

to the hatemongers," he said. "They believe that if we quietly go about our everyday life, those who preach hate will fade slowly into the night. I ask you this: If we do not speak out, loud and clear, when the hate messages spewing forth from this so-called church lead to death, then when do we speak out?"

Mr. Dobbelaire's speech was followed by a prayer vigil in front of the Hale family home. On the other side of the ordinary, tree-lined street, a neighbor had posted a sign saying "Hate Has No Home here."

The Mayor, who grew up in East Peoria and said racial issues rarely crossed his mind, appointed a new Human Relations Commission on Aug. 17.

"We're in this for the long haul," he said.

East Peoria has survived severe blows before, the worst being the closing of a Caterpillar tractor plant that had been its economic cornerstone. But it has enjoyed a comeback in recent years, with a new riverboat casino and jobs in entertainment, tourism and service industries.

The idea that their town might be seen as some kind of hate capital horrified the Mayor and the human relations commissioners.

"This is really causing a bad image for our tri-county area, not just East Peoria," said David Mingus, the commission chairman. "It's unfortunate and unrealistic. Our towns are good town."

Mr. Mingus, 48, a mental health professional, said the commission intended to take a broad look at diversity and tolerance.

"We will keep it open to all areas," he said. "It's something nobody has on the scope all the time. We have to change attitudes."

Another member of the commission, Charles Randle, 53, who is black, said he had lived in an upscale neighborhood of East Peoria for 17 years with no difficulty. But Mr. Randle said he could not forget the searing experience of childhood on a cotton plantation in Mississippi, where two of his brothers, then young boys, were jailed for supposedly whistling at a white woman. To escape that life, their father, a sharecropper, moved his wife and 10 children to Peoria, where he worked at a slaughterhouse and then started a series of successful family businesses.

Mr. Randle, the director of economic development for Illinois Central College, said he saw the Human Relations Commission as a chance for East Peoria "to step outside the box and look around."

Other communities have made similar efforts.

In Boise, Idaho, several years ago, the state's image began to worry the staff at Hewlett-Packard, said Cindy Stanphill, the company's diversity and staffing manager.

"When we recruit, people know about Idaho potatoes and the Aryan nations," Ms. Stanphill said. "The image does not necessarily represent the reality, but you have to deal with both."

For three years, the Hewlett-Packard staff has tried to find ways to insure that people they recruit and employ in Boise feel welcome at work and in the community. Staff members are now trying to organize an Idaho Inclusiveness Coalition, a group of major employers and human rights groups to promote tolerance and celebrate diversity.

In Pennsylvania, the state's Human Relations Commission has helped more than 50 communities form groups to do something about hate. One group stated in Boyertown, a historically all-white community northwest of Philadelphia where the Ku Klux Klan distributed recruitment literature once a month.

Residents formed a unity coalition and asked citizens to pledge 5 cents to 50 cents

for each minute the Klan spent in town. The money went to civil rights groups and helped organize the town's first rally to honor the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The head of the local Klan complained that the group, which was collecting \$1,051 an hour, was using the Klan's name to raise money, said Louise Doskow, a member of the coalition. But the group persisted. "We have raised over \$11,000," Ms. Doskow said. "We did it every month for 13 months, then they didn't show up again for a year. One person came to the corner at the end of June, so we did another collection."

The experiences of these communities and others, collected by Jim Carrier, a former reporter for The Denver Post, have been added to an updated version of "Ten Ways to Fight Hate." Mr. Carrier said the Southern Poverty Law Center would distribute a million free copies of the booklet and a companion, "Responding to Hate at School." The booklets will go to every school principal, mayor and police chief in the nation, as well as to human rights groups, religious leaders and interested citizens.

One group profiled, Coloradans United Against Hatred, formed after an African immigrant was murdered by a skinhead in 1997. Seeing the use of the Internet by hate groups, the group set up its own Web site to offer an alternative.

"Are we making a huge impact?" said Anita Fricklas, the Colorado director of the American Jewish Committee, which helped underwrite the project. "It's hard to know. But an impact? Definitely." •

RECOGNITION OF ALASKA QUARTERLY REVIEW

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, two years ago I rose to highlight a publication of the University of Alaska, Anchorage when it was honored as "one of the nation's best literary magazines." Today, I rise to again call the Senate's attention to the continuing praise for the Alaska Quarterly Review. Specifically, I rise to praise its latest issue, *Alaska Native Writers, Storytellers & Orators, The Expanded Edition*.

The literary journal, now in its 18th year, for its summer-fall issue has published a 400-page volume including more than 80 original works, many by Alaska Natives. The volume could win my praise simply for taking the step of publishing 15 classic Native stories in both English and in traditional Alaska Native languages. You see, in June 1991, I introduced the Alaska Native Languages Preservation Act (S. 1595). The bill, which became law in 1992 and was implemented in 1994, was designed to provide grants to Alaska Native groups and media for language preservation projects, including research, preservation and instruction to teach Alaska's traditional languages to younger Natives.

There are 20 original Native languages spoken in Alaska—more than 155 nationwide—but only two of them, Siberian Yup'ik and Central Yup'ik are healthy." That means they continue to be spoken by Native children. Thus 18 of the Alaska Native languages face extinction by 2055, unless more is done to preserve them. For example, only a single speaker of Eyak, a language spoken

only in the Copper River Delta in Alaska, is still alive to pass the unique sounds of the language on to new speakers.

Thus the new effort by the review's Executive Editor and Founding Editor Ronald Spatz of Anchorage would win my praise simply because it has published stories in Eyak, Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian, Ugangan, Alutiiq, Central Yup'ik, St. Lawrence Island Yup'ik, Inupiaq and Dena'ina. But the issue has done much more for classic and modern literature and for the preservation of Alaska's Native history and traditions.

Through its stories, short stories, oral histories, folk tales and poems, the literary magazine has taken a giant step to convey Alaska's rich and diverse Native cultures. It pays tribute to the Native language speakers and tradition bearers that keep their cultures alive through their stories and through their words. And over the years Alaskans have learned that one of the best ways to protect the social fabric of Native Alaskans is to protect their culture, thus maintaining Native residents' pride in their history and their heritage.

Kirkus Reviews, in its Aug. 1, 1999 review of the journal called it, "quite a tidy little omnibus of poems, oral histories, folk tales and stories by Native Alaskans. . . . Sociologists and folklorists will be particularly grateful for the bibliography and source notations, and those unfamiliar with Alaskan culture, will find in the very extensive commentaries a useful orientation to what remains a largely unknown world. . . . offering as they do a glimpse into the history of our Last Frontier."

This is certainly not the first time that the review has won literary praise. Since its inception at the Anchorage campus of the University of Alaska in 1982, the Alaska Quarterly Review (AQR) has served as an instrument to give voice to Alaska writers and poets, while also publishing the best of material from non-Alaskan authors. While the AQR is firmly rooted in Alaska, it maintains a national perspective—bridging the distance between the literary centers and Alaska, while also sharing an Alaskan perspective. This balanced presentation of views has earned AQR local, regional and national/international recognition over the years.

In June 1997 the Washington Post book review section, Book World, called it "one of the nation's best literary magazines." Bill Katz in the Library Journal said "AQR is highly recommended and deserves applause." While Patrick Parks in the Literary Magazine Review said, "It is an impressive publication, comprising as diverse and rewarding an aggregation of work as a reader is likely to find in any literary journal."

The review has won a host of national awards including a 1999 Beacon Best award, a 1997 O. Henry Award, a 1996 award from Scribner for Best

American Poetry, and the 1995 Andres Berger Award from Northwest Writers Inc., plus literally a dozen other awards and mentions.

I rise today to honor the publication, not just because of its many awards, but because many Alaskans still do not understand or appreciate the breadth and scope of the publication and how important it has become as a gateway for Alaskan authors to win recognition from a wider literary audience.

I want to thank the University of Alaska Board of Regents and the leadership of the University of Alaska Anchorage for supporting the publication. Alaska's university system continues to face difficult economic times because of falling Alaska State revenues. It has taken a tremendous commitment to academic excellence to continue the funding necessary to permit the review to be a quality publication and artistic success. The University deserves great credit for its efforts at promoting the publication in these difficult financial times. It is because of the need for more revenues for the University to permit it to reach the highest level of greatness that I continue to press for the University to finally gain its full land-grant entitlement that it should have received at its founding. The University of Alaska Land Grant Bill, still pending full Senate consideration, would greatly help the University gain the economic means to support such important endeavors. But more on that at another time.

I also want to thank and again publicly recognize the work of Mr. Spatz. A recent recipient of the 1999 Edith R. Bullock Award for Excellence—the most prestigious award bestowed by the University of Alaska Foundation, Mr. Spatz is a professor and chair of the University of Alaska Anchorage's Department of Creative Writing and Literary Arts and has been involved with the UAA's honors program. A film maker and writer, besides editor, Mr. Spatz wrote a series of illuminating notes in the current volume. He was joined in shaping it by Contributing Editors Jeane Breinig, assistant professor of English at the University of Alaska Anchorage, and by Patricia Partnow, vice president of Education at the Alaska Native Heritage Center. A final thank you must be provided to the National Endowment for the Arts, which provided a Heritage and Preservation Grant that helped pay the costs of publication of the expanded edition.

Mr. President, Alaska, in fact all of America, is far richer artistically because of the review's presence. It truly is a window for Americans to view society in Alaska at the close of the 20th Century, and a worthy stage for the serious works of all writers as we enter the 21st Century. That is particularly the case with this edition. I commend it and its contributors for its many achievements, and I know all members of the U.S. Senate join me in wishing it continued success.●

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of National Hispanic Heritage Month. In my own state of New Jersey, we celebrate and recognize the proud history of a people who have a deep affinity to faith, a strong work ethic, and commitment to family values. Hispanic Americans share a diverse ancestry with countries spanning Europe, Africa, and South and Central America, and close cultural ties to Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, South America, and Spain. This diversity has brought variety and richness to the American mosaic and has strengthened our national character with invaluable perspective, experiences, and values.

For countless years, Hispanic Americans have played an integral role in all walks of life and made our country stronger. Whether it is in the entertainment industry, business, medicine or public service, the contributions of Hispanic Americans cannot be understated. I am proud to represent a state with a large concentration of Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Dominicans and immigrants from countless countries in South and Central America.

In counties such as Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Union, Camden, Atlantic and Cumberland, Hispanic Americans have been contributing to my state's diversity for years. In our state legislature, we are proud to have four members of the General Assembly of Hispanic Heritage with Wilfredo Caraballo, Raul "Rudy" Garcia, Nilda Cruz-Perez and Nellie Pou. At the county level, we have three distinguished members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders with Nidia Davila-Colon, Silverio Vega, and Neftali Cruz in Hudson County. And at the local level, countless Cuban Americans, Puerto Ricans and Central and Southern Americans have achieved the office of council person and mayor. New Jersey was especially proud to elect its first Hispanic member of the House of Representatives with the election of Representative ROBERT E. MENENDEZ, who also serves in the House leadership.

Through my own Italian heritage, I share a special bond with people of Hispanic descent. When Christopher Columbus set sail to discover this continent, it was done so with the financial support of Spain. Hundreds of years later, the Hispanic heritage continues to be an important and critical aspect of our national accomplishments. Hispanic Americans comprise eleven percent of the nation's population. In just a few years, Hispanic Americans will be the largest ethnic group in the United States. Their commitment to this country has not gone unnoticed. Whether it is serving in our Armed forces or through their growing economic consumer strength, Hispanic Americans are indeed thriving and intertwined in the fabric that is this great country.

Activism is important to creating a sense of personal responsibility for

one's community. The Hispanic American community embodies this concept, and should be commended for successfully instilling it in others. The contributions of Hispanic Americans has spread to other communities in a manner that transcends racial and ethnic differences, and I am confident they will continue to grow as a vital component of life in New Jersey and indeed the United States.●

OIL ROYALTY VALUATION

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I want to state for the record that, had I been able to, I would have voted against the Hutchison amendment to the Interior appropriations bill, which proposed to continue a moratorium on revising Interior regulations governing how much oil companies pay for oil drilled on public lands and resources. I regret that previous commitments prevented my availability to be in the Senate for this critical vote.

This issue seems fairly straightforward. Oil companies are required to pay royalties for on- and off-shore oil drilling. Fees are based on current law which clearly states that "the value of production for purposes of computing royalty on production . . . shall never be less than the fair market value of the production." Revenues generated from these royalties are returned to the federal treasury. However, for many years, oil companies have been allowed to set their own rates.

In the past, I have supported similar amendments which extended a moratorium on rulemaking while affected parties were involved in negotiations to update the regulations. However, this process has been stalled for years, with little possibility of reaching resolution because these legislative riders imposing a moratorium on regulation changes have created a disincentive for oil companies to agree to any fee increases, resulting in taxpayers losing as much as \$66 million a year.

Who loses from this stalemate? The taxpayers—because royalties returned to the federal treasury benefit states, Indian tribes, federal programs such as the Historic Preservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and national parks.

I supported cloture twice to end debate on this amendment because I believe we should vote on the underlying amendment to allow a fair and equitable solution of royalty valuation of oil on federal lands. On the final vote, however, I would have opposed the Hutchison amendment to continue this moratorium because I believe we should halt the process by which oil companies can set their own rules and determine how much they pay the taxpayers for the use of public assets. I do not support a structure which only serves to benefit big oil companies and allows them to continue to be subsidized by the taxpayers.

We should seek fairness for each and every industry doing business on public