

strategic denial in the region. While title I of the Compact of Free Association recognizes that the peoples of the FSM and RMI are self-governing and retain authority over their internal affairs, it mandates consultation with the United States on any defense and security matters. In addition, FAS citizens may volunteer in the U.S. Armed Forces, and FAS citizens who reside in the U.S. under the compact's provisions are subject to our Selective Service laws, and in the event of the return of conscription, could be drafted for military duty.

There are hundreds of FAS citizens currently serving in the U.S. military, including a number of soldiers assigned to the 101st Airborne Division and 3rd Infantry Division, Mechanized, currently deployed to Kuwait and Iraq in support of our military efforts. FAS citizens have served in the U.S. military for decades, and have participated in combat in every major U.S. engagement since the Korean war. Given the small populations of the island nations, almost every citizen has a relative or friend currently serving in the U.S. military, including FSM President Leo Falcam, whose son is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps.

I have worked with FAS citizens for a number of years. I have visited these islands and have worked with my colleagues to successfully accomplish the goals of the Compact of Free Association. I applaud the patriotism of these soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, as well as their families, who are volunteering to defend our great Nation.

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to one of our Nation's greatest public servants: Daniel Patrick Moynihan. As a professor, as an advisor to four presidents, and through 24 years in the Senate, he lent us the wisdom of his experience, the insights of his keen mind, and above all, the honor of his friendship.

Senator Moynihan's example reminds all of us of what a Senator was intended to be. He was a leader who not only addressed the needs of his State, but who wrestled with the challenges facing the Nation. Senator Moynihan was a great servant to the people of New York. But the legacy of accomplishments he leaves reaches beyond New York's borders to touch the lives of every American.

With a brilliant intellect and an unwavering dedication, Senator Moynihan helped us to think through some of the toughest issues before this body, from welfare reform to tax policy. He worked to return secrecy to its limited but necessary role in government, an effort which I applaud, and an effort which we should continue to maintain even in times of national crisis. Especially right now with our Nation at war, I know we all miss Senator Moynihan's keen grasp of international relations, his ability to put world events

into a historical context, and his talent to tell us where they will lead us.

Senator Moynihan's lifetime of public service, his wisdom and experience, were a wonderful gift to this body. I know my colleagues join me in my admiration for Senator Moynihan as a public servant, my respect for him as a colleague, and my appreciation for him as a friend. It was a distinct honor for me to serve with Senator Moynihan since I came to this body in 1993. My deepest sympathies go out to Liz Moynihan and the rest of Senator Moynihan's family and friends.

I yield the floor.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in September 2000, at Fort Jackson, SC. Ronald Chapman was physically assaulted by other soldiers after a drill sergeant called Chapman a "faggot." He was sleeping in his bed when soldiers entered the room and beat him up with blankets filled with bars of soap. Chapman feared for his safety after the beating, and felt compelled to tell his superior officers that he was gay.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

PASSING OF GOVERNOR TAUASE SUNIA

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I rise today to inform my colleagues of the passing of a great leader in the Pacific Islands, Gov. Tauase Pita Fiti Sunia, who died on Wednesday, March 26, 2003, en route to Honolulu from Apia, Samoa. Governor Sunia was a dear friend and Millie and I join the people of Samoa, Hawaii's Samoan community, and Samoans throughout the United States in sending our deepest sympathy and condolences to his wife Fagaoalii Satele Sunia, as well as his family, including his 10 children, and many grandchildren.

Governor Sunia was an educator. He earned a master's degree in educational administration from the University of Hawaii, and spent many years as a teacher, educational television instructor, and administrator. Governor Sunia also served as vice president of the American Samoa Community College

and territorial director of Education. One of his top priorities was to make sure that every child in Samoa was computer literate, and he worked hard towards his goal of ensuring that every school in American Samoa had a computer room with Internet access.

I had the pleasure of meeting and visiting with Governor Sunia on a number of occasions during his visits to Washington, DC, and Honolulu, and during my visits to American Samoa. He was an immensely engaging and congenial man, and our official meetings frequently departed from the agenda to discussions of Polynesian history, anthropology, and the Native Hawaiian and Samoan cultures. In 1997, Senator Frank Murkowski, who was chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and I visited American Samoa. We met with Governor Sunia and heard about his efforts to bring economic development and opportunities to Samoa. We were able to exchange ideas and assist him at the Federal level to bolster the local economy. Whether the issue was economic development, local agriculture, or educational opportunities for Samoan youth, Governor Sunia worked hard on behalf of the people of American Samoa. He understood the importance of balancing the preservation of culture with maximizing opportunities for American Samoa in today's global economy.

Governor Sunia was well respected not only in American Samoa, but in the Pacific Basin. He was also a man with a strong and abiding faith. He was deacon, vice chairman, and chairman of the Congregational Christian Church in American Samoa, and worked for both the spiritual and temporal well-being of the Samoan people. He cared deeply for all Pacific islanders, and we will all truly miss him. Well done, good and faithful servant.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, as we celebrate National Women's History Month during this time of war, I rise to pay tribute to the extraordinary women, past and present, who have served this country selflessly and courageously in the armed services.

Over 20 years ago, my distinguished colleagues, Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI and Senator ORRIN HATCH, cosponsored legislation that first established the National Women's History Week. I salute my colleagues for their leadership in establishing this now month-long celebration of women and their many contributions.

This year's theme for National Women's History Month is "Women Pioneering the Future." As we anxiously await a safe and swift end to the war in Iraq, it seems appropriate to honor and remember the pioneering women of the armed services. Today it is common, and perhaps unremarkable, to see women serving in a variety of capacities in the Persian Gulf. As a result, it

is easy to forget that at one time the women who served this country in every major military conflict were unwanted and ill-treated.

During the Revolutionary War, women were prohibited from enlisting in the Continental Army, but that did not stop many women from following their husbands to war where they served as cooks and nurses. One brave woman, Margaret Corbin, took over her fallen husband's cannon at the Battle of Fort Mifflin. During the battle she was wounded and taken prisoner by the British. On July 6, 1779, Mrs. Corbin became the first woman to be awarded a Federal pension for being wounded in battle.

During the American Civil War, hundreds of women disguised themselves as men in order to serve in the Union and Confederate Armies. Many women were never discovered and most were not discovered until they were wounded or found dead on the battlefield. One woman enlisted in the 95th Illinois Infantry as Albert Cashier. Under the guise of a 19-year-old Irish immigrant, she served for 4 years, participating in almost 40 battles.

Following the Spanish American War, where more than 1,500 women were contracted to serve as nurses, the Army Nurse Corps of 1901 and the Navy Nurse Corp of 1908 were created, making women official members of the military for the first time. Twenty contract nurses died in service during the Spanish-American War and over 400 nurses died in the line of duty during World War I.

In addition to serving as nurses, during World War I, women were enlisted in the Navy and the Marine Corps to serve as stenographers and typists. In addition to these 12,185 female Yeomen, 230 women were hired by the Army to serve in France as bilingual telephone operators. These "Hello Girls" routed messages between headquarters and the front lines. Despite the great service of the women of World War I, Congress soon took action to close the loopholes that had allowed women to serve in the military.

Decades later, in order to meet the huge demands of World War II, all four services of the military formed women's components which were to last "for the duration of the emergency and six months." Four hundred thirty two military women were killed in that war and 88 became prisoners of war. Sixty-six Army nurses endured an incredible 33 months at the Santo Tomas prison camp in the Philippines.

Finally, in 1948, women achieved permanent status in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, when President Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Unfortunately, that act restricted the number of women who could enlist and the award of promotions. Despite these restrictions, many thousands of women have served in a variety of capacities during the major military conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf.

In fact, according to the Department of the Navy, the deployment of women in the Persian Gulf was "highly successful." More than 37,000 women served as administrators, air traffic controllers, logisticians, engineer equipment mechanics, ammunition technicians, ordinance specialists, communicators, radio operators, drivers, law enforcement specialists, and guards during Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Tragically, during that conflict, 5 women were killed in action, 21 were wounded in action, 2 were taken as prisoners of war, and 4 Marine women received the Combat Action Ribbon.

Today, women make up about 15 percent of the military and nearly 85 percent of all positions and occupations in the military are available to active-duty women. The progress that has been made in opening military service to the women of the United States is no doubt a reflection of the incredible service records of the pioneering women soldiers who have served this country since the Revolutionary War.

One such pioneering woman is National Women's History Month Honoree, BG Wilma L. Vaught. General Vaught grew up in rural Scotland, IL, and attended the University of Illinois. After college and some time spent in the corporate world, she joined the Air Force, in part, because of the opportunity it offered for managerial advancement.

While serving in the Air Force, General Vaught achieved several "firsts": first female Air Force officer to attend the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, first woman to command a unit that received the Joint Meritorious Unit Award, first woman promoted to Brigadier General in the comptroller career field, and the first and only woman to serve as president of the board of directors of the Pentagon Federal Credit Union. In addition, General Vaught is one of the most highly decorated women in history. It was my honor to meet General Vaught several years ago and feature her on my monthly cable television show.

This March, as the Nation prays for the safe return of our soldiers in Iraq, let us remember the incredible contributions that women like BG Wilma Vaught have made in service of our country.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING THE LIFE OF SAM H. JONES

• Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I rise today to honor the life of my friend, Sam H. Jones, who passed away on March 26, 2003 after 3-year battle with leukemia. Sam was a pioneer of civil rights who dedicated his life to building a community of equality where people of all races, religions, and backgrounds could have a stake in the American dream. He was

a soft-spoken man yet he had a commanding presence that gave him the power to bring people of diverse backgrounds together in order to achieve great things.

While serving as the president of the Indianapolis Urban League for the past 36 years, Sam Jones worked to build bridges across tumultuous waters of racism, helping to ensure economic prosperity, equal opportunity in education, and improved police relations for African Americans and other minorities in the Indianapolis area. Sam championed issues ranging from suicide prevention to economic development. He was never afraid to explore new policy areas or to take an unpopular or unorthodox approach to solving problems. For these reasons, he was one of the most respected leaders in our community.

Born in Heidelberg, MS in 1929, Sam saw segregation in its most brutal form at a young age, which profoundly impacted him. He did not hold grudges. Instead, he took action to effect positive change, working with those whom he opposed, not against. Sam was known for his ability to calm opposing sides in difficult situations in order to reach compromise. This attitude helped him to build many strong partnerships and lifelong friendships.

In 1966 Sam Jones cofounded the Indianapolis Urban League and served as its president and CEO until last December. He built the organization in Indianapolis from the ground up, starting his work in a small motel room, and 36 years later, opening a \$3 million Indiana Avenue headquarters. The new building bears his name, and rightly so; Sam was the heart and soul of the Indianapolis Urban League and was widely considered the dean of all 112 chapters of the national organization.

Sam Jones was a truly unique leader and humanitarian whose shoes will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill. For this reason, the sense of loss to all those who knew him in the city of Indianapolis, the State of Indiana, and the Nation, is tremendous. He will be greatly missed by his family and close friends, to whom he was extremely dedicated. He is survived by his wife, Prethenia, and their children, Marya Overby, Sam H. Jones, Jr., and the Rev. Michael Jones.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Sam H. Jones into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. As Martin Luther King, Jr. once said: "The hope of a secure and livable world lies with disciplined nonconformists who are dedicated to justice, peace and brotherhood." The world has been left a better place because Sam Jones lived his life based on that principle.●

HONORING LEXIS-NEXIS

• Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, today I am pleased to offer special recognition to a great Ohio company, LexisNexis, on the auspicious occasion of the Thirtieth Anniversary of online legal research.