

this country without the formality of a visa. At the very least, these visitors, too, should be checked in and out via computer. Because the criminal world so highly values stolen or forged passports from waiver countries, more stringent security provisions might be needed.

Foreign visitors shouldn't look at increased scrutiny or security as an accusation or violation of rights. They are, after all, guests, here on sufferance and required to obey the law. Few other countries have been as wide open as the United States in the past, and even fewer are likely to be in the future.

U.S. law enforcement agencies should know who is entering the country and where they are supposed to be. These organizations can then judge potential risks and problems and handle them as the law allows. When the INS keeps closer track of visitors, it isn't intended to harass but to identify, not to accuse but to protect. It's not xenophobia. It's self-defense.

And self-defense, within the context of freedom, has suddenly become of vital importance.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Oct. 2, 2001]

#### LOOSEY-GOOSEY BORDERS: II

As the United States moves to take control of its borders and keep track of foreign nationals entering the country, it is important to change the way student visas are handled, too.

About half a million foreign students enter the country every year, some headed for colleges or universities, some for vocational or language schools. The vast majority of them actually attend school.

Some, however, do not, and disappear into the population. In that category was one Hani Hanjour, who was supposed to study English at Holy Names College in Oakland, Calif. Ten months after he skipped out on his student visa, he and companions hijacked the jet that crashed into the Pentagon.

Hard as it might be to understand, schools are not required to notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service if foreign students fail to appear or drop out. Five years ago, Congress ordered the INS to begin tracking foreign visitors. That was to include students starting in 2003. But in August, a bill was introduced to end the system before it began.

The system would have issued cards with magnetic strips to students. The strips, containing personal information, would have to be swiped through a reader when the student entered the country and the cards would have to be shown to school authorities when they arrived on campus.

Then, campus officials would be required to report changes of address and other information concerning international students.

More than a hundred schools spoke out against the INS plan, as did NAFSA/Association of International Educators, a lobbying group. Many university officials worried that any identification system would discourage international students.

Perhaps it would, but it shouldn't. It is not unreasonable and it should not be intimidating to require foreign students not only to be what they claim—students—but to allow the immigration service to keep track of their whereabouts.

The education lobbying group has seen the light and changed its position. Last month, after the attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., its spokesman said, "The time for debate on this matter is over, and the time to devise a considered response to terrorism has arrived."

That is a commendable turn-around, one that college and university leaders would do well to emulate. The idea is not to punish foreign students or inconvenience their schools but to protect Americans from terrorists who might enter the country under false pretenses.

The system needs to be put in place yesterday.

#### CHAIRMAN OF CITIGROUP, SANDY WEILL, GIVES A HELPING HAND

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the insightful article from the October 1 edition of USA Today that reflects the philanthropic efforts of corporate America to assist the victims of September 11.

The article illustrates the scope of the corporate philanthropy taking place to help my constituents and all those affected by the attacks. Leading the charge is Citigroup which has set up a \$15 million education fund for all the victim's children. CEO and Chairman of Citigroup, Sandy Weill described the mindset of America's corporations, as he talked about the company's employees "not just giving their money but their time and talents" to help the victims.

As we struggle with the grief and new realities before us, I ask that we also look to the compassionate efforts of the individuals and corporate America as a symbol of what makes America great. The efforts of Citigroup and others are not going unnoticed in Washington or across the country and I would ask you all to join me in thanking those who have helped during this time of great need.

[From USA Today, Oct. 1, 2001]

#### CORPORATIONS SETTING UP OWN CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS

(By Julie Appleby)

Restaurateur Waldy Malouf never thought he'd be running a charity. But he has joined a growing number of executives who are doing just that.

In coming weeks, he'll be helping decide how to dole out millions of dollars to families devastated by the attack on the World Trade Center.

And he's not alone.

Some big-name corporations, and a few trade associations, have created their own multimillion-dollar relief funds, determining how, where and to whom to give the money.

As the events of the past weeks have been unprecedented, so, too, are these efforts: Corporations don't generally give direct financial aid to victims.

"We had to take care of our own," says Malouf, co-owner of Beacon Restaurants, which lost 76 employees in the Windows of the World of the World Restaurant in Tower One at the World Trade Center.

He and his business partners spent a whirlwind week creating the Windows of Hope Family Relief Fund, aimed at helping the families of food-service workers killed in the collapse of the towers. Without such a fund, Malouf feared that bus boys and waitresses would be overlooked in the outpouring of support for other victims.

Such efforts are generally being overseen by top business executives, many of whom

have served on the boards of charitable organizations.

Philanthropy experts caution that this planning to give direct aid—rather than funneling money through private foundations or established relief groups—face challenges.

"The danger is that companies may be amateurs in running effective relief funds," says Kirk Hanson, who has studied philanthropy for 20 years and heads an ethics center at Santa Clara University in California. "They will need to look to experts in relief to ensure the money is spent wisely."

Who, for example, will oversee the funds and provide an accounting of the monies spent? (Funds that obtain charity tax status will report itemized details to the IRS, but not all are seeking that status.)

Which victims will get money and how much? Will the money go only to families of those who died, or could the definition grow to include the injured or the unemployed?

Publicly traded companies may face opposition from shareholders about how money is distributed.

"This is one of the thorniest problems of disaster relief," Hanson says. "Any charity engaged in direct aid has to struggle with the definition of who is needy."

Which is what Malouf and other firms wrestled with last week.

"There are a lot of legal and moral and ethical issues that come up that you have to grapple with," says Malouf.

One example: Three carpenters were working in the Windows on the World Restaurant when the attacks occurred. All three died.

The relief fund, however, is designed to help restaurant workers. Would the carpenters' families be eligible?

"In that case, we know the families, and we probably will help. They might not have been washing dishes, but they were working on the restaurant," Malouf says.

Malouf and other executives say they are either hiring administrators to run the funds or relying on to executives, many of whom have served charitable organizations.

"It's more difficult (to run a fund), but we've always had a philosophy that we have talented executives who can be helpful in working on a lot of things other than business, giving not just of their money, but of their time and talents," says Sandy Weill, chairman and CEO of Citigroup.

His company, which already supports charities and student programs through its foundation, plans to run its own \$15 million scholarship fund to help children who lost parents in any of the attacks, including the one on the Pentagon.

"We'll sit down with the appropriate people and come up with (eligibility) criteria that will be simple, that people can understand," Weill says. "I don't think it's rocket science."

Many of the companies that have established funds have earmarked them for specific purposes.

Morgan Stanley has set aside \$10 million to aid the families of its own employees who were injured, missing or killed in the World Trade Center, along with families of missing rescue workers.

The National Association of Realtors has raised \$2.5 million to help the families of victims from any of the attacks make rent or mortgage payments.

"The money is targeted for families who have lost a breadwinner as a result of the tragedy and might be in jeopardy of missing housing payments, spokesman Steve Cook says.

Money will be given out on a first-come, first-served basis in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C.

At DaimlerChrysler, executives are pondering whether they want to turn over their \$10 million children support fund to an outside organization to manage.

"You need people who have expertise in the endeavor," spokesman Dennis Fitzgibbons says.

At Alcoa, where a \$2 million relief fund has been set up, executives won't rush to fund anything immediately, preferring to wait to see where the greatest needs are, spokesman Bob Slagle says.

"We believe we are capable of sorting through some of these difficult issues and really making a different," Slagle says.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 4, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 5

9:30 a.m.  
 Joint Economic Committee  
 To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for September.  
 1334, Longworth Building

OCTOBER 9

10 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 To hold hearings to examine effective responses to the threat of bioterrorism.  
 SD-430

2:30 p.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of John H. Marburger, III, of New York, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and the nomination of Phillip Bond, of Virginia, to

be Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology.  
 SR-253

OCTOBER 10

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine bus and truck security and hazardous materials licensing.  
 SR-253

10 a.m.  
 Environment and Public Works  
 To hold hearings to review the Federal Emergency Management Agency's response to the September 11, 2001 attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center.  
 SD-406

Judiciary  
 Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine new priorities and new challenges for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
 SD-226

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 Business meeting to consider S. 1379, to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Rare Diseases at the National Institutes of Health; S. 727, to provide grants for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training in public schools; proposed legislation with respect to mental health and terrorism, proposed legislation with respect to cancer screening; H.R. 717, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and services with respect to Duchenne muscular dystrophy; and the nomination of Eugene Scalia, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor.  
 SD-430

2 p.m.  
 Judiciary  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of John P. Walters, of Michigan, to be Director of National Drug Control Policy.  
 SD-226

OCTOBER 11

10 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Oceans, Atmosphere, and Fisheries Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine the role of the Coast Guard and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in strengthening security against maritime threats.  
 SR-253

2:30 p.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine the needs of fire services in replying to terrorism.  
 SR-253

OCTOBER 12

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine the state of the tourism industry.  
 SR-253

OCTOBER 16

2:30 p.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine the Department of Veterans Affairs's Fourth Mission—caring for veterans, servicemembers, and the public following conflicts and crises.  
 SR-418

OCTOBER 17

10 a.m.  
 Joint Economic Committee  
 To hold hearings to examine monetary policy in the context of the current economic situation.  
 Room to be announced

OCTOBER 18

10 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 To hold hearings to examine genetic non-discrimination.  
 SD-430

OCTOBER 23

10 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 To hold hearings to examine the effects of the drug OxyContin.  
 SD-430

OCTOBER 24

10 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
 SD-430

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 5

9:30 a.m.  
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
 To hold hearings to examine the economic security of working Americans and those out of work.  
 SD-430