

well, not if it interferes with the partisan political agenda; we can't do that.

The approximately \$10 billion we provide in this type of assistance—whether through the State Department and the Agency for International Development or as contributions to the World Bank, the U.N. Development Program, the World Food Program, and other organizations—amounts to less than \$40 per person in this country.

We are all willing to give far more money than that—we were in my family—for the victims of terrorism. But at least give something that maybe will stop the terrorism from happening in the first place. We are also trying to help people in our country because our economy is suffering. But we cannot bury our heads in the sand and protect our national interests, in today's complex and dangerous world, on a foreign assistance budget that is less in real terms than it was 15 years ago.

Our world is not simply our towns and our States and our country, it is the whole world. We live in a global economy. The Ebola virus is like a terrorist—the terrorists could get on a plane in one part of the world and could be in our backyard hours later. We can try our best to control our borders, but we cannot hide behind an impenetrable wall.

We have to go to the source of the problem, to the countries that are failing from ignorance, poverty, and injustice.

Almost 60 percent of the world's people live in Asia. That number is growing. Seventy percent of the world's people are nonwhite, 70 percent are non-Christian, 5 percent own more than half the world's wealth, half the world's people suffer from malnutrition, and 70 percent are illiterate.

These people may not knock down skyscrapers that kill 6,000 Americans in a single day. But they pose immense long-term threats to our way of life: Extreme poverty on a massive scale in countries that cannot feed their people today, and the poisoning of our environment. All of these things should be attacked by us just as much as we attack the networks of Osama bin Laden.

We give no credit to the Senate—the greatest parliamentary body—we give no credit to this great body if we block the foreign aid bill from going forward. I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FEINGOLD). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 147, H.R. 2506, the foreign operations appropriations bill, 2002:

Harry Reid, Patrick Leahy, Richard J. Durbin, Ron Wyden, Barbara A. Mikulski, Daniel K. Akaka, Russell D. Feingold, Jack Reed, Zell Miller, Tim Johnson, Paul S. Sarbanes, Jean Carnahan, Daniel K. Inouye, Barbara Boxer, Ernest F. Hollings, Patty Murray, Edward M. Kennedy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call under the rule is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 2506, an act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close.

The yeas and nays are required under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLELAND). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 303 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Akaka	Dorgan	Lieberman
Baucus	Durbin	Lincoln
Bayh	Edwards	Mikulski
Biden	Feingold	Miller
Bingaman	Feinstein	Murray
Boxer	Graham	Nelson (FL)
Breaux	Harkin	Nelson (NE)
Byrd	Hollings	Reed
Carnahan	Inouye	Reid
Carper	Jeffords	Rockefeller
Cleland	Johnson	Sarbanes
Clinton	Kennedy	Schumer
Conrad	Kerry	Stabenow
Corzine	Kohl	Torricelli
Daschle	Landrieu	Wellstone
Dayton	Leahy	Wyden
Dodd	Levin	

NAYS—46

Allard	Enzi	Roberts
Allen	Fitzgerald	Santorum
Bennett	Frist	Sessions
Bond	Gramm	Shelby
Brownback	Grassley	Smith (NH)
Bunning	Gregg	Smith (OR)
Burns	Hagel	Snowe
Campbell	Hatch	Specter
Chafee	Helms	Stevens
Cochran	Hutchinson	Thomas
Collins	Hutchison	Thompson
Craig	Kyl	Thurmond
Crapo	Lugar	Voinovich
DeWine	McConnell	Warner
Domenici	Murkowski	
Ensign	Nickles	

NOT VOTING—4

Cantwell	Lott
Inhofe	McCain

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 46.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 2506, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

Pat Leahy, Harry Reid, Tom Daschle, Ben Nelson of Nebraska, Kent Conrad, Zell Miller, Byron L. Dorgan, Russell D. Feingold, Paul Wellstone, Joseph Lieberman, Debbie Stabenow, Bill Nelson of Florida, Max Cleland, Patty Murray, Mark Dayton, Jack Reed of Rhode Island, Barbara Mikulski, and Herb Kohl.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, 5 years ago I stood here and called upon the Senate to join the fight against terrorism. Back then terrorism seemed like something that happened far away, in distant lands over distant conflicts. Well, that has all changed.

Terrorism has come to America.

We have to be a little proactive now. Back then, I proposed a series of precise antiterrorism tools to help law enforcement catch terrorists before they commit their deadly acts, not ever imagining the events of September 11.

In particular, I said that it simply did not make sense that many of our law enforcement tools were not available for terrorism cases.

For example, the FBI could get a wiretap to investigate the mafia, but they could not get one to investigate terrorists. To put it bluntly, that was crazy! What's good for the Mob should be good for terrorists!

Anyway, some of my proposals were enacted into law, a number were not.

There were those who decided that the threat to Americans was apparently not serious enough to give the President all the changes in the law he requested.

Today, five years later, I again call on my colleagues to provide law enforcement with a number of the tools which they declined to do back then. The anti-terrorism bill we passed judgment on Thursday, S. 1510, is measured and prudent. It takes a number of important steps in waging an effective war on terrorism.

It allows law enforcement to keep up with the modern technology these terrorists are using. The bill contains several provisions which are identical or near-identical to those I previously proposed.

For example: it allows the FBI to get wiretaps to investigate terrorists, just like they do for the Mafia or drug kingpins; it allows the FBI to get a "roving wiretap" to investigate terrorists—so they can follow a particular suspect, regardless of how many different forms of communication that person uses; it allows terrorists to be charged with federal "racketeering offenses"—serious criminal charges available against organizations which engage in criminal conduct as a group—for their crimes; it includes a provision similar to legislation I introduced last Congress, S. 3202, to prohibit terrorists, and others, from possessing biological materials when that person does not have any lawful reason for having them. Right now, it's only illegal if you intend to use such materials as a weapon, the FBI tells me that that is simply too difficult a burden for them to prove in many cases, and that the new offense we create in this bill will be helpful in prosecuting terrorists who possess dangerous biological agents; it incorporates the language of S. 899, legislation Senator HATCH and I introduced earlier this year to raise the payment to families of public safety officers killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Let's be clear. This bill is a step in the right direction. Some will say that it doesn't go far enough.

I have to say, I was disappointed that the Administration dropped some proposals from an early draft of its bill, measures which I called for five years ago. Those antiterrorism measures are NOT in the bill, but I continue to believe that they're common-sense tools which law enforcement should have.

We should be extending 48 hour "emergency" wiretaps and "pen registers," "caller-ID"-type devices to track incoming and outgoing phone calls from suspects, to terrorism crimes. This would allow police, in an emergency situation, to obtain immediately surveillance means against a terrorist, provided the police go to a judge within 48 hours and prove that they had the right to get the wiretap and that the emergency circumstances prevented them from going to the judge in the first place. Right now,

these emergency means are available only for organized crime cases.

We should be extending the Supreme Court's "good faith" exception to wiretaps. This well-accepted doctrine prevents criminals in other types of offenses from going free when the police make an honest mistake in seizing evidence or statements from a suspect. We should apply this "good faith" exception to terrorist crimes as well, to prevent terrorists from getting away when the police make an honest mistake in obtaining a wiretap.

I'm also pleased that Chairman LEAHY and the administration were able to reach consensus on the two areas which gave me some pause in the administration's original proposal: those provisions dealing with mandatory detention of illegal aliens and with greater information sharing between the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

Overall, the agreement Chairman LEAHY reached has satisfied me that these new law enforcement powers will not upset the balance between effective law enforcement and the civil liberties we all value.

This bill is not perfect. No one here claims it has all the answers. This fight may be lengthy. But I am confident that by treating terrorism as seriously as we do the Mob, that we are taking a step in the right direction.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

Last Friday marked the three-year anniversary of a heinous crime that occurred in Laramie, WY. On October 12, 1998, Matthew Shepard, 21, an openly gay student at the University of Wyoming, was savagely beaten to death, burned, and tied to a wooden fence. Russell A. Henderson, 21, and Aaron McKinney were convicted of first-degree felony murder, kidnapping, and aggravated battery. The duo had met Shepard at a bar, pretended to be gay, and lured him to their truck where they intended to rob him. After being pistol whipped and burned, Shepard was found 18 hours later tied to a fence and in a coma. He died later that night in Poudre Valley Hospital in Fort Collins, CO. The pair's girlfriends, Chasity V. Pasley, 20, and Kristen L. Price, 18, were convicted for being accessories after the fact.

On a personal note, I want to state that my involvement with hate crimes legislation stems from this murder. I was in Portland, OR watching the televised vigil on the steps of the Capitol following Matt's death. It caused me great sorrow to note that no sitting

Republican Senator was involved in this vigil. I resolved then to help change our current hate crimes law in part so that what happened to Matt, would never happen again.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this autumn from September 15th to October 15th, we commemorate the Nation's 33rd Hispanic Heritage Month. In 1968, Congress designated a week to celebrate Hispanic culture nationally. Twenty years later in 1988, the week-long festivity was transformed into a month-long variety of activities aimed at raising national awareness of the tradition and achievement of Hispanics in America.

In that spirit I would like to recognize the initiating force behind this celebration, Gil Coronado. Colonel Coronado envisioned a week-long celebration of culture and pride and as founder and chairman of "Heroes and Heritage: Saluting a Legacy of Hispanic Patriotism and Pride" a non-profit organization, set forth to make his dream a reality. A hero himself, Colonel Coronado enlisted with the Air Force at age 16 and would serve for 30 years in Vietnam, Panama, Germany and Spain before he retired with over 35 awards including the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star. Hispanic Americans like Colonel Coronado, have risen to the call of duty, defending the liberty and freedom the United States stands for, just as they continue to do so today in our armed services.

Hispanic contributions to our culture and society go back almost 500 years, to when Juan Ponce de Leon first arrived in Florida in 1513. His fellow explorers like Alvarez de Pinela and Cabeza de Vaca would traverse what is now the American "Sunbelt." In fact, the arrival of De Soto in Mississippi in 1541 is commemorated in one of the great historical canvases in the Rotunda of the Capitol building in which we work.

Today, Hispanics continue to be pioneers in our society. Fernando Bujones was 19 when he became the first American to win a gold medal at the 1972 International Ballet Competition in Varna Bulgaria. Mari Luci Jamarillo would be appointed by President Jimmy Carter as the Ambassador to Honduras in 1977, distinguishing her as the first woman ambassador of Hispanic descent.

I would also like to make special note of two people affiliated with my home state of Michigan. In 1990, Antonia Novello became the first female Hispanic U.S. Surgeon General. Dr. Novello started her medical career at