

where she was witness to her mother's care and generosity for local, poverty-stricken farm worker families;

Whereas after earning a teaching credential from Stockton College, Dolores Huerta was motivated to become a public servant and community leader upon seeing her students suffer from hunger and poverty;

Whereas Dolores Huerta defied cultural and gender stereotypes by becoming a powerful and distinguished champion for farm worker families;

Whereas in addition to her unyielding support for farm workers' rights, Dolores Huerta has been a stalwart advocate for the protection of women and children;

Whereas notwithstanding her intensity of spirit and her willingness to brave challenges, Dolores Huerta has always espoused peaceful, nonviolent tactics to promote her ideals and achieve her goals;

Whereas Dolores Huerta established her career as a social activist in 1955 when she founded the Stockton chapter of the Community Service Organization, a Latino association based in California, and became involved in the association's civic and educational programs;

Whereas in 1962, together with Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta founded the National Farm Workers Association, a precursor to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, which was formed in 1967;

Whereas Dolores Huerta is the proud mother of 11 children and has 14 grandchildren; and

Whereas Dolores Huerta was inducted into the Women's Hall of Fame in 1993 for her relentless dedication to farm worker issues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) it is the sense of the Congress that all workers deserve fair treatment and safe working conditions; and

(2) the Congress honors Dolores Huerta for her commitment to the improvement of working conditions for children, women, and farm worker families.

CENTENNIAL OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 273 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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. 273) recognizing the centennial of the establishment of the Crater Lake National Park.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution and the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 273) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 273

Whereas Crater Lake, at 1,943 feet deep, is the deepest lake in the United States;

Whereas Crater Lake is a significant natural feature, the creation of which, through the eruption of Mount Mazama 7,700 years ago, dramatically affected the landscape of an area that extends from southern Oregon into Canada;

Whereas legends of the formation of Crater Lake have been passed down through generations of the Klamath Tribe, Umpqua Tribe, and other Indian tribes;

Whereas on June 12, 1853, while in search of the legendary Lost Cabin gold mine, John Wesley Hillman, Henry Klippel, and Isaac Skeeters discovered Crater Lake;

Whereas William Gladstone Steele dedicated 17 years to developing strong local support for the conservation of Crater Lake, of which Steele said, "All ingenuity of nature seems to have been exerted to the fullest capacity to build a grand awe-inspiring temple the likes of which the world has never seen before";

Whereas on May 22, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law a bill establishing Crater Lake as the Nation's sixth national park, mandating that Crater Lake National Park be "dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States" (32 Stat. 202);

Whereas Crater Lake National Park is a monument to the beauty of nature and the importance of providing public access to the natural treasures of the United States; and

Whereas May 22, 2002, marks the 100th anniversary of the designation of Crater Lake as a national park: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes May 22, 2002, as the centennial of the establishment of Crater Lake National Park.

NEXT ROLLCALL VOTE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will occur at approximately 11:30 a.m. tomorrow morning on cloture on the Baucus substitute.

ORDER TO ADJOURN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment following the statements of Senator VOINOVICH and Senator INHOFE. I understand that Senator VOINOVICH's statement will take approximately 30 minutes and Senator INHOFE's statement will take about 15 minutes.

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

The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

NATO ENLARGEMENT

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, Last week, May 14-15, Secretary of State Colin Powell joined foreign ministers from all 19 members of the NATO Alliance in Reykjavik, Iceland, where they began to lay the groundwork for the Summit of the NATO Alliance in Prague this November.

As many of my colleagues are aware, three themes have emerged to fill the agenda in Prague: first, discussion of NATO's capabilities and the ability to respond to today's most urgent threats; second, the selection of new members; and third, the beginning of new relationships with Russia, Ukraine and

other members of the international community.

During the two-day ministerial meeting in Reykjavik, Secretary Powell and his NATO colleagues addressed each of these issues, beginning with the announcement of a new NATO-Russia Council. As the British foreign minister put it, we saw the end of the cold war—again.

The agreement, which is to be finalized in Rome on May 28th, puts Russia and the 19 members of the NATO Alliance at the same table, as equal partners, to discuss a number of issues, including counterterrorism, military cooperation, nonproliferation and peacekeeping. While establishing new areas in which NATO and Russia will work together, the agreement makes certain that NATO will maintain complete control over enlargement and core military issues.

This news is even more significant when coupled with the recent announcement that President Bush and Russian President Putin will sign a treaty to reduce their nuclear arsenals by nearly two-thirds when they meet in Moscow later this month. As Secretary Powell remarked in Reykjavik, our relationship with Russia seems to be on sound footing as we look toward the 21st century. It is my hope that conversations continue to be productive, and I look forward to further discussion about the implementation of these two agreements. However, I remain a little bit skeptical that this will substantially change our relationship with Russia.

In addition to discussion about NATO's relationship with Russia, the ministerial meeting highlighted the urgent need to address the widening gap in military capabilities between the United States and our NATO allies. As Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Marc Grossman remarked in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 1, "The growing capabilities gap between Europe and the United States is the most serious long-term problem facing NATO, and must be addressed."

This message is not new to members of the Alliance. We've talked about it before. NATO developed the Defense Capabilities Initiative, DCI, at the Washington Summit in 1999 to begin to address deficiencies in technology and military equipment. But there has been little progress, and as the events of September 11th have made all too clear, the Alliance must have the ability to respond in times of crisis.

While the United States and our NATO allies have begun to identify new threats in Europe and beyond, as Secretary Grossman remarked, "There has to be lots more done at NATO to meet them."

The United States has identified shortfalls in four key areas of NATO's military capabilities, which Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Doug Feith outlined in Senate testimony earlier this month. These include: first, nuclear, biological and chemical defenses