

Many women believe that heart disease is a man's disease, so they fail to perceive it as a serious health threat. Every year since 1984, cardiovascular diseases have claimed the lives of more women than men. And, the gap between male and female deaths continues to grow wider. The national statistics are even more startling. Heart disease is the number one killer of women in the United States, claiming more than 250,000 women per year.

Sadly, an American dies from cardiovascular disease approximately every 33 seconds. More than 61 million Americans—one in five males and females—suffer from heart disease, stroke or another cardiovascular disease. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in Missouri and in the United States. Almost 4,000 people in Missouri died of stroke in 1999. Heart disease, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases claim more lives each year than the next five leading causes of death combined.

We know the causes of cardiovascular disease—one of them is high blood cholesterol. High cholesterol is a leading risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Approximately 42 million Americans have total blood cholesterol levels of 240 milligrams per deciliter and higher. These individuals are considered at high risk for developing coronary heart disease, which leads to heart attack.

I know that something can be done to combat heart disease and save American lives, and that is why I joined Senator DORGAN in cosponsoring of The Medicare Cholesterol Screening Coverage Act of 2003. This legislation adds blood cholesterol screening as a covered benefit for Medicare beneficiaries, at a frequency and in a manner determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, (HHS). This is consistent with guidelines issued by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, which recommend that all Americans over the age of 20 be screened for high cholesterol at least once every five years. Currently, Medicare only covers cholesterol and other lipid testing for patients who already suffer from known disease such as heart disease, stroke, or other disorders associated with elevated cholesterol levels.

This bill also provides flexibility to allow the Secretary of HHS to cover future cardiovascular screening tests that might become the standard of care in the future, so that Medicare can keep pace with changes in medicine. Congress has already acted to cover other screening tests such as bone mass measurement, glaucoma screenings, and screenings for colorectal, prostate, and breast cancer. Now is the time to also extend Medicare coverage for cholesterol screening.

In recognizing February as American Heart Month, I urge my colleagues to act on The Medicare Cholesterol Screening Coverage Act of 2003, and I thank Senator DORGAN for his leadership on this issue. I also urge my col-

leagues to join me to prioritize legislation to help prevent heart disease.

JOANNE HULS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today in both sadness and celebration because my longtime staff person friend JoAnne Huls has decided to leave the Senate.

I am sad because I am losing my trusted and valued deputy chief of staff who has been with me for a decade.

I celebrate because I am happy to see a dear friend move on to new challenges and I wish her the best of luck.

JoAnne—a native Michiganian—joined me as a college intern in 1993 when I was in the Michigan Senate.

She has been with me in a number of capacities, including during my tenure in the House of Representatives.

Then JoAnne came with me to the Senate, serving as my scheduler and my deputy chief of staff. She has also been with me through four campaigns, with the usual long hours, tense days and junk food.

All of us appreciate the work our staff does for us. They become like family. We often ask them to work long into the night and into the weekend for salaries far less than they could command in the private sector.

Why do they do it? I think that people like JoAnne Huls come to this institution and work hard every day out of a sense of dedication to their State and country.

And JoAnne also came here out of a sense of loyalty and dedication to me and to the issues we care deeply about.

I will forever be grateful to her for her hard work, commitment and friendship.

So thank you, JoAnne, good luck. I know you will make a difference wherever you are and I know you will continue to care deeply about our democratic process.

We are fortunate that people such as JoAnne Huls are willing to be in public service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR RICHARD C. LEE

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant, and a wonderful friend, former New Haven Mayor Richard Lee, who passed away last week at the age of 86.

My most heartfelt condolences go out to his wife, Ellen Griffin Lee, their three children, Sarah, Tara, and David, and the entire Lee family.

I share the grief of so many from my state of Connecticut, and from around the country, who knew Dick Lee as the heart and soul of New Haven, and as a visionary leader who transformed urban politics nationwide.

Mayor Lee will be best remembered as the man whose innovative urban re-

newal initiatives in the 1950's and 1960's engendered the rebirth of the city of New Haven. His pioneering efforts not only improved the lives of the people of Connecticut, they served as a model for city revitalization projects across America. Generations of Americans have benefitted from the keen mind and passionate public service of Dick Lee.

Born and raised in the working-class Newhallville section of New Haven, Dick Lee never went to college. Nonetheless, he moved swiftly through the ranks of New Haven city government. In 1954, at the age of 37, he became the youngest mayor in New Haven's 365-year history. Despite his youth and lack of formal education, Dick Lee quickly became nationally known as one of the most savvy and sophisticated politicians of his time. He is now remembered as one of the most effective mayors in American history.

Under Mayor Lee's stewardship, New Haven became the recipient of more Federal aid per capita than any other city in the country. He used this influx of Federal resources to create a national blueprint for America's war on poverty, and to showcase innovative urban renewal initiatives, which were desperately needed in hundreds of cities nationwide.

In the early 1960s, Dick Lee launched Head Start, and dozens of equal opportunity and anti-poverty programs in New Haven, long before other cities across America began thinking of ways to combat urban blight and improve the lives of inner-city residents.

John Lindsay, Mayor of New York City, who called Dick Lee the "dean of mayors in this country," once said, "Sometimes my biggest problem is to develop something in New York that Dick Lee hasn't thought of first."

None of us will ever lose sight of that side of Dick Lee—the tireless visionary, extraordinarily effective leader, and dedicated public servant. But many of us also had the great good fortune to call Dick Lee a personal friend. And he was truly a wonderful friend. My father Thomas Dodd, myself, and the entire Dodd family have known the Lee family for generations. We will always treasure our many memories.

Mr. President, Dick Lee could have done many things with his life—he could have run for governor of Connecticut; he could have run for Congress; he could have taken a Cabinet position.

He chose to stay home—he chose to stay in New Haven. That's because Dick Lee embraced his city of new Haven as a beloved family member whom he could never leave. I speak for many when I say it is nearly impossible to imagine the Elm City without Dick Lee.

Dick Lee ultimately served 16 years as mayor of New Haven, 1954 through 1970, making him the longest serving mayor in the city's history. Through those years, he never lost sight of his

working-class roots; even after emerging as a towering figure in urban politics, he continued to live for many years in his home neighborhood of Newhallville. And he never lost sight of what he believed to be his calling in politics: improving the lives of others. His greatest passion was always reserved for helping the most underprivileged among us.

Dick Lee was often credited with turning new Haven into a "model city." He would never accept that term. He once said, "I resent the term 'model city' . . . We're not a 'model city' if there is a single man who is unemployed, if there is a single slum home."

It has been said that the purpose of politics is to generate hope. Dick Lee followed that credo every day, and millions have so benefitted.

There weren't many leaders like Dick Lee back in the 1950's and 1960's, and there aren't many today. He helped improve the lives of so many people and will be greatly missed by so many more.

I would like to submit for the RECORD an extraordinary tribute to Mayor Lee, written by Mark Zaretsky in the New Haven Register, dated February 3, 2003.

The tribute follows.

FORMER MAYOR RICHARD C. LEE REMEMBERED
FONDLY

NEW HAVEN.—Former Mayor Richard C. Lee, the longest-serving chief executive in the city's 365-year-history, will be remembered by the city he loved as the man who remade New Haven and, until his own health faltered, never missed a wake.

Lee—friend and adviser to presidents, pioneer of the urban renewal era, outspoken early critic of the Vietnam War and proud Irish American—died Sunday morning after a long bout with heart disease and diabetes. He was 86.

Lee, New Haven's 44th mayor, served a record eight terms from 1954 to 1969. He is survived by his wife, Ellen Griffin Lee, his children Sarah "Sally" A. Lee, David Lee and Tara Lee Croke and their families, including grandchildren Stacy, Lindsey and Eliott Lee.

"My youth has fled, but it was a really good life," Lee said a week before his death as he lay in bed Jan. 26 at the Whitney Center in Hamden surrounded by family and close friends. "The memories never disappear . . . No one can take them away from me."

Mayor Lee had a particularly good day the previous Saturday, according to Ellen Lee, spinning stories and laughing with family and other friends for hours and staying up until 10 p.m.

For part of the day last Sunday he wore a Boston Red Sox cap given to him by the late "Smokey Joe" Wood, the New Haven-born star pitcher who was his favorite Red Sox player and Lee's neighbor for many years.

A PASSIONATE MAN

"Dick was a passionate man," said Mayor John DeStefano Jr., who visited him several times during his last days. "He governed passionately, his likes and his dislikes were passionate and I think what animated his personality was his ability to feel emotion."

DeStefano, the city's 49th mayor, said Lee, who had been an adviser and confidante in DeStefano's nine years as mayor, frequently

called him at night to talk about the city's goings-on, give advice when needed and pump him for gossip.

"It's a series of late-night phone calls I'll miss," DeStefano said.

What came through even in DeStefano's last visit to Lee "was this positive attitude," he said. "He was like some Runyonesque character who was a real bookmark of a time and a place in the city."

"Every day I go to work and I sit at his desk—the very desk that Dick Lee sat at—and I feel blessed . . ." DeStefano said.

"He wasn't perfect. He failed at some things like all of us do, but you don't fail unless you're trying—and Dick was always trying. New Haven is just a blessed place for his service," DeStefano said.

YOUNGEST MAYOR

Mayor Lee, who took office on New Year's Day 1954 as the youngest mayor in the city's history, recast New Haven in broad strokes in the 1950s and 1960s—for better and, in the minds of some New Haveners, for worse.

Lee, a World War II Army veteran, defeated Republican incumbent Mayor William Celentano in 1953 to begin a half-century unbroken chain of Democratic rule in New Haven that continues to this day.

He brought in the best planners and social service professionals of the time, listened to what they came up with, dreamed big and made New Haven a "model city" watched across the nation.

And while some of the huge changes he brought to the city have not stood the test of time, he was respected—and, more often than not, genuinely liked—even by his critics.

Some have called him the most significant New Haven mayor since its first, Roger Sherman.

"Dick Lee was a tireless visionary, a wonderful friend, and one of the greatest mayors in American history," said Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman, D-Conn. "He loved New Haven and made it a much better city than it would have been without him."

Lee "was a mentor and inspiration to me in the early years of my career, and I learned from him that politics means having a vision, building coalitions to get things done, and remembering to enjoy yourself in the process."

Lieberman, whose house in New Haven for years was just two or three blocks from Lee's, was the 2000 Democratic vice presidential nominee. He is now a candidate for president in 2004.

"I'll never forget our first meeting, when in my capacity as Yale Daily News editor, I interviewed him at the Jewish Center health club, and quickly ended up riding around town with him to see the fruits of his successful urban renewal campaign," Lieberman said.

"That was the beginning of a lifelong friendship, and I will miss him tremendously," he said.

"Dick Lee is a legend in urban America," said U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass. on the occasion of Mayor Lee's last big testimonial dinner in 1998. The senator has known Lee since John F. Kennedy was president and Robert F. Kennedy as attorney general.

During the 1960 presidential campaign, Lee was one of the first U.S. mayors to declare his support for JFK, and was a friend of the Kennedy family for years.

"He's one of the all-time great American mayors, and his eloquent leadership in tackling the challenge of our cities became an inspiration to Congress and the country," Kennedy said.

NEWHALLVILLE ROOTS

Lee grew up on Shelton Avenue in the city's working class Newhallville section at

a time when it was lit by gaslights, and he continued to live there for several years after he became mayor.

He later moved to McKinley Avenue in the Westville section and stayed there until 2000, when his health forced him to sell his Tudor house and move with his wife to an assisted living apartment complex at Whitney Center.

Lee was a beloved figure to many New Haveners, even to some of those who berated him for knocking down their neighborhoods.

By the time Lee became mayor, he had been an alderman and had worked as a reporter for the Journal-Courier, the morning paper owned by the Jackson family that also ran the New Haven Register; for the Chamber of Commerce and as director of the Yale News Bureau.

While Lee never went to college, he was always proud of the fact that Yale University in 1961 gave him an honorary master's degree. He was the first American mayor since New York's Fiorello LaGuardia to receive one and the first New Haven mayor since 1842 to be so honored.

In later years he was one of the Proprietors of the Green and a trustee at Albertus Magnus College. He also worked for the United Way, served as vice president and assistant to the chairman of Union Trust bank and had affiliations with the University of Connecticut and Quinnipiac University.

Julia M. McNamara, the president of Albertus, said Lee's affiliation with the college begun October 1925 when he was one of two altar boys at the opening ceremony of the Dominican facility. He was a trustee at Albertus for 17 years and was trustee emeritus at the time of his death.

"He brought with him all his wonderful experience and background and a tremendous spirit of faith. He was a man of great integrity who really, for us, was an inspiration," said McNamara, who became a close personal friend of Lee.

Longtime friend and New Haven Register Editor Emeritus Robert J. Leeney said Lee was totally dedicated to New Haven.

"After a long life of achievement, the significant fact about Dick Lee has been his lasting focus on the New Haven community into which he was born," said Leeney, who directed the newspaper's coverage for much of the time Lee was in office. "His affection and concern for hometown people and places never waned despite his political sophistication and his administrative skills."

Throughout his career, "he never worked more than a block or two from the central Green . . ." Leeney said. "The rhythm of this city was the rhythm of his life . . . His constant public service and warm personality have made Dick Lee's civic legacy a model of past energy and of future inspiration for the city he loved."

Lee's wake will take place Tuesday from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Sisk Brothers Funeral Home, 3105 Whitney Ave. in Hamden. A Mass of Christian burial will be celebrated at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday in St. Mary's Church on Hillhouse Avenue.

A NEW BLUEPRINT

Under Mayor Lee, New Haven became a blueprint upon which much of the national war on poverty was modeled.

Lee's New Haven was the recipient of more federal money per capita than any other city in the country during the presidencies of JFK and Lyndon B. Johnson, when a total of \$180 million was sent to Elm City.

It was in Dick Lee's New Haven that Head Start, legal assistance and various equal opportunity and anti-poverty were born, beginning was back in 1962, before the rest of the nation knew what those things were.

New Haven was one of six cities to initiate "human renewal" programs using Ford

Foundation grants that fostered programs that were precursors to the national "Model Cities" legislation.

Lee and his administration, led early on by Development Administrator Edward Logue, also were responsible for huge chunks of the city's modern landscape: the Chapel Square Mall, the Coliseum and the Knights of Columbus building, Dixwell Plaza and the Dixwell Community "Q" House, schools, fire houses, a revived Wooster Square and the Long Wharf commercial strip.

But "I think to focus on the urban renewal projects would be to miss the point of Dick Lee's time as mayor," said DeStefano. "His terms in office spanned a period of time in which the character of America changed."

"With the suburbanization of America in the 50s and the dramatic social change of the 60s . . . the war, civil rights and the disturbances . . . in the city . . . I think the measure of his mayoralty (was) that Dick Lee kept the city together," he said. "Together in terms of sharing a direction, sharing a vision, creating hope, and from that hope, helping people lead complete lives."

As a new mayor, Lee assembled New Haven's first "professional" government. He listened to the talented people he hired and made New Haven one of the "model cities" of the time.

Then, as Lee's time in the mayor's office approached its end amid the tumultuous events of the 1960s, he saw the city's image tarnished when racial unrest erupted in 1967, something that took him by surprise.

As viewed today, Lee's eight terms in office, spanning 16 years from 1954 to 1969, were punctuated by such ironies. They also long ago were inscribed in 20th century political science and urban planning textbooks.

Douglas Rae, a professor of political science at Yale, who has just finished a book critical of some of Lee's legacy, offered no such criticism of Lee the man.

"He is New Haven's finest political creation of the 20th century—a man whose vision and humanity tower above other mayors and other public figures in that long period," Rae said. "The guy was absolutely remarkable."

HUMAN RENEWAL

"He was a great mayor," said former state Treasurer Henry E. "Hank" Parker, who came to New Haven from Poughkeepsie, N.Y. in 1957 to be program director for Winchester Community School as part one of Lee's "human renewal" programs.

"He opened the door to a city that needed the urban renewal that he indeed pioneered," said Parker, who became the first president of the New Haven Black Coalition in 1968 and ran for mayor himself in 1969, the year Lee bowed out. "Without that, we would have been even further behind."

Parker made history of his own when he became Connecticut's first black state treasurer in 1974.

What made Lee great?

Parker said Lee managed the tumultuous changes New Haven and all cities were going through in that era "better than anyone else of this time." He used his Community Progress Inc. and other programs to blend together urban and human renewal "like nobody else," Parker said.

Lee "was meticulous about government," Parker said. "He was willing to bring people into the administration who were smarter than he was" and listened to what they said. "It wasn't the buildings" that made Lee significant, said DeStefano. "It was the people."

When Lee started as mayor, "the African American population was increasing but there was bad housing and old schools. There was discrimination," said former Mayor

John C. Daniels, who met Lee as a high school student and was later introduced to politics when Lee appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Board of Aldermen.

"He was in the forefront of changing that," said Daniels who served as mayor for two terms from 1990 to 1994 and was the first, and still the only, African American to hold the office.

BRING IN THE BEST

Lee made it acceptable for mayors to reach outside of the city to bring in talented people, said former two-term mayor Frank Logue, younger brother of the late Edward Logue, who was Lee's right-hand man before moving on to help remake Boston and New York City.

"He put together energetic and creative people to be the key people in city government," Logue said. "As far as I know, he was the first guy to do that in a serious way . . ."

One of the significant things about Lee is the extent to which even his critics respected him.

"He's really one of New Haven's heroic figures," said Vincent J. Scully Jr., Sterling professor emeritus in art history at Yale University.

Scully was one of the people who successfully opposed Lee-era redevelopment plans that would have knocked down the post office and federal court building that now bears Lee's name, the New Haven Free Public Library and Union Station.

But Lee "was a dedicated man," Scully said. "He really has to be regarded as New Haven's greatest mayor."

Lee sought advice from the experts of that time and "got the best advice he could," said Scully, a New Haven native. "I thought a lot of it was very much a mistake . . . but that wasn't Lee's fault . . . He did what the experts told him to do . . ."

Scully said the reaction to urban renewal spawned a new era for urban planners, led here by former New Haven Preservation Trust director Margaret "Peggy" Flynn.

"New Haven became the heart and soul of the New Preservation movement," he said.

To many people, Lee was the guy who saved New Haven. To others however, including many of those who lived along Oak Street and Legion avenue, neighborhoods he bulldozed for the never-completed Route 34 connector, he was a pariah.

But, according to one of his former top staffers, former Redevelopment Agency head Harold Grabino, "the 'wrecked New Haven' stuff is a lot of crap."

"It's unfortunate that it didn't hold," Grabino, now a New York City developer, said of Lee's bold effort to rebuild New Haven. "But without the attempt that was made, New Haven would have been in far worse shape than it was, a lot earlier."

Grabino remembers Lee as "very much a person-to-person politician" who worked masterfully to try to satisfy New Haven's diverse population and varying ethnic groups.

He also remembers him as a man who, after one particularly grueling day trip to Washington, D.C. to testify before Congress, insisted upon stopping at three wakes on the way home from LaGuardia Airport.

Joel Cogen, legal counsel for the Redevelopment Agency under Lee, said Lee really did believe in working with people in the neighborhoods. "It was an incipient thing at that time." He said the mayor was further hamstrung by the kind of federal money available, which favored demolition over renewal.

OUTLIVED LEGACIES

One of the ironies of Lee's life is how—despite infirmities that had doctors and his family worrying about his health decades be-

fore he died—he managed to outlive many of his legacies.

Those included his grandest, most symbolic and most celebrated project, which cleared three downtown blocks—angering dozens of business owners whose properties he acquired—to make room for Macy's, Malley's, the Chapel Square mall and what is now the Omni Hotel.

Since then, the Malley's building was leveled, Macy's closed and most of the merchants in the mall have been sent packing, although a new developer is on the scene with promises of upscale stores.

The three-block project was the largest physical component of Lee's urban renewal programs and many critics have viewed its decline as evidence of failure. Others, including DeStefano and some of Lee's former staffers, say the development served its purpose and now must be redone.

Lee came to terms years ago with the fact that even some of his grandest plans had faded.

"Well, we still have the hotel," he laughed, throwing up his arms in a shrug when asked about the state of downtown in 1998.

Lee even managed to outlive some of the huge public works projects intended to be his memorials: the Richard C. Lee High School closed in 1986; the Oak Street/Route 34 connector, which later was named for him, was never finished.

He joked privately at the 1994 dedication of the four block connector as the "Richard C. Lee Highway" that it was one of his greatest disappointments. "Let's just say it's an awfully short highway," he said.

Finally, in 1998 the federal government renamed the federal courthouse on Church Street after him—a memorial that is likely to remain standing for some time.

Appropriately, it was a building he once sought to knock down.

Lee recognized the contradictions of his legacy long ago and commented on it in a speech he delivered in 1980 when the U.S. Conference of Mayors gave him a public service award.

"For every failure we recorded, we had more than our share of successes," Lee said, referring to his entire generation of mayors, "and, by God, I'm proud of that era."

"We would dream, and we did; we would try, and we did," he said. "When we failed, we failed magnificently, and, when we succeeded, we succeeded sometime beyond our fondest expectations, and, after all, what's wrong with a record like that?"

He also recognized that even monumental plans have a limited shelf life.

"You know, we were swimming against the tide," Lee said, referring to the social and economic forces, led by the federal highway system, that literally took people and commerce out to the suburbs in the second half of the last century.

A LOCAL GUY

While Lee loved New Haven and chose not to move on to higher office, his fame was not just a local phenomenon.

"There were times when Dick Lee could have run for governor. He could have run for senator. He probably could even have taken a Cabinet position," said Daniels.

But "Dick loved being mayor of New Haven," said DeStefano. "It meant the world to him. Except for Ellen and his family, nothing meant more."

Recognition of Lee's dedication, innovation and leadership—and his role as an urban groundbreaker—cut cleanly across ideological lines and emanated far beyond New Haven.

In 1967, John Lindsay, the Republican mayor of America's largest city, called Lee "the dean of mayors in this country" and

said, "Sometimes, my biggest problem is to develop something in New York that Dick Lee hasn't thought of first."

Conservative icon William F. Buckley Jr. once kidded that Lee, a liberal Democrat, "is excellently equipped to act as a mayor, particularly of impoverished cities which desire to mulct (extract) from the federal government funds to reify (make concrete) Mr. Lee's municipal visions."

A few days after Lee finally let go of City Hall in 1969, the New York Times in an editorial called him "one of the pioneers of urban renewal" and declared, "a significant chapter in American urban history was concluded."

While New Haven won widespread fame as one of the "model cities" of that era, Lee himself rejected that notion.

"I resent the term 'model city,'" he told the New York Post in August 1967, one week after five days of race riots erupted. "I have avoided it. I've hated it. We're not a model city if there is a single man who is unemployed, if there is a single slum home."

He told Time magazine soon afterward: "If New Haven is a model city, then God help urban America."●

MITCHELL AWARD

● Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to recognize and congratulate one of the eleven winners of the George J. Mitchell Scholarship, Miss Jasmin Weaver. Jasmin is a student at the University of Washington in Seattle and has been awarded this prestigious scholarship based on her academic excellence, leadership, and community service. Jasmin represents the third award winner from the University of Washington in the last three years.

The George J. Mitchell Scholarship, which is administered by the nonprofit U.S.-Ireland Alliance, was created to build bonds between American and Irish leaders and was named in honor of the respected former leader of this body who played an integral part in the peace process of Ireland. This scholarship allows university students the opportunity to do postgraduate study for a year at a university in Ireland. There were a record number of applicants this year, with nearly 300 students applying here in the United States.

This award has been particularly important for my home State, with three recipients of this award from the University of Washington in the last three years. Last year's award recipient was Matt Alexander and the previous year Dawn Hewett. I would like to personally congratulate all three winners of this award from our State and I know Washington students will continue their legacy of excellence through this award in the future.●

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 appropriate committees.

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

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY FOR 2003—PM 15

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 the Judiciary:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the 2003 National Drug Control Strategy, consistent with the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (12 U.S.C. 1705).

A critical component of our Strategy is to teach young people how to avoid illegal drugs because of the damage drugs can do to their health and future. Our children must learn early that they have a lifelong responsibility to reject illegal drug use and to stay sober. Our young people who avoid drugs will grow up best able to participate in the promise of America.

Yet far too many Americans already use illegal drugs, and most of those whose drug use has progressed—more than five million Americans—do not even realize they need help. While those who suffer from addiction must help themselves, family, friends, and people with drug experiences must do their part to help to heal and to make whole men and women who have been broken by addiction.

We know the drug trade is a business. Drug traffickers are in that business to make money, and this Strategy outlines how we intend to deny them revenue. In short, we intend to make the drug trade unprofitable wherever we can.

Our Strategy is performance-based, and its success will be measured by its results. Those results are our moral obligation to our children. I ask for your continued support in this critical endeavor.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 12, 2003.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:26 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 141. An act to improve the calculation of the Federal subsidy rate with respect to certain small business loans, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution:

H.R. 337. An act to extend certain hydroelectric licenses in the State of Alaska.

H.R. 397. An act to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construc-

tion of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois.

H.J. Res. 19. A joint resolution recognizing the 92nd birthday of Ronald Reagan.

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

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent Resolution honoring Czech Republic President Vaclav Havel.

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent Resolution condemning the selection of Libya to chair the United Nations Commission on 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. 397. An act to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The following concurrent resolutions were read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution honoring Czech Republic President Vaclav Havel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution condemning the selection of Libya to chair the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1129. A communication from the Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Use of Transglutaminase Enzyme and Pork Collagen as Binders in Certain Meat and Poultry Products (01-016DF)" received on February 10, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1130. A communication from the Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Mandatory Inspection of Rats and Squabs (0583-AC84)" received on February 10, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1131. A communication from the Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Increases in Fees for Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection Services—Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 (0583-AC89)" received on February 10, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1132. A communication from the Acting Principle Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Imazamx; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance (FRL 7291-3)" received on February 10, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1133. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and