

security, and thus of terrorist vulnerability, the law creates meaningful reporting requirements.

This bill would require the Attorney General to one, mandate the reporting of cargo theft offenses; and two, create a database containing the reported information, which would be appropriately integrated with other agencies' information-collection efforts and made available to governmental officials. Despite the fact that cargo theft is a well-known problem, there exists no national data collection and reporting systems that capture the magnitude of serious crime at seaports.

The bill increases the penalties for noncompliance with certain manifest reporting and record-keeping requirements, including information regarding the content of cargo containers and the country from which the shipments originated. The effectiveness of Federal, State and local efforts to secure ports is compromised by criminals' ability to evade detection by under-reporting and misreporting the content of cargo—with little more than a slap on the wrist, if that. The existing statutes simply do not provide adequate sanctions to deter criminal or civil violations. As a consequence, vessel manifest information is often wrong or incomplete—and our ability to assess risks, make decisions about which containers to inspect more closely, or simply control the movement of cargo is made virtually impossible.

Our Nation's ports represent a critical vulnerability point in our Nation's defenses. It is critical that we take steps to reduce this vulnerability, develop defenses, and, unfortunately, plan for mitigation should there be an attack. There is much to do, including providing additional funding. This bill addresses one aspect of the problem by improving and adding to the criminal justice tools which can protect our ports. It is a relatively narrow bill, with a precise focus on the problem at hand.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this much-needed improvement to our law.

MILK INCOME LOSS CONTRACT EXTENSION BILL

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, Senator TALENT asked me on the date of introduction, February 3, 2005, to be a cosponsor of S. 273. Unfortunately, by the time we got the message to the floor that day, the Senate had adjourned.

Senator TALENT is not only a great friend of mine, but a great friend of America's farmers and ranchers, including our dairy farm families. He is a valuable member of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, a cochairman with me of the Senate Biofuels Caucus. We work very closely on issues of importance to our farm families.

I am pleased that Senator TALENT and I will be working together to ex-

tend MILC, legislation extremely important to Missouri and Minnesota dairy farmers and dairy farmers across our country.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on February 14, 2005, one of our greatest Americans, Frederick Douglass, was honored at a celebration at the historic Ford's Theatre that was sponsored by the Caring Institute and the National Park Service. These two organizations play major roles in ensuring that the life and legacy of Mr. Douglass are not forgotten—the Institute through its establishment of The Frederick Douglass Museum and the Hall of Fame for Caring Americans on Capitol Hill, and the National Park Service through its management of the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site at Cedar Hill in Anacostia. As you know, Cedar Hill was his home in Washington, DC.

Frederick Douglass was one of the most important intellectual voices in American life in the 19th century. He was a forceful and persuasive writer and orator against slavery and for equal rights for African-Americans. His experiences as a slave were central to exposing the injustices of slavery. His first autobiographical work, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, was published in 1845 when he was a runaway slave. His second autobiography, *My Bondage and My Freedom*, was published in 1855, 9 years after friends and supporters in Great Britain bought his freedom. He frequently lectured about his experiences as a slave, and on what freedom meant to him.

During the Civil War, Douglass served as a recruiter of African-American soldiers for the North, and several times discussed with President Lincoln the problems of slavery. In the early 1870s, Douglass moved from Rochester, NY, where he had established the anti-slavery newspaper, the *North Star*, to Washington, DC, where he served as the District's Marshal, 1877–1881, and Recorder of Deeds, 1881–1886. Douglass later served our Nation as Minister to Haiti, 1889–1891.

Even when he was serving in governmental capacities, Douglass continued to deliver speeches on the meaning of abolition and emancipation. Just as he fought for the rights of African-Americans, he also worked to expand women's rights. On the day he died, February 20, 1895, he had attended a women's suffrage meeting.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to one of our greatest Americans, Frederick Douglass. He would have celebrated his 187th birthday this month.

THE LIFE OF PATRICK OKURA

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, Patrick Okura was an extraordinary man who contributed much to our Nation, the Asian American community, and the

fields of mental health and psychology. I was privileged to have him as a great friend and mentor. During my life in the Nation's Capital, Pat was always ready to help and advise me.

At Pat's memorial service on February 11, 2005, at Bradley Hills Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, MD, the Honorable Norman Y. Mineta, U.S. Secretary of Transportation, spoke of Pat and his remarkable life that had an enormous and positive impact on many.

I ask unanimous consent that Secretary Mineta's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

We are here today to celebrate the life of an extraordinary man one of the great leaders of our community, of our great nation, and a valued and trusted friend.

It is almost impossible to count the number of contributions that Kiyoshi Patrick Okura made to all of us.

His national presidency of the Japanese American Citizens League came during one of the most critical periods of the civil rights movement, and his active involvement in the JACL throughout its history helped win unprecedented victories for our community.

His advocacy on behalf of mental health was a passion that continued through his service as the staff psychologist for Father Flanagan's Boy's Town, his work at the National Institute of Mental Health, his founding of the National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse, and the work that he and Lily have done together at the Okura Mental Health Foundation.

But most important of all, Pat had a passion to help others whether through his profession as a psychologist or through his endless personal drive to develop leaders for our community.

As a mentor, a friend, a guide and a counselor, he was second to none. I had the good fortune of knowing Pat for over 50 years and he was all of those things to me throughout my life and career.

There are so many of us here today who would not have achieved the successes we have without the foundation of opportunity that he laid for all of us, or without the support and the encouragement that he provided every day.

Lily, Deni's heart and my heart go out to you today. Pat's loss is a bitter blow to all of us.

But his life, and the things he achieved for all of us, will live forever as a testament to a life well-lived."

IN RECOGNITION OF STU AND BETHEL DOPF

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I speak about some people who, through the way they lived their lives, have been very important, not only to me, but to their entire community. I am talking about Stu and Bethel Dopf of Cambridge, ID.

Stu Dopf passed away in 2001, and just recently, on January 17, 2005, he was joined in Heaven by his wife of 63 years. When I read of Mrs. Dopf's passing, fond memories flooded my mind from my time growing up in Washington County, where Cambridge is located. I have only good things to remember about Mr. and Mrs. Dopf and