

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

University of Michigan where she was named "Intern of the Year," the first woman to ever receive such an award. Detroit would also be the starting point for Jose Feliciano's musical career. A native of Puerto Rico, Feliciano was born blind, but he mastered multiple instruments like the 6 and 12 string guitars, the bass, banjo, mandolin, organ, bongo drums, piano, harpsichord, harmonica and trumpet. He would achieve stardom with his Latin-soul version of "Light My Fire." However, he would gain even more popularity with his unorthodox blues-rock rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" during the 1968 World Series game in Detroit.

These are just a few outstanding examples of Hispanic contributions to American society. It is a pleasure for me to stand today with my Senate colleagues as we continue to recognize the contributions of our Hispanic community during National Hispanic Heritage month.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of this year's Hispanic Heritage Month, commemorated annually between September 15 and October 15. This celebration is an opportunity to honor a community devoted to family, faith, country and hard work. It is also a demonstration of patriotism as we appreciate the diversity from which our country derives its strength.

This month, and all year, we honor the courage, talent, determination, leadership and vision of Hispanic men, women and children who have done so much for our Nation in the face of incredible obstacles. We also honor the rich culture and heritage of the Chicano/Latino community and the tremendous gifts the community has given to our country.

Our greatness lies in the diversity of our beliefs as well as in the strength of our common ideals. The history of our country, its values and beliefs, are thus intertwined with the Chicano/Latino community.

In acknowledging the rich heritage of the Chicano/Latino community, I would like particularly to acknowledge the outstanding contributions of four Chicano/Latino institutions in my State of Minnesota. Their efforts have helped shape the social, economic and political landscape of their vibrant community as well as the community at large.

The Chicanos Latinos Unidos en Servicio, CLUES, has provided critical services to advance the Chicano/Latino community. Founded in 1981 in St. Paul to provide culturally appropriate and bilingual mental health services, CLUES has just opened a new office in Minneapolis that provides mental health, chemical health, education, employment and elder wellness programs.

The Chicano Latino Affairs Council, CLAC, advises the Government and State legislature on issues of importance to the Minnesota Chicano/Latino

community. CLAC consists of 15 members appointed by the Governor of Minnesota from all different levels of government. The CLAC educates the legislature, the general public, the media, and agency heads on the contributions of Chicano/Latinos and the issues facing the community.

In addition, Minnesota has funded a bi-lingual charter school, El Colegio, designed to improve the achievement of high school students. Its mission is to engage students in experiences that help them find meaning and purpose in their lives. This experimental education uses Hispanic, Chicano and Mexican perspectives to study art, environment and technology. The school helps students take pride in who they are and in what they can do for American society. One student, David Juanez is currently helping me with legislation which would allow States to create permanent resident status for undocumented students in good standing, enabling them to receive state funding when applying to college. This is only an example of what these students can do when given the opportunity.

A further great contribution to the Chicano/Latino community has been the opening of Mercado Central in August, 1999 and its ongoing operation since then. The market features 45 Latino merchants offering authentic foods, housewares, gifts, and groceries. The entrepreneurs that have opened this market have changed the face of Minneapolis' Lake Street forever. Its addition is a celebration of the Hispanic, Chicano, and Mexican community here in Minnesota.

At a time when we are faced with national challenge, we must strive even more to continue building a society in which people of diverse backgrounds are valued for the richness of their contributions. I hope that we can use this special occasion of Hispanic Heritage Month to bring the American people closer together.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, ever since the days of the pioneers, when folks would gather from miles around to participate in community barn raisings, the spirit of neighbor helping neighbor has been an Oregon tradition.

I rise today with great pride in my State to tell you that the tradition of neighbor helping neighbor reached new heights these past few days in a remarkable project entitled "Flight for Freedom".

Spurred by New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani's call that New York City was open for business, Portland Mayor Vera Katz and Portland businessman Sho Dozono came up with the idea of sending a delegation of Oregonians to New York City to lend whatever support they could to the residents of the Big Apple.

It wasn't too long before 100 Oregonians signed up, and then 200, and then

500, and then 750, and when all was said and done, over 1,000 Oregonians from every corner of my state boarded planes and traveled to New York City last weekend.

This delegation brought a great deal of business to New York hotels, restaurants and stores. But more important than that, they brought a great message. A message that we are one Nation. A message that the 3,000 miles between New York City and Oregon was made non-existent on September 11. A message that as New Yorkers move forward in the days and weeks ahead, Oregonians and Americans will stand with them.

It was a message expressed in the tee-shirts that members of the Flight to Freedom wore and distributed as they marched in the Columbus Day Parade. The shirt said simply "Oregon loves New York."

Many participants in the Flight for Freedom have described the trip as the most moving and most memorable of their life. They will always remember the gratitude New Yorkers extended to them. They will always remember the words of a New York policeman who said, "The gap in the New York skyline is incredible. It can't ever be replaced. But we'll bounce back with the help of people like you in Oregon."

I know my colleague Senator WYDEN joins with me in saying to Senator SCHUMER and Senator CLINTON that we share the sentiments expressed by our fellow Oregonians last weekend. We, too, love New York, and we, too, will stand with you every step of the way.

The State motto of Oregon is "She flies with her own wings." And it seems to me that Oregon, New York City, and all of America are flying just a little bit higher today because of the spirit and leadership of Mayor Vera Katz, Sho Dozono, and all those who made the Flight to Freedom such a remarkable success.

IN MEMORY OF KARLETON DOUGLAS BEYE FYFE

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, at 8:48 a.m. on September 11, 2001, America lost one of its finest citizens, one of the many who gave their lives in the senseless acts of terror visited upon our country that day. His name is Karleton Douglas Beye Fyfe, and he deserves to be remembered. He died aboard American Airlines Flight 11, scheduled to fly from Boston to Los Angeles. He died at the age of 31 in the service of his family, of his profession and of his country. He died among the very first victims of this tragedy which has so unsettled our Nation. He would have had strong views about the aftermath of this tragedy, and he would not have been shy about expressing them.

Mr. Fyfe's loss leaves his many survivors devastated. He was a devoted father and loving son, a constant husband and loyal friend, an outstanding student and solid professional.

Mr. Fyfe grew up in North Carolina and attended the University of North