

place, and specific subject matter of such session, including an agenda listing each bill or other matters to be considered and including:

(a) two copies of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter (or committee print thereof) to be considered at such executive session; and

(b) two copies of a summary of the provisions of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session; and

2. Three days prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, the committee or subcommittee (as appropriate) should deliver to each of its members two copies of a Cordon print or an equivalent explanation of changes of existing law proposed to be made by each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

3. Insofar as practical, prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, the committee or a subcommittee (as appropriate) should provide each member with a copy of the printed record or a summary of any hearings conducted by the committee or a subcommittee with respect to each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

HONORING FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise to honor the life of Frederick Douglass as we celebrate his 187th birthday this month. Frederick Douglass was an American who devoted his life to enacting permanent and positive change for all Americans by advocating the abolition of slavery and equal rights for women.

Born into slavery in 1818 and abandoned by his mother, Frederick Douglass rose above a debilitating situation to become one of America's greatest abolitionists and orators. He escaped slavery when he was 20 years old by disguising himself as a sailor. Mr. Douglass traveled north and settled in New Bedford, MA where he discovered the profound impact his oratory and literary talents had on others.

Always believing in himself and taking advantage of every opportunity he could, Frederick Douglass set an example for all Americans by working toward a greater purpose and racial equality. He became a respected advisor to President Lincoln, he traveled extensively in Europe to speak about his experience in America, and he inspired those he encountered to fight for better lives for African Americans and women. We are grateful for Frederick Douglass' life and work.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS AND PHILADELPHIA EAGLES

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, football is a staple in our communities—bringing families and friends together and helping to build connections and affiliations. Fantasy football has taken the game one step further and individuals can now draft their own team and compete weekly for the championship. Fans live and die with their team—

they sport their colors, sing their chants, and collect team memorabilia. Personally, I have a Pittsburgh Steelers' "Terrible Towel" behind my desk. Most significantly, football gives us a chance to be a part of something bigger than ourselves.

To that end, I was proud to be a Pennsylvanian this football season and to join with others to cheer on the Pittsburgh Steelers and Philadelphia Eagles. Both teams had an outstanding season and did not let their fans down.

The Pittsburgh Steelers, my hometown team, had an incredible season. This was a historic year for the Black and Gold having secured the most wins in Steelers history, the most wins by a rookie quarterback, and the largest home attendance for a Steelers season. They also made an appearance in the AFC championship game.

The Eagles had quite an impressive year as well, capturing the NFC Championship and playing in the Super Bowl.

A day before the big game, Eagles head coach Andy Reid shared his feelings on being a part of the Super Bowl: "This is what it is all about. You want your football team to have an opportunity to play in the Super Bowl. You're here and you're ready to go. I think every head coach has that goal. We're lucky enough for it to be a reality."

The Super Bowl is the pinnacle of every football season, and it is impressive that the Eagles made it that far. As I watched the game, it was remarkable to hear the chants of thousands of Eagles fans in Jacksonville shouting, "Fly Eagles Fly" and witness the amount of support for the Philadelphia team.

The Eagles had an outstanding Super Bowl game, and despite the outcome of the game, should be proud of their efforts. I join the thousands of Eagles fans and Pennsylvanians in saying that I was proud to have the Eagles representing Pennsylvania in the Super Bowl for the first time since 1981.

What a tremendous season it was to have both Pennsylvania teams make it to their respective conference championships. The spirit and enthusiasm of the fans and the determination of the players on the field this season was an incredible sight to behold. I look forward to next season, when both teams have another chance to represent their respective Pennsylvania cities and win big for their fans.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate

crime that has occurred in our country.

Last July, an 18-year-old Alabama man was bound, beaten, strangled, cut, and set on fire by his housemates. His decomposed body was found in the woods along a dirt road 4 days after the savage attack. The nature of the wounds suggests that the motive behind the murder was the fact that the victim was gay.

I believe that the 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.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN FRANK A. MANSON, 1920-2005

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the life of CAPT Frank Albert Manson, an outstanding Virginian who served his country with valor during World War II and the Korean War. While Captain Manson passed from this earth on January 20, he has left an exceptional legacy through his humanitarian vision, his insightful observation of naval conflict, and especially in the hearts of his loving wife, three children, and ten grandchildren. His daughter Jennifer Joy Wilson was a longtime member of my staff and remains a valued advisor.

Born in Oklahoma in 1920, Frank Manson earned a bachelor of science in education from Northeastern Oklahoma State University in 1941. Following 2 years of teaching at the high-school level, he attended officer candidate school at Cornell University and gained his commission for the United States Navy.

Like many other brave young men who answered the call of duty in World War II, then-Lieutenant Manson was sent to combat in the Pacific Theater. Appointed as the communications officer on the USS *Laffey* DD724, he was responsible for providing the media with the detailed accounts that followed the *Laffey's* triumphant efforts of April 16, 1945. On that fateful day, the ship and its resilient crew outlasted an attack of at least twenty-two Japanese aircraft, the worst offensive endured by any United States ship that remained afloat. While bombs strafed its deck and as many as eight planes crashed into the ship, the *Laffey* responded with courage befitting an American vessel. Eight planes were shot down, and another six were harmed despite the extensive damage inflicted by the enemy forces upon "the ship that would not die." During his briefing with reporters covering the war, the young officer recounted the infamous words of the *Laffey's* commanding officer, LCDR Julius T. Becton, who had stated so admirably, "I'll never abandon ship as long as a gun will fire."

Captain Manson distinguished himself as an excellent writer during and

after his military career. Following his noble service in World War II, Captain Manson was reassigned to the Pentagon. He coauthored three volumes of the Navy's Battle Report Series, the branch's official history of action in the war. Again, during the Korean War, he was called upon for his skills as a historian. Captain Manson traveled on a number of ships and spoke with many of his fellow seamen before co-authoring the exceptional work, "The Sea War in Korea." A thoroughly researched and well written official history of the Navy's role in battle, his book was republished in seven languages and was selected for permanent inclusion in the White House Library. Before retiring from the Navy in 1968, Captain Manson served as Chief Public Affairs NATO Allied Command Europe and Chief of Public Information for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, ADM Thomas Moorer. He was valued as a speechwriter for many naval leaders of the 1950s and '60s, including Admirals Robert Carney, Arleigh Burke, and John S. McCain, Jr. Over the course of his naval career, he assisted in high command policy formulation, strategy, and tactics through his service on the personal staff of fourteen four-star admirals and four chiefs of naval operations.

While he was a courageous sailor and a noteworthy historian, perhaps the best known of Captain Manson's efforts was his idea for the "Great White Fleet." Working from the Pentagon after the Korean War, he reflected upon the poverty and disease that he had encountered as a soldier on the battlefields of World War II. Understanding that the Navy maintained a surplus of vessels, Captain Manson began to investigate previous naval capacities for hospital and auxiliary ships. From his research he developed a concept to create, in his own words, "an entire fleet of mercy ships grain ships, hospital ships, education ships, power ships—a fleet designed to make the benefits of the free enterprise system available to the entire human race." Recognizing his fellow citizens' desire for peace and the willingness of Americans to contribute to "sensible" foreign aid, Captain Manson gained resounding support for the fleet in the United States and abroad. Championed by Senators George Aiken and Hubert Humphrey, legislation for the humanitarian ships passed in this chamber, and his vision was realized with the inaugural voyage of Project Hope, a seafaring benefactor of medical care.

Even during his years of retirement, Captain Manson provided his expertise to the American Legion, the Reserve Officers Association, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. A dedicated family man throughout his life, Captain Manson wrote a children's book to fulfill his grandson's intent curiosity about dinosaurs, and he was the primary caregiver for his wife, Lee, after she was disabled severely following a stroke.

Captain Frank Albert Manson is to be commended for his love of family and his service to our country. I appreciate this opportunity to express my deepest sympathy on the occasion of his passing, and I join with his friends and loved ones in celebrating the remarkable life of this outstanding American.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNITION OF NEW NATIONAL BOARD CERTIFIED TEACHERS FROM HAWAII

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I congratulate a special group of teachers in the Hawaii Public School System, those who have successfully earned the designation National Board Certified Teacher. During 2004, a new cadre of 24 consummate professionals demonstrated that their teaching practice is consistent with the rigorous requirements for the profession as set by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. By demonstrating that their practice meets or exceeds the most rigorous set of standards for a K-12 teacher in the United States, they have successfully achieved National Board Certification. Their achievement brings the number of teachers working in the schools in Hawaii who have attained this prestigious credential to 80.

These dedicated teachers are distributed throughout the educational system of Hawaii. Some teach at the elementary level, some in middle schools, while others teach in high school classrooms. Some teach on Oahu, some are on the Big Island, some work on Maui and others on Kauai. Some teach language arts, some teach math, while others teach other disciplines. Some teach special needs students, a few are generalists, others are specialists, and one is a librarian. But all of them have one thing in common, their dedication to helping the schoolchildren of Hawaii achieve all they can. I am proud to enter their names into the RECORD of this august body.

During the 2004 year the following teachers received the credential: Cynthia Acierto, Kalihi-Kai Elementary School, Oahu; Deborah Anderson, Honokaa High and Intermediate School, Hawaii; Laura Brown, Pearl Ridge Elementary School, Oahu; Lorraine Ching, Lunalilo Elementary School, Oahu; Laurianne Chun, Hawaii Center for the Deaf and Blind, Oahu; Sharon Chun, Maemae Elementary School, Oahu; Scott Fieux, Honokaa Elementary School, Hawaii; Jilda Hoffman, Kailua Intermediate School, Oahu; Michael Ida, Kalani High School, Oahu; Tracey Idica, Aiea High School, Oahu; Shari Kaneshiro, Hokulani Elementary School, Oahu; Patti Laba, Dole Middle School, Oahu; Angela Miyashiro, Hilo High School, Hawaii; Diane Murakami, Kaahumanu Elementary School, Oahu; Sunny Seal-Laplante, Kalaniana'ole Elementary

and Intermediate School, Hawaii; Linda Seals, Wahiawa Middle School, Oahu; Ralph Soderberg, Kealahou Intermediate School, Hawaii; Lynne Sueoka, Moanalua High School, Oahu; Kimberly Tadaki, Holomua Elementary School, Oahu; Terri Takabayashi, Maemae Elementary School, Oahu; Sandra Takara, Aliamanu Elementary School, Oahu; Joanne Thompson, Kilauea Elementary School, Kauai; Gail Van De Verg, Heeia Elementary School, Oahu; Laurie Waite Flores, Hauula Elementary School, Oahu.

During the 2003 year the following teachers received the credential: Jerri Anderson, Kealahou High School, Hawaii; Kristilyn Atalig, Holomua Elementary School, Oahu; Cynthia Chun, Kapolei High School, Oahu; Phyllis Clemmer, Keaau Middle School, Hawaii; Colleen Collins, Pahoia Elementary School, Hawaii; Marthia Crocco, Alvah Scott Elementary School, Oahu; Denise Darval-Change, Kailua High School, Oahu; June Davids, Keaau Middle School, Hawaii; Karen DeBrum, Lanai High and Elementary School, Maui; Elizabeth Delyon, Makawao Elementary School, Maui; Laura Fukumoto, Aliamanu Elementary School, Oahu; Jonathan Gillentine, Benjamin Parker Elementary School, Oahu; Nancy Graf, Kapaa Middle School, Kauai; Maria Hawkins, Kaimiloa Elementary School, Oahu; Phyllis Ida, Windward District Office, Oahu; Michael Kline, Kalaheo Elementary School, Kauai; Roberta Kokx, Kihei Elementary School, Maui; Hennan Leong, Radford High School, Oahu; Sandra Linskey, Castle High School, Oahu; Judy Locke, Kihei Elementary School, Maui; Michael Oliver, Baldwin High School, Maui; Liane Otani-Nakagawa, Kihei Elementary School, Maui; Cristina Rathyenn, Moanalua High School, Oahu; Carol Seielstad, Hanalei Elementary School, Kauai; Cherie Synnott, Pearl Harbor Elementary School, Oahu; Maria Vasquez, Waiialua Elementary School, Oahu; Anna Fern White, Kohala High School, Hawaii; Kara Yasui, Holomua Elementary School, Oahu.

During the 2002 year the following teachers received the credential: Rena Arakawa, Kaahumanu Elementary School, Oahu; Carla Brooks, Roosevelt High School, Oahu; Dewey Gottlieb II, Pearl City High School, Oahu; Jamie Hamada, Barbers Point Elementary School, Oahu; Leslie Hamasaki, Kalani High School, Oahu; Loraine Hotoke, Liholiho Elementary School, Oahu; Sandra Kaneshiro, Central Middle School, Oahu; Carolyn Kirio, Kaolei High School, Oahu; Kalen Kitagawa, Waiialua Elementary School, Oahu; Sandra Maruyaba, Leilehua High School, Oahu; Patricia Miyahira, Leeward District Office, Oahu; Jami Muranika, Kaimuki High School, Oahu; Karen Muronaga, Lincoln Elementary School, Oahu; Kathleen Nagaji, Pearl Ridge Elementary School, Oahu; Pascale Pinner, Hilo Intermediate School, Hawaii; Anne Torige, Kaimuki