanding service to our nation and, in particular, to the members of our armed services. I wish him and his wife, Connie, Godspeed in his retirement.●

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF FEDERAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 9

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 jointly to the Committees on Appropriations; and Judiciary.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 1053 of the Defense Authorization Act of 2001 (Public Law 106-398), enclosed is a comprehensive report detailing the specific steps taken by the Federal Government to develop critical infrastructure assurance strategies and outlined by Presidential Decision Directive No. 63 (PDD-63).

This report was drafted by the previous Administration and is a summary of their efforts as of January 15. However, since this requirement conveys to my Administration, I am forwarding the report.

Critical infrastructure protection is an issue of importance to U.S. economic and national security, and it will be a priority in my Administration. We intend to examine the attached report and other relevant materials in our review of the Federal Government's critical infrastructure protection efforts.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 2001.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 12:08 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 bills:

H.R. 559. An Act to designate the United States courthouse located at 1 Courthouse Way in Boston, Massachusetts, as the "John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse."

S. 279. An Act affecting the representation of the majority and minority membership of the Senate Members of the Joint Economic Committee.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

At 1:41 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 bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 256. An Act to extend for 11 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

H.R. 558. An Act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

H.R. 621. An Act to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard