

pick up the slack and pay for this country's military, security, law enforcement, and other needs, many of which benefit the companies avoiding their fair share of taxes. I plan to spend a significant amount of time over the next year looking at issues related to offshore tax evasion and corporate non-payment of tax.

A few years ago, this country had billions of dollars in surplus and a growing economy. But that is over. One contributing cause is the corporate scandals over the last year. Those arguing for tepid reforms or the status quo will not provide the leadership needed to end the corporate misconduct and investor fears now plaguing U.S. markets. We need not only to complete the implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley law, but also to move ahead with additional measures needed to restore investor faith in U.S. business. The one-year anniversary of the Enron scandal is a good time to renew the call for that unfinished business.

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 September 15, 2001 in San Francisco, CA. Two men, Robin Clarke and Sean Fernandes, were brutally attacked by a man who thought Fernandes was an Arab. The assailant passed the two men on the street, called Fernandes a "dirty Arab", then punched both men and stabbed Clarke in the chest. The assailant escaped in a blue Mustang coupe after 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.

BURMA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to add my voice to the growing chorus in Washington condemning the State Peace and Development Council's brutal and inhumane treatment of the people of Burma—including refugees and internally displaced persons.

We recently heard from the senior Senator from Kentucky, Senator McCONNELL, who has been a consistent, strong voice for human rights and democracy in Burma. He spoke of the many abuses committed by the SPDC and his concerns that the SPDC's proclaimed interest for reconciliation with the legitimate leaders of Burma—

led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy—ring hollow.

I am in complete agreement with his assessment.

It is past time for the SPDC and its armed forces to respect the human rights and dignity of the people of Burma and to punish those in the military who are responsible for killing and injuring innocent men, women and children.

I was appalled to learn this week that Burma Army Column Commander Khin Mau Kyi, who is reportedly responsible for burning churches and villages and torturing pastors and Buddhist monks, said. "I don't respect any religion, my religion is the trigger of my gun."

Mr. President, Khin Mau Kyi's so-called "religion" is, according to information I have received, responsible for the murder of the following people at Htee Law Belh on April 28, 2002: Saw Hto Paw, Naw Hsar Kay, Naw Kri Htoo, Naw Ble Po, 5 years old, Daw Htwe Ye, Naw Mu Tha, Mu Pwat Pwat, 7 year old, Saw Ka Pru Moo, Naw Plah, 5 years old, Naw Dah Baw 2 years old, and Naw Pi Lay and her infant.

The State Department should publicly condemn the SPDC for these atrocities, and call on the SPDC to investigate these crimes and bring those responsible to justice. Unfortunately, there is no reason to believe the SPDC will act against its own officers.

We and the international community should do our utmost to provide assistance to the SPDC's victims. In the days to come, I will confer with my friend from Kentucky on appropriate actions we can take to help refugees and internally displaced persons in Burma, including engagement with Thailand to ensure that Burmese fleeing SPDC abuses can enter into Thailand, that international journalists are given free and unfettered access to refugee camps and ethnic minorities, and the UN High Commissioner For Refugees is allowed to provide a safe haven for those fleeing SPDC oppression.

THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN 17TH ANNUAL SALUTE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this weekend hundreds of individuals from throughout the Nation will be gathering in my hometown of Detroit, MI, to honor, remember, and pay tribute to one of the most illustrious and feared U.S. Army units in the Second World War, the Tuskegee Airmen. These individuals will be gathering for the Tuskegee Airmen National Historical Museum's 17th Annual Salute Reception and Dinner.

The story of the Tuskegee Airmen is unique in many ways but starts with similarities to the story of so many members of the "Greatest Generation" who fought in the Second World War. It is a story of young men who answered the call of duty and fought to defend our Nation with courage, pride, and

zeal against the forces of tyranny and oppression. These men have earned our Nation's enduring respect for their actions and deeds in defense of the United States.

But of course their story is also unique. In addition to being one of the most successful air combat units in the Second World War, the Tuskegee Airmen, whose pilots trained at the Tuskegee Army Air Field in Tuskegee, AL, overcame a pattern of rigid segregation and prejudice that questioned their ability to serve as Airmen and prevented them from training and working with their white counterparts.

Led by the recently departed General Benjamin O. Davis, the first black general in the Air Force, the Tuskegee Airmen flew over 15,500 sorties, completed over 1,500 combat missions, and downed over 260 enemy aircraft. They even sunk an enemy destroyer. Amazingly, no bomber escorted by the Tuskegee Airmen was ever downed. But 66 Tuskegee pilots flying escort did make the supreme sacrifice for our Nation and another 32 were taken as prisoners of war. Collectively, these actions won the Tuskegee Airmen 3 Presidential Citations, 95 distinguished Flying Crosses, 8 Purple Hearts and 14 Bronze Stars.

Upon returning home from war, these Airmen found a society still deeply segregated. The Tuskegee Airmen themselves remained segregated from the larger military and were unable to provide their skills and aptitude to other units that were in dire need of qualified airmen. It was not until President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 that segregation was ended in the United States Armed Services. This Executive Order played a vital role in the subsequent integration of our Nation. The valor and dedication of the Tuskegee Airmen played a vital role in changing our Nation's attitude toward integration and racial diversity.

In recent years, our Nation has rightly sought to honor those who served in the Second World War and to recognize the challenges faced and overcome by the Tuskegee Airmen. I know my Senate colleagues join me in commending the Tuskegee Airmen for their willingness, to paraphrase Philip Handleman, an aviation historian from Oakland County, MI, to fight two wars at the same time: one war against the forces of totalitarianism abroad and the other against the forces of intolerance and prejudice at home, and to have the determination to win them both.

THE ALL-CALIFORNIA WORLD SERIES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commend and congratulate the two teams from California who will compete for the 2002 World Series Championship: the National League Champion San Francisco Giants, and the American League Champion Anaheim Angels.

This will be the fourth All-California World Series—following the 1974 and 1988 Los Angeles Dodgers—Oakland Athletics match-ups and the 1989 “Bay Bridge Series” between the Giants and the Athletics—and I am confident it will go down in history as one of the best.

Both teams have beaten the odds and overcome huge obstacles to advance to the fall classic. In fact, this will be the first World Series between two wild-card teams.

My hometown team, the Giants, won the National League Wild Card with a 95 and 66 record, edging another California team, the Los Angeles Dodgers, by 3½ games. They then defeated the heavily favored Atlanta Braves in the National League Divisional Series 3 games to 2, before finishing off a tough and determined St. Louis Cardinals team 4 games to 1, to win their third National League Pennant since moving to San Francisco in 1958.

The Anaheim Angels overcame a 6 and 14 start to win the American League Wild Card with a 99 and 63 record, just 4 games behind yet another California team, the Oakland Athletics. They upset the New York Yankees in the American League Divisional Series 3 games to 1 and defeated the Minnesota Twins 4 games to 1, to win the first American League Pennant in the 42-year history of the Angels organization. I only wish Gene Autry had lived to see his beloved team succeed with such brilliance.

The Giants and Angels epitomize the word “team.” Each has its share of All-Stars, but they have advanced to the final round because of the dedication and hard work of each player.

Everyone knows the Giants are led by four-time National League Most Valuable Player, newest member of the 600 Home Run club and 2002 National League Batting Champion, Barry Bonds. But Barry would be the first to say that the Giants would not be where they are without the contributions of players such as National League Championship Series Most Valuable Player Benito Santiago, David Bell, Jeff Kent, J.T. Snow, and pitchers Russ Ortiz, Jason Schmidt, Kirk Rueter and Rob Nenn. The list goes on.

And, what Giants fan will ever forget Kenny Lofton, a center-fielder acquired in a mid-season trade, who drove in the winning run in game 5 of the National League Championship Series with a two-out base-hit?

The Angels got to the World Series by hitting .320 as a team in the postseason and scoring 60 runs in 9 games. They are led by David Eckstein, Garret Anderson, Troy Glaus, Tim Salmon, and pitchers Troy Percival, Jarrod Washburn, and 20-year-old rookie, Felix Rodriguez.

American League Championship Series Most Valuable Player Adam Kennedy made history by becoming only the fifth player—following the likes of Hall of Famers Babe Ruth, Reggie Jackson, and George Brett—to hit

three home runs in a playoff game in the deciding game 5 of the American League Championship Series.

Every great team has a great manager and the Giants and the Angels have two of the best: three-time National League Manager of the Year Dusty Baker and Mike Scioscia, who has led the Angels to a World Series in only his third year as manager. Former teammates on the Los Angeles Dodgers, both set high standards for their teams, stuck with them through thick and thin, and provided the leadership for success.

Finally I want to pay tribute to the front office staffs of both organizations: President and managing partner Peter Magowan, executive vice-president and chief operating officer Larry Baer, and general manager Brian Sabean of the Giants and chairman and CEO of the Walt Disney Company Michael Eisner and general manager Bill Stoneman of the Angels. Not only have they built championship franchises, but they have established the Giants and Angels as class organizations.

Normally, the Senators from the States of the teams represented in the World Series place a friendly wager on the outcome. This year, Senator BOXER and I will simply take pleasure in watching two California teams battle for the title.

From Edison Field to Pacific Bell Park, each game will showcase a different part of California and the great fans of both teams. The Giants and the Angels have done California proud and may the best team win.

THE ROMA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the situation of the Roma people in Serbia and Montenegro, which together make up the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, FRY.

I am among those who believe that the United States should continue to strongly support the development of democratic institutions and reconciliation among ethnic groups throughout the FRY and Senator McCONNELL and I have tried to do that in the fiscal year 2003 Foreign Operations spending bill.

As in the past, we have provided funds to support democratic reformers in the FRY, as they continue to work to overcome the hatred and destruction caused by Slobodan Milosevic.

The United States is dedicated to ensuring that Serbia develops a solid commitment to peace, the rule of law, and to protecting the rights and well-being of its minority communities. That is why the funding level for Serbia—and indeed throughout the Balkans—recommended by the Committee on Appropriations is above what the President requested in his Fiscal Year 2003 budget.

Our law requires that the President certify to the Committee on Appropriations that the FRY is continuing to cooperate with the War Crimes Tribunal. He must also certify that the FRY is

implementing policies which reflect a commitment to the rule of law, a commitment to end support for separate Republika Srpska institutions, and a commitment to ensure and protect the rights of minority groups.

Progress toward those goals has been made. But it has been slow, and the FRY has an inconsistent record of compliance with our law.

I recognize that the process of reform is difficult. Breaking down old hatreds can take generations. I have been very disappointed that even the reformers in positions of authority have not done more to support the Tribunal, and to expose the truth about Milosevic's crimes. However, even their inconsistent efforts are resisted at every turn by powerful nationalists who are far less committed to justice.

That political dynamic is the cause of much friction within the FRY, and is the cause of continuing difficulties between Serbia and the international community.

It is my hope, and I think I speak for everyone here, that the Balkans will eventually become a stable, peaceful, and tolerant region in which Serbia is the leading force for trade and democracy. Such a hope will become a reality only if our commitment to it remains strong.

As the world's attention has shifted toward Afghanistan and a possible war with Iraq, it is important that our concerns for the FRY are not drowned out by events elsewhere.

In addition to ensuring FRY compliance with the Tribunal, there is still serious work to be done on behalf of minority groups there.

In particular, a higher level of attention must be focused on the plight of the Roma people, whose history is one of discrimination and suffering.

The Roma are an ethnic group that traces their heritage back about one thousand years to the north of India. They first settled in Eastern Europe in the 14th Century. Today, Roma reside in all parts of Europe.

Over the centuries, the Roma have been the victims of murderous violence and debilitating discrimination that has poisoned their relations with their host nations, stunted their growth as a community, and perpetuated a vicious cycle of poverty, unemployment, sickness, and every form of social ostracism.

It is a cycle that has sentenced the Roma to shorter lives, lower literacy rates, and often horrid living conditions—living conditions that are far below those of the general populations of their host nations.

I read in a recent publication that in England, during the time of Elizabeth I, there was a law which made it illegal to be a Roma person, and under that law one could be put to death simply for being born to Roma parents. Also during that time, in Switzerland, it was legal to hunt Roma for sport.

During the Second World War, the Roma were among the first ethnic groups targeted for eradication by Hitler. Until the 1970s, in other parts of