

who should be allowed to carry a concealed handgun. The legislation before the state legislature would take discretion away from local law enforcement and allow virtually any applicant to carry a concealed handgun.

In May of 1999, when the State Legislature last took up this bill, a coalition of law enforcement groups led the fight against it. Law enforcement soundly rejects the proliferation of concealed weapons in our communities and have warned that this legislation will move Michigan in a dangerous direction.

The Michigan Law Enforcement Coalition issued the following statement about the bill:

Current law authorizes a local gun board made up of local law enforcement officials to issue CCW [Carry Concealed Weapons] licenses to those citizens who show a demonstrated need to carry a concealed weapon. Legislation that would shift the burden of proof, requiring the board to issue a permit unless it can state a reason, is a state-mandated "shall issue" bill and eliminates local control.

The Michigan Law Enforcement Coalition opposes any legislation which strips local gun boards of their discretion and shifts the burden of proof from the applicant to the gun board.

The Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police issued this statement:

This bill not only puts citizens at risk but will also effect law enforcement officers trying to do a difficult and dangerous job. Officers, already concerned due to the proliferation of handguns, would have even more apprehension knowing that the odds of confronting a concealed weapon have been multiplied. The presence of a gun can make any situation more dangerous. A gun can turn routine arguments into episodes of serious injury or death. During stressful times reasonable people do unreasonable things. The shouting match over a parking space or the fist fight at a sporting event can escalate into a shoot-out when guns are more accessible. Already nearly one-third of all murders committed are the result of an argument according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

The Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Michigan Legislature to refrain from allowing the proliferation of concealed weapons without adequate safeguards by county licensing authorities. An armed society is a frightened and dangerous society.

Law enforcement groups were joined in their opposition to this bill by religious leaders, child advocates, and community leaders. Groups such as the Michigan Catholic Conference, Michigan PTA, Michigan Municipal League, Michigan's Children, Michigan Library Association, Michigan Association of Elementary and Middle School Principals, Michigan Association of Non-public Schools-Parent Network, Michigan Partnership to Prevent Gun Violence, Michigan Association of Theatre Owners, and National Conference for Community and Justice are unified against the "shall issue" standard.

Mr. President, I am disappointed that the Michigan Legislature passed this bill. I believe "shall issue" is wrong for

Michigan and I have urged the Governor to veto the bill. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the letter I sent to the Governor.

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

DECEMBER 13, 2000.

Hon. JOHN ENGLER,
Governor of the State of Michigan,
Lansing, MI.

DEAR GOVERNOR ENGLER: I am writing to urge you to veto the "shall issue" legislation which recently passed the Michigan Legislature.

The "shall issue" legislation would make us less safe according to those best in a position to know. That's why it is opposed by a broad coalition of law enforcement groups such as the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police and the Michigan Police Legislative Coalition (which includes the Michigan State Police Troopers Association, the Michigan State Police Command Officers Association, the Michigan Association of Police, the Police Officers Labor Council, Detroit Police Lieutenants and Sergeants Association, Detroit Police Officers Association, Warren Police Officers Association, and Flint Police Officers Association).

Law enforcement officers, who undergo an initial 72 hours of firearms training as well as annual re-training, have warned that allowing thousands more private citizens to carry concealed handguns would pose significant threats to public safety. It is unrealistic to expect citizens with a fraction of the training to demonstrate the same precautions and the same judgment as police officers. There is no justification for making the already difficult and dangerous job of an officer even more difficult and dangerous by increasing the number of concealed handguns on the streets.

I am also concerned that an increase in concealed weapons licenses will effectively expand an exception in the Brady background check system. The "Brady Law" provides that licensed gun dealers are not required to initiate criminal background checks if the purchaser presents a state-issued license to carry a firearm which was issued within five years. This would mean that people who have committed crimes after they have received concealed carry licenses would be able to purchase additional guns with no background checks unless and until their licenses are revoked.

Although the "shall issue" legislation allows the State to suspend or revoke a license if the license holder has committed a potentially disqualifying crime, the experiences of other states with such laws show that revocation doesn't happen instantly or always successfully. Some states with "shall issue" laws have acknowledged mistakenly issuing hundreds of licenses to applicants with prior convictions. Once those persons manage to slip through the screening process for concealed gun licenses that one time, they are then able to buy guns without further background checks for five years.

Earlier this year, all eyes turned to Michigan after the tragic shooting death of Kayla Rolland. Now, nearly ten months later, the people of Michigan want all of us to work toward decreasing the amount of gun violence in their schools and community places, not increasing the proliferation of guns in our neighborhoods and on our streets. The people of Michigan reject the notion that they will be unsafe in public places if not armed. I urge you to do the same and to veto the

"shall issue" legislation, leaving local gun boards in charge of these often life and death decisions.

Sincerely,

CARL LEVIN.

CONFIRMATION OF GLENN A. FINE

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I want to applaud the Senate's confirmation today of Glenn Fine, who will truly be an outstanding Inspector General at the Department of Justice. As you know, the Inspector General is charged with investigating waste, fraud, abuse and corruption. As such, it is a position of critical importance that we needed to fill as soon as possible—and I'm glad we did so before adjournment—to ensure accountable and effective oversight of the DOJ.

Mr. Fine has been dealing with corruption ever since the Harvard-Boston College basketball game on December 16, 1978, in which he scored 19 points and had 14 assists—perhaps his best performance in college—only to discover later that this particular game was part of a notorious point-shaving scandal. No doubt this first-hand experience drove him in his later quest to weed out corruption at the Department of Justice.

I ask unanimous consent that two related articles be included in the RECORD immediately following the conclusion of my remarks.

More seriously, though, Mr. Fine has served in a variety of professional roles and always in an exemplary fashion. He is currently the Acting Inspector General, and previously, he served as the Director of the Special Investigations and Review Unit in the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General, supervised a variety of sensitive internal investigations, including the FBI's handling of the Aldrich Ames case. He also worked as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, where he prosecuted more than 35 criminal jury trials. His academic credentials are stellar as well. He is a Rhodes Scholar and he was graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School. Finally, though this is a political appointment, Mr. Fine is non-partisan—exactly the type of appointee that a Republican President might very well consider keeping on. He worked as an Assistant U.S. Attorney during the Reagan and Bush administrations, and has never been involved in a political campaign.

I'm pleased that Congress recognized the importance of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice by filling the position before adjourning. An individual as outstanding as Mr. Fine certainly merited prompt confirmation.

[From the Boston Herald American, Dec. 19, 1978]

AN AUTHENTIC STUDENT-ATHLETE

It was a crazy week, an impossible week, but somehow Glenn Fine survived.

On Tuesday night the Harvard basketball co-captain played a game against Dartmouth then caught a plane to Philadelphia. On Wednesday, the former Cheltenham High School athlete went through Rhodes Scholarship interviews then rushed back to Boston. There was a game against Wagner College the next night.

Harvard lost, Glenn Fine had nine turnovers. He was upset. Very upset.

On Friday, he was getting ready to fly to Baltimore for a reception and more interviews when Frank McLaughlin, the Harvard coach, asked him to stop in the office.

What did you think of the game last night? McLaughlin asked him.

"It was all my fault," the player replied.

"Wait a minute," McLaughlin told him. "You've been traveling all week. You've got a cold. You're a Rhodes finalist. How can you blame yourself?"

But Glenn Fine could. And he did. That's the way he is.

"He's unbelievably intense. McLaughlin knew. "He's a perfectionist."

TOUGHEST TEST

And the most difficult test of all was still ahead of him. His bid for a Rhodes Scholarship was in the final stages. More interviews. More pressures. And Harvard had a basketball game against Boston College on Saturday night.

"They (the Rhodes people) let me go at 3 p.m. Saturday." Fine said "I rushed to the airport. Mr. George Piszek (of the Mrs. Paul's frozen foods Piszeks) let me have an airplane, a Lear jet. We got to Boston and the state police were waiting. They rushed me to the Garden at 7:00 for a 7:15 game."

You wonder how anybody could play a basketball game under those circumstances. Here he was, worrying about the Rhodes. Had he handled himself all right? Had he said the right things?

And suddenly there was a game to play. "I got to the Garden and the adrenalin took over." Glenn said "Playing before all those people . . ."

The adrenalin must have serged through all 5 feet, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches of Glenn Fine, because he threw in 19 points and handed off 14 assists in a tough three-point defeat.

The week he called, "one of the most gruelling of my life" was over, except for one last call to find out how the other, even tougher competition had come out.

Still wearing his Harvard basketball uniform, he walked into the corridor and found a phone booth. People were milling around, drinking beer, laughing. "Oh my God," a man howled, "it's the guy from Harvard. Say hello to . . ."

Finally, Fine tore himself away, and placed the phone call.

"Hello, this is Gleen Fine."

"Well, Mr. Fine. Congratulations."

He had won.

The term "student-athlete" keeps popping up in the NCAA handbook. So often it's a hollow term; pro teams are filled with former "student-athletes" who neglected to graduate. But sometimes a Glenn Fine happens along to give it meaning.

"He seems so relaxed now," Frank McLaughlin was saying yesterday. "Maybe he feels he's proved himself. He's a Rhodes scholar now. His whole life he's been knocked. 'You're too small. You can't do this. You can't do that.' But now he's gotten recognition."

IT CAN BE DONE

This young man from Melrose Park is a better advertisement for college athletics

than many of the All-Americans, many of the high draft choices. He proved that somebody who isn't quite 5 feet, 10 inches tall can play quality basketball. And he proved as such past Rhodes winners as Penn's John Wideman, Princeton's Bill Bradley, Columbia's Heyward Dotson and Yale's Mike Orstaglio and Jim McGuire proved before him that full commitment to college basketball and classwork is possible.

"Basketball was very important to me in terms of growth, shaping my character," Glenn said. "Just the fact that I'm small, playing in a big man's game showed me the value of determination, how to overcome adversity."

"I think everyone had reservations about Glenn Fine based on his size." Penn Coach Bob Weinbaner said, "but some kids overcome that. We tried to recruit him real hard. He's a super kid. A super kid."

He's what college athletics are, or at least should be, all about.

[From Harvard Varsity Club Sports Review, Dec. 20, 1978]

BASKETBALL—THE MEN

(By John Leddecky)

At first, you couldn't tell most of the Harvard hoopsters without a scorecard, but their exciting brand of a fast-break offense and tenacious defense have quickly made them household names in phase two of the Frank McLaughlin era in Cambridge.

Three veterans comprise the nucleus of a squad dominated by underclassmen. Co-captain Glenn Fine (Cheltenham, Pa.) has picked up where he left off last season, leading the Crimson in assists and steals while averaging 11 points per contest. The flashy All-Ivy playmaker had 19 points, 14 assists and eight steals against undefeated Boston College—and on the same day also won the prestigious Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford!

Fellow senior co-captain Bob Hooft (Winnemucca, Nv.) continues his "Mr. Steady" role, occupying the second-leading scorer slot (12.3 ppg.) on the squad for the third straight season. Harvard's top scorer is the other returning letterwinner—and lone junior—Bob Allen (Thomaston, Ct.), who had a career-high 26 points in Harvard's first win of the campaign against Bentley. The burly forward has hit in double-digits in each of Harvard's first seven outings enroute to a 14.6 ppg. clip.

McLaughlin did have 11 returning letterwinners on hand, but decided to remodel with youth instead. With freshmen now eligible for Ivy varsity play, the second year mentor has stacked his combined varsity-jayvee roster with 25 Yardlings and six sophomores. New comer Dave Coastsworth (Bellevue, Wa.) has performed admirably in the pivot and stands second in rebounds (6.0 avg.).

Harvard covets the big man in the middle, but still doesn't have him. 6-10 fresh Bob McCabe (Winchester, Ma.) has been sidelined with knee problems, an ailment that has already forced 6-10 soph in tprematore retirement, Mark Harris (Wilmington, De.) and third leading scorer (11.5 ppg.), and has provided sophomore stability up-front, but he only stands 6-3. Yardling Kirk Mundy (Minot, ND) has averaged eight points in spot duty, but McLaughlin is hoping the 6-7 prospect will blossom with experience.

The lack of size up-front has put a premium on speed and quickness in the Harvard attack, and freshman Donald Fleming (New Haven, Ct.) and Robert Taylor (Seattle, Wa.) have plenty of both. Sophomores Tom Mannix (Briarchff, NY), last year's leading

freshmen scorer, has also seen duty as a corner guard. Mannix's long-range bombs have frustrated opposition zones throughout the season.

COMMODITY FUTURES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I want to thank and commend Chairman LUGAR for all of his hard work and leadership in bringing the Commodity Futures Modernization Act to the point of this final, agreed upon bill, which will be a part of the appropriations measure passed later today. I am pleased to have had the opportunity to work with Chairman LUGAR on this important legislation and to cosponsor it.

This bill will bring much-needed modernization, legal certainty, clarification and reform to the regulation of futures, options and over-the-counter financial derivatives. At the same time, it maintains regulatory oversight of the agricultural futures and options markets and continues and improves protections for investors and the public interest with regard to futures, options and derivatives.

The legislation carries out the recommendations of the President's Working Group on Financial Markets. Members and staff of the Working Group, especially the Department of the Treasury, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, were instrumental in helping to craft the bill. And it is significant that this final version of the bill is strongly supported by all members of President's Working Group on Financial Markets. I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Working Group be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of this statement.

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

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. HARKIN. After many years of effort, this legislation resolves a number of very difficult issues regarding the trading of futures on securities—issues that have caused a great many headaches as well as disparities in the markets over the years. I am pleased that we have been able to arrive at solutions that clear away regulatory impediments to market development, while maintaining and strengthening investor protections and addressing margin and tax issues in order to avoid giving any market an inappropriate competitive advantage over others involved in related transactions.

Clearly, modernizing the regulatory scheme for futures and derivatives must be balanced with maintaining and strengthening protection for individual investors and the public interest. The principal anti-fraud provision of the Commodity Exchange Act is section 4b, which the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has consistently relied