

## HATE CRIMES LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the savage attacks of September 11 resulted in the deaths of more than 5,000 innocent victims. To add to this horror, the horror of terrorist strikes, acts of violence against Muslims and Arab-Americans increased dramatically throughout the United States since September 11.

The Council of American Islamic relations has received more than 300 reports of harassment and abuse committed against innocent Sikhs, Arabs, Indians, and people of Muslim faith.

Communities across the Nation are horrified by these brutal crimes: a threat to a turban-wearing Sikh in Connecticut, an attack of a woman on a Maryland college campus, rocks thrown through an open bedroom window in Roanoke, Virginia.

Hate crimes are not new to our country, but these are different. The victims of these hate crimes were children. The victim in Connecticut was a second grader. The woman was a teenager attacked by fellow young adults. And the child who barely missed being hit by a rock was only two years old.

Throughout the country, Muslim and other Arab-American children are fearful of attacks on the street, in their homes, and at their schools in reprisal for the terrorist strikes of September 11.

Muslim private schools have canceled classes. Parents are being asked to help patrol school yards, and according to the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, many parents have kept their children home from both public and private schools.

Although hate crimes have been on the decline recently, law enforcement officials and leaders in Arab-American and Muslim communities are preparing for more trouble because children are still being attacked by fellow classmates and schools are still being vandalized.

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In the past week, two Malaysian students at Indiana University were assaulted and an Afghan student in New York was attacked by fellow students. Only last month a threatening note found by a Palmdale, California, high school forced five Muslim-American students to stay home for their own safety.

No one in America should live in fear because of his or her ethnic background or religious affiliation. This is especially true for children. That is why it is clearer than ever before just how important it is to pass meaningful hate crimes legislation.

Children and their families are suffering as a result of the ignorance, fear and hate of others. We need to strengthen our existing laws to protect them against all hate crimes. We must send a message, especially to our chil-

dren, that hateful behavior is wrong and will not be tolerated.

Children must be given guidance to resolve conflicts peacefully, to build bridges across issues of difference. As a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, I worked to pass the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, ESEA, reauthorization, which includes funding for education and training programs, curricula and instructional materials to prevent crimes. We need to build on this education step because State governments and local police need vigorous tools to fight and prosecute hate crimes. Sadly, existing Federal law is inadequate.

That is why I am a strong supporter of the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of the year 2001, sponsored by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS). That act will empower existing hate crime legislation by making it easier for Federal law enforcement to investigate and prosecute crimes motivated by race, by color, by religion and national origin, as well as gender, sexual orientation, and disability.

Cosponsored by 199 bipartisan Members of the House of Representatives, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act has, unfortunately, been cast aside by the Republican leadership. That is absolutely unacceptable. There could not be a better or more needed time to bring this legislation to the floor and to pass it. It will give Federal authorities the jurisdictional muscle they need to effectively prosecute hate crimes.

Parents and young adults need to be examples to our children. We need to show them how to deal with conflict, how to avoid hate crimes, and how much we disapprove of hate crimes. Teaching our children how to resolve issues of difference and broadening the scope of punishable hate crimes will ensure America's future by protecting our children.

After the attacks of September 11, innocent children must not be added to the long list of victims in our Nation.

## HUMANITARIAN AND FOOD ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OTTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, the events of September 11 have been devastating to the country. The horrific attacks upon the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the subsequent anthrax attacks have shaken all of us deeply.

It is both appropriate and imperative that we respond swiftly and surely to those who have perpetrated these horrific deeds. We must not allow actions of terror against American citizens to be carried out without a response.

However, alongside our military response, we must implement our hu-

manitarian and diplomatic response where it shows our compassion and care for those citizens of developing worlds who have suffered greatly at the hands of autocrats and dictators who would keep them in fear. We must exert the same kind of energy and resources against poverty, hunger, and autocracy that we are appropriately exerting against terrorism. This allows us to eradicate the scourge of terror of the threat to American citizens and our interests nationally and internationally.

Fighting terror is not just a matter of eliminating military threats, as the President has appropriately said, but is also for eliminating the root of the desperation as well as the root of the fears and the misconceptions that are born out of a life without hope and a childhood without thoughts of a better tomorrow.

In short, as we fight this campaign against this awful terror that has been brought against us, we must strive to ensure that our humanitarian response is not seen as an afterthought or as secondary to our military and democratic success, but as an intricate part of our foreign policy.

I urge my colleagues who will soon be considering the conference bill of Foreign Operations to bear in mind the importance of strengthening our foreign assistance humanitarian response to terror alongside our military campaign, and to act to increase our commitment to fighting the scourge of terror, hunger, and poverty through foreign assistance which supports economic and political opportunities and encourages political stability, thereby strengthening American interests internationally.

This Foreign Operations budget contains many tools in the fight against terror. We must focus our assistance upon the most vulnerable populations of the world who bear the burden of terror and of dictatorship all over their countries.

Among other things, the foreign operations budget contains money for combating the infectious disease that has indeed engulfed and has ravaged developing countries across the world, that of AIDS and tuberculosis. It provides money for the United Nation's High Commission on Refugees, again an appropriate appropriation. It also funds our commitment for the World Food Program, which, in recent weeks, has been working against terrible odds, with millions of people starving in Afghanistan who, too, hate the Taliban just as much as we do. They do not have an opportunity for an average life or making decisions. These resources, indeed, would help us help them to have a better life.

I urge my colleagues today to consider the value of these important investments as they consider the resources of the Foreign Operations budget and to ratchet up, not reduce down, the fight against terrorism by increasing our financial commitment

to a worthy cause that indeed allows us to show our humanitarian side as well as our diplomatic side, which are important complementary tools in our fight against terrorism.

#### A LEADER FOR SPACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today, the House has taken final action on the appropriations bill that funds the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This is an appropriate time to recognize the extraordinary contributions of NASA Administrator Dr. Dan Goldin, whose energy and vision have been essential to continuing our Nation's leadership in space exploration.

As he prepares to leave NASA and return to the private sector, we should recognize Dan Goldin's superb leadership during his tenure as head of America's space agency.

My association with Dan Goldin began not long after I came to the House of Representatives in 1993. I learned that NASA was considering cutting jobs at the space shuttle manufacturing plant in Downey. We discussed NASA's plans over coffee in the Members Dining Room, and I told him of my concerns about further job losses in Southern California, where the economy already was devastated.

I was impressed from the very beginning by Dan's forthrightness, his commitment to what he viewed as best for the space program, and his willingness to listen to new and different ideas. Unfortunately, the scale-down of the shuttle program and the consolidation of space-related activities was unavoidable.

The manufacturing plant in Downey, sadly, has been closed. Those who worked there have retired or have gone to other jobs in Southern California. These are the workers who developed and built the Apollo moon capsules, the Sky Laboratory, and all of our space shuttles.

Throughout this process, Dan Goldin has been true to his word in working with me and the City of Downey to address hardships created by the closure and to overcome barriers to an orderly transfer of the NASA property to the City of Downey. He recognized the city's need to get on with its economic revitalization. He has consistently directed NASA officials in Washington and Houston to work with Downey to move forward.

In October 1998, a ceremony was held in Downey for the transfer of the first parcels of the NASA property to the city. The transfer process had faced various delays and complications, but the ceremony was a great tribute to the strong working relationship that had been developed between NASA and the city in completing this difficult transition.

NASA's timetable calls for completion of the process in March 2002. A

number of steps are required between now and then, and it is critical for Downey that there be no slips in that time line. It already has been several years since the facility was closed. It is critical that Downey receive the final parcels so that its economic revitalization plan can move forward and the developer can begin working to restore the city's economy.

We continue to work with Dan Goldin, Associate Administrator Sutton, and other senior NASA officials in this important effort. I know they will continue to do all they can to keep the schedule on track.

I wish Dan Goldin all the best as he leaves NASA for new challenges. I know that Downey officials look forward to inviting Dan to visit the city so they can thank him for helping advance a much-needed economic recovery effort.

Mr. Speaker, Dan Goldin is the ablest leader and executive of any major department in Washington during the years I have had in Congress. When President Clinton cut \$5 billion from the NASA budget and the space shuttle program, many key people went elsewhere. They gave up. Dan Goldin refused to despair. Instead, he provided the leadership that was needed to pull the program together and continue NASA's vital missions.

As a result, today we have an excellent space program and a growing partnership with Russia. Dan Goldin deserves our thanks for a job well done and our best wishes in all of his new endeavors. He has served our Nation well.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 981

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 981.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHUSTER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 1999 REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966, HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966, AND MOTOR VEHICLE INFORMATION AND COST SAVINGS ACT OF 1972

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith the Department of Transportation's Calendar Year 1999 reports on Activities Under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safe-

ty Act of 1966, the Highway Safety Act of 1966, and the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 8, 2001.

#### HONOR THE FALLEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have before me a growing list of over 3,000 individuals who perished on September 11, 2001. This list, provided by the Congressional Research Service, includes the names of many of the victims of the recent horrific attacks on our great Nation. I stand before the House to pay my respects to our fallen brothers and sisters, and I encourage my colleagues to join me today, and for as many days as it takes, in honoring those individuals who lost their lives or are still missing.

We have all heard the numbers, the devastation, the pain of the families and our Nation's anguish. What we have not heard in Washington are these names. These individuals all represented a life, a family, an employer, a country, a way of life. I hope to in some small way honor these individuals by reading their names aloud for all to hear of America's and our world's tremendous pain and loss.

These individuals will not be soon forgotten. By reading their names, we do not bring them back or even ease the pain of families and friends, but again we show that this House and our Nation honor our fallen brothers and sisters.

As the wife of a retired professional firefighter of 30 years, this tragedy hit especially close to home. Hundreds of firefighters and police officers were killed and injured on September 11, 2001, because of their brave attempts to save victims of the brutal attacks, and left families, friends, and countrymen grieving the loss of these courageous souls. These dedicated professionals are in my thoughts and prayers.

I, like many of my colleagues, lost constituents in this awful attack. I ask for God's blessing on Virginia's First District residents Teresa Martin, Marian Serva, Martha Reszke, Allen Boyle and Brenda Gibson. Please forgive me in advance for any mispronunciations of names.

Additionally, I ask for God's blessings on the following:

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Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Gordon McCannel Aamoth, Maria Rose Abad, Edelmiro Abad, Andrew Anthony Abate, Vincent Abate, Laurence Abel, William Abrahamson, Richard Anthony Aceto, Heinrich B. Ackermann, Paul Andrew Acquaviva, Christian Adams, Stephen George Adams, Donald Leroy Adams, Shannon Lewis Adams, Patrick