

# SHOTINGS IN PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition today to speak about an incident that has sent shock waves throughout the conscience of our Nation. On April 28th, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, five of my constituents were brutally murdered and one critically injured in what seems to be a hate crime. Reports indicate that the perpetrator actively and methodically sought out his minority victims during the 72-minute rampage. The victims of this brutal rampage were a 63-year-old Jewish woman, a 31-year-old man of Indian descent, a 22-year-old African-American student, a 27-year-old Vietnamese man, and a 34-year-old Chinese-American man. In addition to the five people killed, another 25-year-old man of Indian descent was shot in the neck and critically injured. The alleged killer also fired rounds at two synagogues and spray-painted the word "Jew" and two swastikas on the wall of one of them.

The alleged murderer was arraigned on five counts of homicide, seven counts of ethnic intimidation, three counts of criminal mischief, two counts each of arson and institutional vandalism and one count each of attempted homicide, firearms violations, reckless endangerment and aggravated assault. This senseless rampage that left five people dead and one in critical condition poses some of the most important and vexing law enforcement challenges currently facing our Nation. Such heinous hate-filled acts of violence divide our communities, intimidate our citizens, and poison our collective spirit. While our hearts are grieving for those who have lost loved ones, we must try and find some consolation by using this atrocity to send a strong message that hate crimes will not be tolerated.

Such vicious attacks are a form of terrorism that threaten the entire Nation and undermine the ideals on which we were founded. I am a principal sponsor of S. 622, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999. I was the District Attorney in Philadelphia for eight years and I did not like Federal encroachment on State jurisdiction—but there are some instances when Federal intervention is necessary. Some of the ugliest instances of violence in our nation have been motivated by hatred based on race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, and disability. It is in the case where it is plain that it was a hate crime situation—in these extremely usual situations, the I believe Federal authority ought to be present where it is necessary.

I know that there are those that are concerned about the expansion of Federal jurisdiction, which is something that we should be very careful about. It is with this very concern in mind that this legislation has been narrowly tailored to target a very, very important area—it has been done with a scalpel

and not a meat axe. We need to let people out there know that if the crime is bad enough and the local prosecutors won't act that there is a Federal authority to come in where absolutely necessary. Current law, 18 United States Code, Section 245, permits federal prosecution of a hate crime only if the crime was motivated by bias based on race, religion, national origin, or color and the assailant intended to prevent the victim from exercising a "federally protected right." These activities are: (A) enrolling in or attending a public school or public college; (B) participating in or enjoying a service, program, facility or activity provided or administered by any state or local government; (C) applying for or enjoying employment; (D) serving in a state court as a grand or petit juror; (E) traveling in or using a facility of interstate commerce; and (F) enjoying the goods or services of certain places of public accommodation. The statute's dual requirement that the government has to prove that the defendant committed an offense not only because of the victim's race, color, religion, or national origin, but also because of the victim's participation in one of six narrowly defined "federally protected activities" substantially limits the potential for federal prosecution of hate crimes, even when the crime is particularly heinous. The Hate Crime Prevention Act will make it easier for the Federal government to successfully prosecute hate crimes by amending current law to eliminate the dual requirement and by expanding the list groups entitled to protection under Federal law to include women, homosexuals and the disabled. Under this bill, hate crimes that cause death or bodily injury can be investigated federally, regardless of whether the victim was exercising a federally protected right. In cases involving violent hate crimes based on the victims gender, sexual orientation, or disability, the bill would make it a Federal crime to willfully cause bodily injury to any person, or attempt to do so through use of a firearm or explosive device, whenever the incident affected or involved interstate commerce. No longer would Federal criminal civil rights jurisdiction hinge upon whether a racial murder occurs on a public sidewalk versus a private parking lot. No longer would the Federal government be without the power to work with State and local officials in the investigation and prosecution of a racist who targets and assaults an African American. Criminals will no longer be able to evade Federal prosecution simply because their victims were not enrolling in a public school, using a place of public accommodation, or participating in any of the six federally protected activities at the time they were assaulted.

Mr. President, this is a bill that is narrowly tailored to reach only the most egregious forms of hate crimes. It is important to note that this bill does

not impact issues such as job discrimination, political speech or graffiti.

America is the great melting pot. People of different races, religion, and creed join together from all around the globe seeking freedom—religious freedom, political freedom and economic freedom. But unfortunately in our society today there are those who harbor animus towards others because of the color of their skin or the church they attend. Few crimes tear more deeply at the fabric of our Nation than crimes motivated by such hatred. We must continue to work towards freeing our Nation from such violence, discrimination, hatred, and bigotry through education and public awareness. However, while we work towards this goal we must ensure that each and every American is protected from crimes based on race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### RICHARD B. HARVEY

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I honor Dr. Richard B. Harvey, Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science on the occasion of his retirement from Whittier College. Over the span of four decades, Dr. Harvey has also served as Assistant Dean, Dean of Academic Affairs and Chair of the Political Science Department of Whittier College.

In addition to his academic pursuits, Dr. Harvey is the accomplished author of *The Dynamics of California Government and Politics*, a well known textbook in its sixth edition, Earl Warren, Governor of California, and a number of articles and book reviews. He is also a radio commentator, delivering political analysis of election results.

His educational leadership has inspired countless young students to pursue civic opportunities. Dr. Harvey's *Politics Outside the Classroom* course exposed students various powerhouses in the Los Angeles and Sacramento areas. Students met and discussed California politics with some of the state's most influential political officials, learning more about the practical world of politics than a textbook or lecture can offer.

Dr. Harvey's dedication to educating students and his belief in the significance of the political process are worthy of recognition. He earned a B.A. degree from Occidental College, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. Richard Harvey best wishes on his retirement and in all of his future endeavors. His dedication and commitment to teaching California politics for over forty years has set an example that will be emulated for years to come. •

# TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL LIFE

• Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an organization that has served the state of Vermont, and the nation, for 150 years. National Life has served the needs of millions of Americans during this time, starting with its first policy, issued in 1850, and continuing into the contemporary insurance business. As Chairman of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pension Committee, I can personally attest to how valuable their services have been and continue to be. However, National Life is more than just a business, it is an archetype of community relations and a leader in the promotion of ethical market conduct.

National Life was founded in 1848 by Dr. Julius Dewey as a mutual life insurance company. The first claim was paid to a policy owner who had traveled to California for the Gold Rush. From this beginning, National Life has expanded to include 800 career and general agents, and over 3,000 independent brokers. National Life has also grown to include some of the most prestigious services in America, including the Sentinel Fund—established in 1968, the American Guaranty and Trust—chartered in Delaware in 1914, and the national Retirement plan Advisors—founded in 1940.

In 1998, National Life joined the Insurance Marketplace Standards Association. This group promotes ethics in market conduct of the life insurance industry. Among the criteria that National Life had to meet were high standards of honesty in fairness to customers, fair competition, quick resolution of customer disputes and complaints, and customer-focused sales and service. Needless to say, National Life met the criteria in 1998, as they have throughout their long and prestigious history.

This 150th Anniversary also marks a rare meeting of past, present, and future, in 1960, the National Life building was opened. At the dedication ceremony, a time capsule was interred in the floor of the lobby. This time capsule will be opened on May 12, 2000, and we will be able to compare where we are today with where we thought we would be. The hopes and wishes of yesterday have evolved into today's reality, and the year 2000, once an incomprehensible milestone, is no longer the distant future.

While the past and present will merge at this ceremony, the anniversary also provides an opportunity to look forward. True to form, National Life again initiates a bond with the community; among the entries in the Year 2000 time capsule will be the predictions of children of Central Vermont. The hopes and wishes of these children for the future are significant, as they will be the ones living it. Recognizing this, National Life is also contributing money to each participating public elementary school. The students' whose predictions will be included in the time capsule, along

with their respective schools, will receive an additional contribution.

On this occasion of celebrating the venerable and storied past of National Life, let us pay tribute to their Vermont roots and their contributions to the Vermont economy during the past century and a half. Far from simply administering to their community, National Life is a part of it. National Life has realized from the start that the investment we make in the children of today will pay dividends in the leaders of tomorrow. For their continued commitment to the community and their customers, they should be commended.●

## A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ALLIANCE

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the South Dakota State Medical Association (SDSMA) Alliance. This year the SDSMA Alliance will celebrate its 90th anniversary, making it the oldest continuous medical Alliance in the United States. For ninety years, this physicians' spouses organization has proudly been the volunteer hands and voices of the South Dakota State Medical Association.

Though their accomplishments may not be always easily enumerated or quantified, their impact has been felt across every mile of the state of South Dakota. The SDSMA Alliance has led or united with other organizations in an effort to insure that our communities are healthier and safer. Members of the SDSMA Alliance have always reached out to feed the hungry, give warmth to those who were cold, provide shelter and safety to the abused, and bring smiles and joy to children in need of books or toys. Health promotion and community projects are, indeed, the cornerstone of the Alliance.

Oftentimes, the mission statement of an organization tells us all we need to know about the character of the individuals who have joined together. In the case of the SDSMA Alliance, this statement holds true once again. Their mission to promote public health, create safer communities, protect the patient-physician relationship, and generate funds to help educate future physicians is a testament to their desire to positively impact every South Dakota community in which their work is done.

As just one example of the Alliance's hard work and dedication, last June they declared-not war-but peace on all school campuses throughout out state. Their focus was not just on guns and grenades, but bullying and fist fights, taunting and threats, intolerance and isolation, because that, as we all know, is where the problems usually begin.

To emphasize the need to provide our children and educators with a safe school environment, the SDSMA Alliance launched a campaign to provide K-3rd grade students with conflict res-

olution and self-esteem building activities. Thousands of "I Can Choose," "I Can Be Safe," "Hands Are Not For Hitting," and "Be A Winner" workbooks were distributed to schools and shelters throughout our state. Their goal was to arm children with self-esteem and to teach them how to make healthier and safer choices. It is efforts such as these that weave the fabric of our communities closer together and promote safe, learning environments for South Dakota's children.

Mr. President, it is with great honor that I rise today to recognize the South Dakota State Medical Association Alliance for ninety years of hard work and dedication to the health and safety of the people of South Dakota. I applaud the SDSMA Alliance's efforts to combat those forces in our society which would jeopardize the mental and physical wellness of any citizen. I sincerely thank the Alliance for their positive contributions to South Dakota's communities, and I hope that one day we can stand together and say, "Mission accomplished."●

## TRIBUTE TO STERLING EDWARDS RIVES, JR.

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a friend and patriot Sterling Edwards Rives, Jr. of Petersburg, Virginia who died on February 13, 2000, at the age of 78 years.

A native of Surry County, sterling served in the Army at the close of World War II and then spent a year building airfields in the Philippines. He returned to a position as an inspector with the U.S. Department of Agriculture traveling with his wife Virginia Anne and newborn son Sterling III throughout the Southeast grading peanuts, potatoes and produce. Two more sons Andrew II and Bailey were born as they moved to Petersburg where he began his 35-year career where he held leadership positions in the Christ and Grace Episcopal Church.

Sterling Rives served on the Virginia Republican State Central Committee, as a delegate to four national conventions, vice-chairman of the Petersburg Electoral Board, and as a delegate to the White House Council on Aging.

President Ronald Reagan once told me that "Politics is not a spectator sport."

No one took that more to heart than Sterling Rives who believed that it was his civic responsibility and patriotic duty to contribute freely his time and talents to elect those he supported to public office. I was privileged to be one of those public servants whom Sterling took by the hand and guided towards election day after election day.

Sterling Rives drove the original footings for the foundation of the Republican Party of Virginia. He and his family gave tirelessly in election after election.

Just last year Virginians elected a Republican Governor, Lt. Governor,