

Whereas illegal trafficking worldwide for forced labor, domestic servitude, or sexual exploitation involves between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 women and children each year, of whom 50,000 are transported to the United States;

Whereas worldwide women still earn less, own less property, and have less access to education, employment, and health care than do men;

Whereas March 8 has become known as International Women's Day for the last century, and is a day on which people, often divided by ethnicity, language, culture, and income, come together to celebrate a common struggle for women's equality, justice, and peace;

Whereas the dedication and successes of those working all over the world to end violence against women and girls and fighting for equality should be recognized; and

Whereas the people of the United States should be encouraged to participate in International Women's Day: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 8, 2002, as International Women's Day;

(2) reaffirms its commitment—

(A) to ending discrimination and violence against women;

(B) to ensuring the safety and welfare of women; and

(C) to pursuing policies that guarantee the basic rights of women both in the United States and in the world; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe "International Women's Day" with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 224—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 6, 2002, AS "NATIONAL CRAZY HORSE DAY"

Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 224

Whereas Crazy Horse was born on Rapid Creek in 1843;

Whereas during his lifetime, Crazy Horse was a great leader of his people;

Whereas Crazy Horse was a warrior and a military genius, and his battle strategies are studied to this day at West Point;

Whereas Crazy Horse was a "Shirt Wearer", having duties comparable to those of the Secretary of State;

Whereas it was only after he saw the treaty of 1868 broken that Crazy Horse defended his people and their way of life in the only manner he knew;

Whereas Crazy Horse took to battle only after he saw his friend, Conquering Bear, killed and after he saw the failure of Federal Government agents to supply treaty guarantees such as food, clothing, shelter, and necessities for existence; and

Whereas Crazy Horse was killed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, on September 6, 1877, when he was only 34 years of age: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 6, 2002, as "National Crazy Horse Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the

day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution that will commemorate the life of Crazy Horse. I submit this legislation along with Senators DORGAN, BEN NELSON, CONRAD, BINGAMAN, BAUCUS, DASCHLE, CAMPBELL, and FEINGOLD. Crazy Horse was a great leader of his people, and the designation of September 6 will be the ultimate commendation for his bravery and contribution to Native Americans.

Crazy Horse was born on Rapid Creek in 1843. He was killed when he was only 34 years of age, September 6, 1877. He was stabbed in the back by a soldier at Fort Robinson, NE, while he was under U.S. Army protection. During his life he was a great leader of his people. Crazy Horse was a warrior and a military genius. His battle strategies are studied to this day at West Point.

Crazy Horse was bestowed with the honor of becoming a Shirt Wearer. This honor is comparable to duties like that of the Secretary of State.

Crazy Horse defended his people and their way of life in the only manner he knew, but only after he saw the treaty of 1868 broken. He took to the warpath only after he saw his friend Conquering Bear killed; only after he saw the failure of the government agents to bring required treaty guarantees such as food, clothing, shelter and necessities for existence. In battle the Sioux war leader would rally his warriors with the cry, "It is a good day to fight—it is a good day to die."

Throughout recent history, a memorial commemorating the life of this great warrior is under construction in my State of South Dakota. I would like to take these efforts one step further and designate September 6, 2002, the 125th anniversary of Crazy Horse's death, as "National Crazy Horse Day."

I urge my colleagues to join me in the commemoration of this great hero.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2992. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2992. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 94, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 5 . . . REPORT ON MISSILE DEFENSE OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing ground-based air defense missile systems, integrated with the national air defense system under the North American Aerospace Defense Command, at critical nuclear facilities to protect against threats from aircraft.

(b) MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED.—The study shall include analyses of—

(1) alternative organizations, structures, and equipment to be used in connection with the missile defense systems; and

(2) the utility, suitability, feasibility, risks, and costs of establishing the missile defense systems.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Sarah Lennon, a fellow in the office of Senator CARNAHAN, be granted floor privileges during debate on the energy bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, we will be taking up other business before the end of the day, but until that time, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:20 a.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 11:50 a.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. WYDEN).

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, there are pieces of business we need to accommodate prior to the end of the session today. All of these matters have the approval of the distinguished Republican leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DASCHLE. I begin by asking unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 707 through 723, en bloc, that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, any statements thereon appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, and the Senate return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Paul I. Perez, of Florida, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida, for the term of four years.

Eric F. Melgren, of Kansas, to be United States Attorney for the District of Kansas for the term of four years.

Dennis Cluff Merrill, of Oregon, to be United States Marshal for the District of Oregon for the term of four years.

John Schickle, of Kentucky, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Kentucky for the term of four years.

William R. Whittington, of Louisiana, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Louisiana for the term of four years.

Stephen Gilbert Fitzgerald, of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin for a term of four years.

J.C. Raffety, of West Virginia, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of West Virginia for a term of four years.

James Anthony Rose, of Wyoming, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years.

James Loren Kennedy, of Indiana, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Indiana for the term of four years.

Theophile Alceste Duroncellet, of Louisiana, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana for the term of four years.

James Thomas Plousis, of New Jersey, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey for the term of four years.

Charles R. Reavis, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

Timothy Dewayne Welch, of Oklahoma, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Oklahoma for the term of four years.

Michael Robert Regan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Jesse Seroyer, Jr., of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Alabama for the term of four years.

Gregory Allyn Forest, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

John R. Edwards, of Vermont, to be United States Marshal for the District of Vermont for the term of four years.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 223, submitted earlier today by Senators BIDEN, BOXER, DODD, and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 223), designating March 8, 2002, as "International Women's Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I introduced a Senate resolution designating March 8 as International Women's Day. A similar resolution will be introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative SCHAKOWSKY with the support of the Women's Cau-

cus. International Women's Day was first observed in 1909, and since then it has provided an opportunity for us to take a moment to remember, celebrate and honor the remarkable steps women have made in their fight for equality all over the globe. This year, Afghan women are the symbol of International Women's Day. Afghan women are triumphant examples of women empowered and able to transform their lives.

We have much to admire in the courage and endurance of Afghan women. Afghan women withstood for more than 5 years systemic oppression by the Taliban. For more than 5 years, women in Afghanistan—solely because they were women—were silenced, forbidden to enter public life, forbidden to be seen unaccompanied on city streets, forbidden to teach or attend schools, forbidden to seek health care and forbidden to work. If women disobeyed, they were beaten. The threat of violence kept women quiet and compliant.

Since the downfall of the Taliban, the veil has lifted for women in Afghanistan. Today we see news clips of women walking the streets of Kabul without burkas and girls learning to read in a city school. Women are resuming their jobs as teachers, government workers and doctors. The Health Minister in the new interim government is a Tajik woman surgeon from Kabul. There is a new Ministry of Women's Affairs led by Dr. Sima Samar who is steadily pushing and pulling to restore women's rights. These are enormous strides to regain women's rights in Afghanistan and a testament to the strength of Afghan women.

The collaboration, persistence and support of international women's groups to expose the Taliban's oppression should also be recognized. While the plight of Afghan women surfaced on the cover of American magazines only this year, many women's groups have been working on the situation for years—writing letters, pressing for action, and supporting refugees. Indeed, in December, an incredible array of international women's groups gathered in Brussels from all over the world to discuss and strategize ways to change Afghanistan. The international women's community understands that this is a long and complicated process for change, and they remain strongly beside Afghan women. International Women's Day gives us an opportunity to acknowledge their tireless efforts and achievements.

As we have seen in Afghanistan, an essential component to achieving gender equality is ending violence against women—an issue about which I care deeply. Women cannot fully participate in a society when they live in fear of violence. Supporting International Women's Day means supporting an end to violence against women.

Without a doubt, we must start in our living rooms. Unfortunately, there is still much to be done in the United States. But steadily we are making sig-

nificant improvements. According to United States Justice Department data, the overall rate of intimate partner violence against all females decreased a dramatic 41 percent between 1993 and 1999. I am proud to say that some of the improvements come directly from my bill, the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and its reauthorization in 2000. We have transformed a "private" family matter into a serious, public crime.

Now we are setting our sights on cultural changes and creating a society that has zero tolerance for violence against women. Men who hit or assault women must become the pariahs of our society. We need to teach our young men and boys that violence against girls is completely and utterly unacceptable. And then spread the word around the globe.

International Women's Day reminds us that as we are fighting to end violence against women in America, we need to extend our reach, and fight violence against all women. The range of gender-related violence is staggering. It occurs in every segment of society, without regard for class, color, ethnicity, or country. The violence includes honor killings, sexual trafficking in women, dowry-related violence, female infanticide, sexual assault, and domestic violence. Studies indicate that 1 out of every 3 women in the world has been battered by an intimate partner. Data on rape indicates that as many as 1 in 5 women worldwide are victims of rape, with young women as the most frequent targets. Women everywhere cannot fully participate in society until the violence ends.

We will get there. Despite the threat of violence, women have made incredible strides. Worldwide, there is a closing gender gap in primary and secondary school education. In 1998, 8 percent of the world's cabinet ministers were women, compared to 4 percent in 1994. All over the world women are actively engaged in the economy as workers, producers, traders, managers, and owners. On International Women's Day let us imagine what women can accomplish when they no longer fear violence.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that all of my colleagues join me to support this resolution to designate March 8 as International Women's Day, to celebrate the enormous progress of women and to reaffirm our commitment to end violence and discrimination against women.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I rise to commemorate International Women's Day. For nearly a century, women's groups worldwide have paused on this day to celebrate the achievements and contributions of women around the globe. It is a special occasion to remember the progress women have made and to reflect upon the injustices and hardships women still face in the struggle for total equality.

International Women's Day is recognized in many countries around the