

be fraud and tamper-resistant. Using modern technology, immigration documents would have to contain biometric data, such as photographs and fingerprints.

Further, the legislation would impose greater controls on foreigners who are here on student visas. It is noteworthy that, according to media reports, one of the hijackers from September 11 came into this country on a student visa but did not attend classes. This bill would help prevent this problem by requiring schools to report quarterly to the INS on the student's classes and whether he or she had problems with law enforcement during that period. If a foreign student dropped out, or failed to register or attend classes, the school would be required to notify the INS immediately. Further, background checks would have to be conducted prior to visas being issued, and additional background checks could be done when visas were renewed. The increased government costs for the student reforms would be paid in part through increased application fees for foreign students.

Another important provision would prohibit any visas from being issued for students from terrorist countries. While this is a significant first step, I believe we need to go further in the future and prohibit any visas from being issued to terrorist nations, except for limited refugee and humanitarian reasons.

One provision of the bill that was included at my request requires a General Accounting Office study on returning to annual registration of aliens. Annual registration is needed to determine whether temporary aliens are actually here for the reasons they were authorized to enter, such as attend school. This was a World War II-era program that was essentially abandoned about twenty years ago, although the Attorney General maintains the authority to require any classes or groups to register. I believe this reform could be very beneficial to our security. The terrorism threat we face today is no less serious than the more conventional wars we fought in the past.

I would also like to note a related problem. Increasing penalties for illegal immigration has little meaning if the laws are not followed. In a hearing which I chaired in the last Congress in the Criminal Justice Oversight Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, we showed that many criminals, especially illegal aliens at the Southwest Border, are routinely being sentenced far below what the law requires. To control the huge number of cases on the dockets in many border states, many defendants are being sentenced far below the ranges established in the Sentencing Guidelines in exchange for guilty pleas. Often, guilty pleas are for charges much less serious than the government could provide in court.

To address this problem, we need to increase judicial and related resources

in these areas. We should increase the number of authorized judgeships at the Southwest Border, which has already been proposed, and the Senate should quickly consider judicial nominations from the President for existing vacancies in these areas. Also, these areas have inconsistent policies, and the Justice Department needs to work with these districts to create consistency. It is critical that we strictly enforce the immigration laws that are already on the books.

We need to do more this year to address the growing threat of illegal immigration. This bill is an important part of that effort, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRED SAALFELD

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the professional dedication, vision and public service of Dr. Fred Saalfeld who is retiring from the Senior Executive Service, SES, where he serves as Executive Director and Technical Director of the U.S. Navy Office of Naval Research, ONR. It is a privilege for me to recognize the many outstanding achievements he has provided the Office of Naval Research, the Navy, and our great Nation.

In times of adversity and challenge, America has always been blessed with men and women who have stepped forward to fight our battles and serve our country. Dr. Fred Saalfeld is such a man, much like those Founding Fathers who were patriot scientists and dedicated public servants. I wish we had more like him.

The foundation of his professional career was laid at Southeast Missouri State University where he earned a B.S. degree cum laude with majors in Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics in 1957 and was a standout intercollegiate basketball player as well. Fred Saalfeld matriculated to Iowa State University, where he earned his M.S. in 1959 and Ph.D. in 1961, majoring in Physical Chemistry, with minors in Inorganic Chemistry and Mathematics.

Dr. Saalfeld joined the Naval Research Laboratory, NRL, in 1962, where he conducted and directed research in physical chemistry. From 1963 to 1976, he headed the Mass Spectrometry Section and later, the Physical Chemistry Branch. His research led to innovations in atmospheric monitoring and life support now widely used in nuclear submarines, firefighting gear, spacecraft and other equipment using recirculated air. In 1976, he was selected as Superintendent of the NRL Chemistry Division, where he directed programs involving approximately 250 chemists and a \$16 million budget. Dr. Saalfeld was selected as Chief Scientist and Scientific Director at the ONR Branch Office in London for the period 1979 to 1980. He returned to NRL from this special assignment. By 1982, he was Associate Director of Research for Material Sciences and Component Technology, involving over 600 scientists and a \$90 million budget.

Dr. Saalfeld was appointed Director of ONR's Research Department in 1982 and Associate Director of ONR in 1985. He was responsible for the Navy's \$220 million contract research program mostly aimed at basic research in American universities. From 1987 until 1993, Dr. Saalfeld was Director of ONR, responsible for the Navy's basic research and NRL. In 1993, he was appointed Technical Director of ONR and Deputy Chief of Naval Research. The title changed to Executive Director and Technical Director in 1998. As such, Dr. Saalfeld became responsible for the Navy and Marine Corps science and technology program. In effect, Dr. Saalfeld was the Chief Operating Officer of the Office of Naval Research, a "Department of Navy Corporation," including a budget of nearly \$2 billion and oversight of three international offices and the renowned national laboratory, the Naval Research Laboratory.

Dr. Saalfeld became a charter member of the Senior Executive Service, SES, under President Carter. President Reagan named him to the Presidential Meritorious Executive Rank in 1986, named to the Presidential Distinguished Executive Rank by President Bush in 1989, and Presidential Distinguished Executive Rank for a second time by President Clinton in 1996.

Dr. Saalfeld has been awarded Department of the Navy Meritorious, Superior and Distinguished Civilian Service Awards, and the Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award. In addition, Dr. Saalfeld has been recognized with the Captain Robert Dexter Conrad Award, the Navy's highest award for scientific achievement. He has won the Southeast Missouri State University Alumni Merit Award in 1988, been recognized by Washington Technology as one of the area's top technologists in 1989, and selected by the Federal Executive Institute as Federal Executive of the Year in 1991.

During his long and exemplary career, Dr. Saalfeld authored and co-authored more than 500 research papers, reports and presentations. He is active in scientific societies, including the Society for Applied Spectroscopy, the American Society for Mass Spectrometry, and the American Chemical Society. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, served as Secretary of the American Society for Mass Spectrometry, and served as President of the Chemical Society of Washington.

I could go on and on about the contributions made by Dr. Saalfeld throughout his long and distinguished career. There are almost too many to recount. I have in mind not only his professional, technical and scientific attainments and achievements, but also the courage with which he faces personal challenges, and the easy grace with which he wins friends. For Dr. Fred Saalfeld considers the entire community of military personnel, civilian employees and contractors who serve

at ONR headquarters, at the NRL, and ONR offices and facilities throughout the world to be his family. He supported their research, provided opportunities to exercise initiative in diverse scientific fields, and championed their achievements. But most importantly, he has been friend, counselor, and mentor to many hundreds of people in the Navy and scientific communities.

Dr. Saalfeld's most lasting legacy may not be his own discoveries, and may not even those that took place under his direction and supervision, although that record would be a great legacy for any person. His most lasting legacy may be achievements in science and technology that take place in the future, realized by scientists encouraged to serve the Navy and their country by following the example of Dr. Fred Saalfeld. Dr. Saalfeld has spent four decades ensuring our nation and its naval forces have been equipped with technological supremacy to ensure victory over America's enemies. As America enters the 21st Century and faces new and unsettling changes, the scientific discoveries and technological achievements Dr. Saalfeld has nurtured will continue to ensure our strength and freedom.

There are many impressive scientists and leaders in technological innovation in America. It is a feature that keeps America a global leader and a prosperous, secure society. There are few who have dedicated their lives to ensuring that we make necessary investments to guarantee future leadership. Fred Saalfeld is one who has exhibited this dedication. In the university and federal research community, Dr. Saalfeld is a living legend and the "soul of federal research investment."

We in the Senate wish Dr. Saalfeld all the best in his future endeavors, with fair winds and following seas as he sets off to address new challenges and makes even more contributions to this land of liberty. May God continue to bless Fred Saalfeld, his loving wife Liz, and the United States of America.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I rise to thank the managers of this bill for including \$1.25 million for the Congressional Cemetery in the fiscal year 2002 legislative branch appropriations bill. I particularly want to recognize the good work of Chairman DURBIN and Carrie Apostolou of his staff for their efforts to include funding for repairs and upgrades to the Congressional Cemetery. I also appreciate the assistance I have received from the Architect of the Capitol and the Congressional Cemetery Association as I have worked with my colleagues to secure this funding.

Earlier this year, I spoke on the floor of the Senate about the need for some funding to make some repairs to the Congressional Cemetery east of Capitol Hill. The cemetery has fallen into some

disrepair over the years and it is in some ways a rather forlorn place. When I spoke on this issue last April, I asked my colleagues to find the resources to restore dignity to our Congressional Cemetery. I am very pleased that this bill contributes to this effort.

My interest in this funding began after seeing a Library of Congress exhibit on the Congressional Cemetery. In particular, I became interested in learning more about the Native Americans who are buried in that cemetery and through research, I came across the name of Scarlet Crow. Scarlet Crow, a member of the Wahpeton-Sisseton Sioux Tribe, died in Washington, DC, under mysterious circumstances in 1867, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

So I visited the cemetery last spring to locate his tombstone. This visit prompted me to ask my colleagues on the Senate Appropriations Committee for this funding, and I am very pleased with their response.

It is my hope that this funding will honor the memory of Scarlet Crow by restoring dignity to his final resting place. This funding is a tribute to this dedicated Native American, Scarlet Crow, whose life came to such a tragic and untimely end in our Nation's Capital.

HOLD TO H.R. 3211

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to inform my colleagues that I have lodged an objection to the Senate proceeding to H.R. 3211 or any other legislation dealing with financial netting contracts inside and outside of bankruptcy. While I support these changes to financial netting, I strongly believe that these changes must be enacted as a part of the comprehensive bankruptcy reform bill. I would hate to see the opponents of bankruptcy reform our financial markets at risk solely to satisfy the ideological objections of some members of Congress.

My advice to those advocates of a netting-only bill is that if they would put as much effort into getting the entire bankruptcy bill passed as they have put into the separate netting bill, the netting provisions would have been law months ago.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SHOLL'S CAFETERIA

• Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I come before you today speaking not simply for myself, but on behalf of the countless thousands of people who have frequented Sholl's Cafeteria in the seventy years since it opened. It is easy enough to use the word "served" when speaking of what almost any restaurant does; when speaking about Sholl's, though, the word takes on a very special and unique meaning.

The history of Sholl's here in Washington is one of community, great food,

and a deep caring for all patrons. Aside from established prices that afford nearly everyone an opportunity to enjoy a hot meal, Sholl's also has a policy of never turning away a hungry person. As Sholl's fights against modern economics in hopes of staying alive, it is essential that we rally to help this great institution.

At this time I ask to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Jim McGrath to the Washington Post which I believe helps shed more light on what this establishment means to Washington and its citizens.

The letter follows.

As the nation mobilizes to combat the insidious foe of terrorism, another drama of a far different kind and scope is playing itself out in downtown Washington—the struggle for survival of Sholl's Cafeteria. Despite heroic sacrifice and Herculean labors by many—most notably its beloved proprietors, George and Van Fleishell—absent a substantial financial remedy, Sholl's will be forced to close its door as soon as Oct. 31.

The Sholl's story could easily get lost amid the tumult of our national preoccupation and suffering in the wake of September 11, but that would be a profound shame, because the cafeteria's story has been one of special triumphs: of old-fashioned, all-American food, wonderfully prepared and wonderfully served; of human pricing, so that nearly anyone can afford to eat there; of multiculturalism, with terrific employees, many there for generations, reflecting every spectrum of the human family; of kindness, with an atmosphere that welcomes everyone. It is a story of the triumph of charity, Sholl's has given away enough free food to feed an army 100 times over. During the past several years, however, Sholl's has suffered from the decline in downtown dining. Its tour-bus trade has eroded because of the weak economy. It has endured bus-unfriendly parking restrictions. It has had to deal with prolonged building renovation and reconstruction while paying a huge rent. It has been put through the economic wringer.

Now another mobilization is needed to save this beloved institution. I am not alone in expressing those sentiments. They have been voiced by many, from the high and the mighty to the mighty humble. They have come from legions of senior citizens, bus loads of squealing kids and homeless people.

On August 10, 1999, for example, the World Bank wrote to the cafeteria's owners: "You are correct to characterize Sholl's as a charitable landmark. It would be a significant loss to our neighborhood if you were to close your doors, particularly for the large number of senior citizens, young kids, disabled and homeless people whom you serve."

On July 8, 1998, U.S. Sen. Max Cleland of Georgia read into the Congressional Record, "Patrons of Sholl's have described members of the Sholl family, who have owned and operated Sholl's over the last 70 years, as having the biggest hearts in Washington."

On March 7, 1999, Mike Kirwan, the late, great apostle to the homeless, said, "The stories I've heard from people on the streets, their quiet moments of dignity, respect, warmth and a full and nourishing meal at the hands of this wonderful cafeteria could fill a book of essays."

Possibly, the one who said it best, though, was a child who, on arrival from Pennsylvania on a school bus, told a WTOP reporter, "If it weren't for Sholl's Cafeteria, we couldn't afford to come to Washington."

The hour is late, and the odds are long. Although some say the time for Sholl's has