

citizens as well. Our government should be actively working to persuade European countries that it is premature to rehabilitate Libya.

Some have proposed extending the law for two years, rather than five years as our bill proposes. I strongly support a five-year extension.

If we reduce the time period, Colonel Qadhafi will have an incentive to continue stonewalling, as he has done since the verdict was announced last January, and wait until the law expires.

Extending the law that requires sanctions on foreign companies that invest in Libya for another five years is in both the security interest of the United States and the security interest of the international community. Profits in Libya should not come at the expense of progress against international terrorism and justice for the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2001

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to join my distinguished colleagues, Senators LUGAR, LEAHY, HARKIN, DURBIN, and others, as well as Representative JO ANN EMERSON and Representative JIM MCGOVERN in the House, to speak in favor of the International Food For Education and Nutrition Act of 2001.

Mr. President, former Senators Bob Dole and Senator George McGovern developed the concept of this bipartisan bill last year. This legislation, which links food to education, is really brilliant in its simplicity, by making permanent an existing international school nutrition pilot program.

These two dedicated public servants, Senator Dole and Senator McGovern, worked tirelessly in the Senate in years past to feed needy children both in this country and around the world. Because of them and because of their leadership and their vision, millions and millions of children have received nutritious meals and an education. Through their efforts, they have given millions of children hope and a future.

Mr. President, nearly 30 years ago, on this Senate floor, Senator Bob Dole and Senator George McGovern formed a bipartisan coalition on matters that had to do with agriculture and domestic food assistance. They led the way in putting in place an expanded network of food stamps for the poor, school lunches and breakfast on a much wider scale, a supplementary feeding program for low-income pregnant and nursing mothers and their infants, and nutrition guidelines for the American people.

Indeed, Senators Dole and McGovern, through their words and their deeds, have demonstrated a deep and enduring commitment to children around the globe.

But there is still more to do—much more. Today, we still cannot under-

state the importance of school feeding programs in impoverished countries throughout this world. Currently, there are hundreds of millions of children worldwide who are not enrolled in school, in part because of hunger or malnourishment. We know if there is food at school, children will come, children will attend. The fact is that school feeding programs can reach the poorest of the poor, providing necessary nutrition to children who often do not receive any other food throughout the entire day.

As a result, these programs have had a substantial and very positive impact on school enrollment levels and attendance. More and more children are going to school around the world, and more and more children are able to learn and become educated. With an education, a child has a future.

There is a very simplistic and important link between food and education. My wife, Fran, and I have seen it in our travels to Haiti. We have become good friends with Father Hagan—Tom Hagan—an American priest who works so very hard with the poorest of the poor in Haiti. One of the things that Father Hagan does, and is doing today, is making that link between food and education.

Father Tom waits until after the school year starts and he sees what children don't have the money, don't have the ability to enroll in school. He waits a couple weeks and then he opens up his school and takes those children in from the city of Port au Prince, the Cite Soleil, the poorest part of the city, the slum, and provides them with education. He not only provides them with education, he provides them with what for most of them is the only meal they will receive, the only food they will receive all day. So the food serves as sort of a magnet, but, at the same time, it gives these young children the nourishment they need so they can concentrate and study and they can learn.

Fran and I have seen it firsthand in Haiti. We have seen it in Nicaragua, we have seen it in other countries where people are working to make a difference.

What this bill does is put the Congress and this country on record as saying we are committed to doing this around the world. We want to work with other countries and the United States to lead by example. We cannot do this all ourselves, but we can provide the initial leadership.

The specific initiative we are introducing today advances and expands current feeding programs by establishing the International Food for Education and Nutrition Program. This new program will enable the U.S. Department of Agriculture to use funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities for use in global school feeding programs. These commodities then would be provided to private organizations for distribution in recipient countries throughout the world.

To facilitate enactment of these programs, our bill also would provide adequate funds for transportation and distribution costs associated with these efforts. It does no good to give food if you cannot get it distributed.

Our legislation stems from the 1-year pilot program I referenced a moment ago which Senators Dole and McGovern developed and the previous administration launched a year ago. Known as the Global Food for Education Initiative, this \$300 million pilot program provides nutritious meals to children in 38 countries.

Under the program, 14 private volunteer organizations, together with the United Nations World Food Program, are working to provide a free breakfast or free lunch to some 7 million schoolchildren in developing countries. Our legislation is a perfect complement to the current Public Law 480 title II emergency feeding program which helps nourish more than 40 million children and adults worldwide.

Let me highlight just one of the many success stories we have already seen with the current pilot program.

In Cameroon, for example, we are providing nutritious meals to more than 50,000 schoolchildren, helping to increase school enrollment by over 50 percent and cutting the dropout rate for girls to virtually zero. These findings are not unique. We find, for example, similar success stories in Vietnam and in Honduras.

Our bill will continue to build upon the initial success of the pilot project, and we will make this program permanent. By making it permanent, we can reach even more impoverished children and have a lasting, long-term effect on global educational development and work to eradicate childhood hunger.

Furthermore, the investment in international school feeding programs not only will help children in developing countries, but it also will, of course, benefit our U.S. farmers. The program provides our farmers with a steady opportunity to sell the goods they produce. This is definitely a win-win situation.

I look forward to continuing our work on this important initiative, and I urge my colleagues to join in support of our legislation.

JAMES BOATWRIGHT, A VALUED SENATE EMPLOYEE

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I take a moment on the Senate floor to state my sadness—and I am sure the sadness of many Senators—on the death of James Boatwright.

For all the years I have served in the Senate, James has worked in the Senate restaurant. He has been a friend of mine and to many of us. He has kept us informed and entertained with his stories about his golf game, his insights about life, and sports in general. He was a very real and valuable part of the Senate and he will be missed by all of us who knew him.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield?
Mr. BINGAMAN. I yield.

Mr. REID. I thank the Senator from New Mexico.

Not only was he a fixture in the restaurant, but he retired once. The reason his retirement was curtailed is that he, as the gracious, good man he was, cosigned a note for someone, and that person didn't pay that note. Rather than his defaulting on the note, he came back to work, out of his retirement, so he could do the honorable thing and pay that debt of someone else. He was a good man. I am sorry. I did not know of his passing until just now, and I certainly will miss him in the Senate restaurant.

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 last month. 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.

I would like to detail a terrible crime that occurred June 13, 2001 in Santa Maria, CA. Michael "Mike" Barry stabbed a gay man, Chris Allen Madden, 32, to death. Mike Barry, 21, was charged with murder and committing a hate crime. Barry allegedly bragged to friends that he "killed a faggot."

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.

EXECUTION OF TIMOTHY McVEIGH

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, on this day, my thoughts are with the victims of Timothy McVeigh, and with their families. I hope that the spectacle of these last few weeks, leading to this execution, has not caused them further pain. McVeigh was cowardly and cruel, and I shall not dwell upon his memory or indulge his desire to be seen as a martyr. I rise today to speak on his execution not because I wish to add to the burdens of this day, but because I do not want it said that those of us who oppose the death penalty stood silently by.

Today, the question we need to ask is not: Was McVeigh a despicable killer, of course he was.

Rather, the questions we should ask are these: Does the death penalty serve us and our best American ideals, does it always serve justice, is it administered fairly, is it sometimes imposed upon people who are innocent.

The records will note that the cause of McVeigh's death was homicide, the intentional killing of one human being by another. The execution of even this

most notorious murderer should prompt us anew to reconsider the idea of our government killing people in our name, and perhaps to begin to acknowledge the growing American belief that the time has come to stop and learn the answers to the questions that plague the death penalty, before we proceed with any further executions.

We have an opportunity to turn another way on the death penalty. The next scheduled federal execution is that of Juan Raul Garza. His execution has been stayed until June 19 in light of the questions raised about regional and racial disparities in the federal death penalty system.

But the Justice Department now has declared that it will not wait until those questions are answered by an ongoing National Institute of Justice study before proceeding with his execution. They have gone so far as to declare that there is no bias in the system, even though the study has not come close to completion. Until we are certain of the fairness of the process and these questions are resolved, Garza should not be executed in our name. That's the real and difficult test that President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft must face in the next few days. On this day, I hope that they will turn to it in earnest.

THE 65TH INFANTRY DIVISION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to commend the dedication and courage of the members of the 65th Infantry Division of the United States Army who fought in World War II.

The 65th Infantry Division was activated on August 16, 1943 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi under Major General Stanley E. Reinhart. Like many newly formed divisions in 1943, the men of the 65th Division traveled to different bases training in preparation for their participation in the battles across Europe during World War II.

On January 10, 1945, the 65th Infantry Division departed New York, and they arrived in Le Havre, France on January 21, 1945. On March 9, 1945, the division assembled near Ennery to relieve the 26th Infantry Division, defending Saarlautern Bridgehead from Orscholz to Wadgassen.

On March 13, 1945, the 261st Infantry Regiment crossed the Saar River near Menningen to clear the German defenders near the town of Merzig. On March 17, 1945, the 261st Infantry Regiment cleared the heights south of Merzig, and took the town of Killingen the following day. The rest of the division fought its way out of the bridgehead as the 259th Infantry Regiment captured the town of Fraulautern and the 260th Infantry Regiment seized Saarlautern on March 19, 1945. Then, the division fought its way through the West Wall and captured the town of Neunkirchen on March 21, 1945. It then assembled near Ottweiler for rest and rehabilitation.

After 10 days of rest, the 65th Infantry Division connected with the 6th Armored Division. Closing into the Schwabenheim area, the division crossed the Rhine River with both the 260th and 261st Infantry Regiments during the night of March 29, 1945. It attacked across the Fulda River on April 2 and reached the Reichensachen-Langenhain line on April 3, 1945. There the two divisions split. The same day the 259th Infantry Regiment crossed the Werra River, and continued to the Greuzberg area on April 4, 1945. The division assaulted the town of Langensalza, which fell on April 6, 1945, but a German counterattack overran a battalion of the 261st Infantry Regiment at Struth on April 7, 1945. The division restored the situation with air support and went into reserve on April 8, 1945, moving to the town of Berka on April 10, 1945.

The division moved to the town of Waltershausen on April 11, 1945 and then onto Arnstadt. On April 17, 1945 it assembled in the town of Bamberg and attacked toward Altdorf with the 259th and 260th Infantry Regiments the next day. The town of Neumarkt was taken on April 23, 1945 and the division drove to the Rhine River against crumbling German resistance. The division established a bridgehead across the Danube River southwest of Regensburg despite strong opposition, especially against the 261st Infantry Regiment on April 26, 1945. The bridgehead was expanded allowing the 13th Armored Division to pass through. The 260th Infantry Regiment took Regensburg on April 27, 1945. The division followed the Armored Division and crossed the Isar River at Plattling on May 1, 1945.

The 261st Infantry Regiment reached the Inn River at Passau on May 2, 1945 and assaulted across it at the town of Neuhaus. The town of Passau fell the next day and the 261st Infantry Regiment reached the Enns River and overran the town of Enns. The division crossed the Enns River on May 6, 1945, and made contact with the advancing Soviet Army in the vicinity of Strengberg.

The 65th Infantry Division reached Austria on May 4, 1945 and remained in Austria, under Brigadier General John E. Copeland until disbanded on August 31, 1945. Two hundred and thirty three men of the 65th Infantry Division were killed in action. Nine hundred and twenty-seven men were wounded in action.

In August of this year, the members of the 65th Infantry Division will gather for their 48th annual reunion in Pennsylvania. During their reunion, the men will be honored for their service with the dedication of a monument stone by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. The members of the 65th Infantry Division deserve this special recognition for their service, and I am pleased to be able to commend them on the floor of the United States Senate.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the list of the