

died. And we as a country, as a community, as friends and neighbors and family, hold them in our hearts.

I spoke with a member of almost every family in Massachusetts who lost a loved one on the planes, or at Ground Zero in New York, or at the Pentagon. To those left behind, I say on this sad day: I know something of what you feel. To lose someone you love, and to lose them so suddenly, so unexpectedly, so terribly, to see them torn out of the fabric of life, is almost more than one can bear.

And then, although we know the passage of a year cannot heal that memory, we move on, because we have to, because they would want us to, and because there is still light left in the world, including the love they left us.

In a different time of grief, my brother Robert Kennedy quoted the ancient poet Aeschylus: "In our sleep, pain, which cannot forget, falls drop by drop upon the heart until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

May God, this year and every year and every day, grant that grace to you the families.

And for all of us, there is something else that comes from last September 11. From the pain that day have come both wisdom and will.

We have learned anew the wisdom that as Americans, we are many, but we are also one.

On Flight 93, there was a unity of purpose and a fierce pride. Passengers who had never met before became a band of brothers and sisters, sacrificing their lives so that others might live. Many other individual acts of courage saved more lives than we can know or count at Ground Zero and the Pentagon.

People all across the country and of all ages asked what they could do, from giving their blood, to clearing rubble at the World Trade Center, to giving their dollars, to lending a shoulder to their neighbor to cry on. In countless ways, we came together, and founded a new American spirit of service to others.

The terrorists taught us a lesson different from the one they expected. They acted with hate, but we reached out to comfort and support one another with love. No one asked whether the rescuer leading them down the packed stairwell of the World Trade Center was rich or poor, Anglo or African-American or Hispanic, gay or straight. We gained a new determination as Americans to reject discrimination in all its hateful forms.

Out of the pain that day, Americans understood more powerfully than perhaps ever before the pledge of "liberty and justice for all."

To help those in need;

To give hope;

To share what we have;

To see suffering and try to heal it—

That is our lesson from this tragedy, and it is wisdom that must guide us over time. The new American spirit of service can and must become a new era

of commitment to the ideals of compassion, equality, opportunity, and concern for one another. We as a society seek to save a life when a terrorist strikes, and we as a society must do as much when the terror or a dread disease strikes, or the terror of poverty steals opportunity.

May that legacy of 9/11, that legacy of love and compassion and caring, become our enduring tribute to all those who were lost.

Out of that day also came a new sense of national resolve and will. We are at war today, with a terrorism that has plagued too many places for too many years, and that has finally struck at the heart of America.

This is a conflict we did not seek, but must win, not alone for ourselves, but for the cause of freedom, tolerance and human rights around the world.

The ideas and ideals created long ago in this great hall have shaped the dreams of countless millions yearning to be free.

Now, as the greatest power on earth, we have a responsibility. Our gifts of strength and wealth and values can decide that the future will belong to the forces of hope and onto of hate.

This brighter future depends on victory against terrorism. It demands that we then continue in a long, tireless endeavor to make the world not only safer for us, but better for all. In our determination to defeat those who have attacked our people and our principles, we truly are "one nation under God, indivisible."

How true that was, how deeply we felt it, a year ago today. Together that day, we hurt and feared and hoped and prayed. And together now, we will prevail.

God bless all who were lost and all who lost them. God give us strength, and the wisdom to use it well. God bless America.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR FRED THOMPSON

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Tennessee Senator FRED THOMPSON, a stalwart conservative with a long and colorful career in both the private and public sectors. Senator THOMPSON has always been a vocal and active proponent of reducing the role of the federal government, lowering the tax burden on Americans and allowing individuals the freedom to make their own choices. His remarkable rise to a position of influence among his fellow lawmakers is a testament to the passion of his beliefs. Senator THOMPSON has been a valuable member of the Senate, and his presence will be missed when he retires at the end of the 107th Congress. I would like to take this opportunity to commend my fellow Southern colleague for his dedicated work on behalf of the people of Tennessee and wish him the best of luck as he leaves the Senate.

Born in my home state of Alabama, Senator THOMPSON grew up in

Lawrenceburg, TN. He worked his way through undergraduate school at Memphis State University and then law school at Vanderbilt. Two years later, he was named an Assistant United States Attorney in Nashville, where his outstanding record brought him to the attention of then Senator Howard Baker, who tapped him to be the minority counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee. Following two years on the Committee, Senator THOMPSON continued his high profile law career when he was appointed by incoming Governor Lamar Alexander to investigate outgoing Governor Ray Blanton. Senator THOMPSON added to his growing reputation by uncovering a cash for clemency scheme that ultimately sent Governor Blanton to jail. Over the next several years, Senator THOMPSON continued to practice law in Nashville and in Washington. He also continued his work with Congress, working as Special Counsel to the Senate Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

With an open election looming to fill the last two years of former Sen. Al Gore's term in 1994, Senator THOMPSON decided to enter the race. He championed his Tennessee roots, conservative values and desire to reform the Federal Government. His message resonated with the voters, who overwhelmingly supported him in the general election in 1994. In 1996, Senator THOMPSON was elected to a full term in the Senate, receiving more votes than any previous candidate for any office in Tennessee history.

Since joining the Senate, Senator THOMPSON has tirelessly worked to promote his conservative values. A fierce critic of federal bureaucracy, he has introduced legislation and held hearings aimed at producing a smaller, more efficient, and more accountable government. Through his work on the Finance Committee, he has focused his energy on reducing taxes, reforming the tax code and restoring Social Security and Medicare programs to long-term solvency. Admirably, he has always remained thoroughly independent and committed to his beliefs.

I have truly enjoyed working with Senator THOMPSON here in the Senate. He is a tremendous asset to the people of Tennessee and valuable member of the Republican party. I thank him for his many years of service and wish him the best in all future endeavors.

SOMALIA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I wish to express my strong support for the efforts underway to establish clear systems for effective regulation and monitoring of Somali remittance companies. Right now, the United Nations Development Program is working to build the capacity of the Somali financial sector and to bring Somalis together with key stakeholders in the international banking community so that clear expectations, shared high

standards, and meaningful enforcement mechanisms can be established. Somali remittance companies can survive, and can contribute the development of the Somali people, only if this effort is successful. I applaud this undertaking, and believe that the United States should provide assistance where appropriate.

As the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on African Affairs, I held a hearing on U.S. policy options in Somalia earlier this year. In the wake of the attacks on September 11, I wanted to explore the issue of weak states, where manifestations of lawlessness such as piracy, illicit air transport networks, and traffic in arms and gemstones and people, can make the region attractive to terrorists and international criminals. The United States can no longer pretend that we have no stake in the fate of countries in distress—the Afghanistans and Somalias of our world, and the United States can no longer pretend that we can insulate ourselves from the difficult problems confronting those countries. We cannot ignore them, we cannot simply condemn them. We must work to strengthen state capacity and curtail opportunities for terrorists and other international criminals.

It is my intention to introduce legislation at the beginning of the 108th Congress aimed at focusing more coordinated and consistent attention on Somalia. The U.S. must work harder at providing an alternative to the extremist influences in Somalia by vigorously pursuing small-scale health and education initiatives. And we must help Somalia's surprisingly vigorous private sector, to begin building regulated, legitimate financial institutions in Somalia, which will be essential to any economic recovery in the country in the future. Otherwise, we leave it to illegitimate, shadowy forces to step into the breach.

One has only to meet a few of the many dynamic and committed Somalis who are working every day to build a better future for their countrymen to conclude that Somalia is not hopeless. But helping to rebuild capacity in Somalia will certainly not be easy. These efforts are important, and they deserve our attention and our support.

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 last 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.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in February 2000 in Tucson, AZ. A gay man was beaten outside a bar. The assailant, Franchot Opela, 27, called the victim, Fabian Padilla, 23, a "faggot" and then beat

Padilla to the ground with both fists. Padilla was treated for severe eye and head injuries resulting from the attack.

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 and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

SUPPORT OF S. 1739

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today in support of legislation introduced by Senator CLELAND, S. 1739, which seeks to improve security on motorcoaches and over-the-road buses nationwide. I became a cosponsor of S. 1739 in the wake of a September 30 attack in which two people were killed and more than two dozen others injured after a Greyhound bus skidded off a California highway. The bus driver had been stabbed in the throat by a passenger.

While it quickly became known that the incident had no links to terrorism, it served as a stark reminder that a significant part of America's transportation network remains vulnerable to attack. Every year, motorcoaches and over-the-road buses carried an estimated 800 million passengers to 4,000 communities nationwide, far in excess of the passenger load carried by the airlines or Amtrak.

I believe that it is vitally important that we address bus security concerns highlighted by the recent attack. A critical component in our fight against terrorism is protecting the security of our transportation system, including buses. We have to assume that any facet of our transportation system remains a target for violence. Terrorists in Israel have targeted buses with deadly effectiveness. So we have to take steps, like S. 1739, which will move us toward a more secure system across every mode of transportation and across our transportation infrastructure.

S. 1739 provides funding to the motorcoach industry to enhance security at a time when improved security is increasingly necessary but when the industry is least able to make new investments. Other forms of commercial passenger transportation including Amtrak, the airline and transit agencies have all received sizeable funding commitments from Congress for security upgrades, and the motorcoach industry should not be ignored when it comes to safety.

Specifically, this bipartisan legislation provides \$400 million in grants to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury for over-the-road bus transportation security. The grants must be used for specified system-wide security upgrades, including the reimbursement of security-related costs incurred since September 11, 2001. The grants will

allow bus operators to protect drivers, implement passenger screening programs, and construct or modify facilities. Grants could also be used to train employees in terrorist threat assessments, hire and train security officers, and install video surveillance and emergency communication equipment.

Many of these upgrades have already been undertaken by the industry since September 11. This bill will supplement and reimburse the industry for these efforts.

Since 9/11, Members of Congress have shown broad bipartisan support for addressing the issue of bus security. In April, S. 1739 was unanimously approved by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, of which Senator CLELAND and I are members. In May, a companion measure passed the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, also unanimously, and is pending on the House floor. Also, this summer Congress provided \$15 million for that purpose in the Fiscal Year 2002 Supplemental Appropriation bill.

Given the fact that the intercity bus system is a crucial link in America's transportation system, I believe that Congress must act to secure that system against further attacks, and I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in a show of support for this legislation.

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN HONG KONG

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I'd like to take a few minutes this morning to call attention to recent disturbing trends with regard to democracy and civil liberties in Hong Kong.

As you know, Hong Kong recently marked 5 years under the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China. When the territory reverted from British to Chinese control in 1997, China's communist rulers in Beijing promised to respect its autonomy for a period of 50 years under the so-called "One Country, Two Systems" formula. They also agreed Hong Kong would move toward direct elections by 2007.

At the same time, however, Article 23 of the so-called Basic Law that became Hong Kong's new constitution required that the territory adopt legislation prohibiting "treason, secession, sedition or subversion" against the Chinese Government in Beijing, as well as "theft of state secrets."

The Hong Kong Bar Association, among others, did not believe new legislation was necessary, since existing Hong Kong laws were sufficient to deal with legitimate national security concerns. But Beijing felt otherwise.

When Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Vice Premier Qian Qichen traveled to Hong Kong in July to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the handover, they reportedly made clear to Tung Chee-Hwa, their hand-picked chief executive, that they wanted an anti-subversion statute adopted without further delay.