

said that "every American ought to have the right to be treated as he would wish to be treated, as one would wish his children to be treated. This is not the case." Throughout his illustrious career, TED KENNEDY has worked to ensure that all Americans are treated fairly, are treated with respect and dignity. His work in the Senate has helped us move forward as a people and Nation toward the vision of America that President Kennedy and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY spoke about with such eloquence. His effectiveness in forging bipartisan partnerships to advance the causes and issues he cares so much about is legendary. As the Majority Leader said, TED KENNEDY is the master of the principled compromise. In doing so, TED inspires those of us lucky enough to serve with him with his dedication, persistence and hard work, and he has earned the admiration, respect, and love of people across America.

As both a colleague and friend, no one is more generous with his time or considerate than Ted Kennedy. The senior Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and some of my colleagues mentioned that in some parts of their states being accused of voting too much like TED KENNEDY is a standard political reproach. In Hawaii, a comparison to TED KENNEDY is a badge of honor. In 1990, I was appointed to the Senate in May, and was campaigning for election in November. My race was extremely close, and the Senate was in session until the last week of October working on the Federal budget. Then President George H.W. Bush and other national leaders had come to the islands to campaign for my opponent. TED KENNEDY agreed to campaign with me in Hawaii right before the election. His appearance energized the voters, and sparked a surge in the polls that broke open a close race. In fact, on election night, TED KENNEDY was the first person to call with congratulations based on exit poll projections he had received.

In the history of the Senate, there have been few Senators whose record of accomplishments, whose hard work, whose contributions to building a more perfect Union, equals that of the senior Senator from Massachusetts. I am proud to serve with him in the Senate and fortunate to call him a friend. It is with the deepest admiration and profound aloha that I wish TED, hau'oli la hanau, a most Happy Birthday. May you have many more. God bless you.

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 May 16, 1993 in Rehoboth Beach, DE. Three gay men were brutally assaulted by five assailants. The attackers used bottles and an aluminum baseball bat to beat the victims.

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.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF HADASSAH

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, this week marks the 90th anniversary of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. With over 300,000 members and 1,500 chapters across the country, Hadassah is the largest women's and largest Jewish membership organization in the United States. Over the last nine decades, its devoted members have exhibited the best of the American philanthropic and volunteer spirit in pursuing the organization's mission of a peaceful and secure Israel, a vital Jewish culture, and the Jewish imperative for social justice.

Today in Israel, Hadassah continues to add to a well-established humanitarian record that has fostered peace, understanding, and prosperity for all Israeli citizens. The Hadassah Medical Organization (HMO) operates two hospitals, ninety outpatient clinics, and numerous community health centers that provide state of the art health care to 600,000 patients a year—regardless of race, religion, or creed. These medical facilities often treat the most critically wounded in the region's ongoing conflicts and the support they receive from Hadassah members allows them to save lives. The HMO reaches out beyond Israel, providing medical personnel and training during international health crises, enhancing the welfare of communities around the globe.

Here in United States, Hadassah's women's health and education initiatives have enhanced the health and well being of the American Jewish community and our Nation. Its informative awareness campaigns on breast cancer, osteoporosis, and eating disorders have empowered women of all ages to make healthy lifestyle decisions. Hadassah has strengthened American Jewish culture through sponsorship of Jewish and Hebrew educational classes and study groups.

Mr. President, for ninety years Hadassah has brought Jewish-American women together to explore their shared faith and connection to Israel. On this week of their 90th anniversary, I commend their good work and wish them many more years of success.

ERIC BERGOUST APPRECIATION

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Eric Bergoust, a dis-

tinguished freestyle skier from Missoula MT. At the age of 31, Eric has attained nearly every milestone that inspires athletes to achieve their dreams. He is an Olympic champion, a world champion, and has held numerous world records throughout his career. As impressive as his accomplishments are, the passion Eric has for his sport is truly remarkable. Passion shines brightest through innovations, and Eric has made many. He has landed unprecedented jumps throughout his career, and has developed a one-armed take off style that has opened up new possibilities to all freestyle skiers.

Like so many of his fellow Montanans, Eric has achieved great things through both his appreciation of the virtues of a will-do attitude and the determination to follow through on a task. These assets led Eric down the seemingly improbable path from a boy jumping off the roof of his house into a mattress pile, to a young man driving alone from Montana to Lake Placid with only makeshift skis and ten dollars in his pocket, to an Olympic and world champion. It has been exciting to see Eric accomplish so many things. But when I consider the determination and passion that have pushed Eric along, it has become clear that maybe his path really wasn't so improbable after all.

2002 BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of Black History Month, a 76-year tradition recognizing and celebrating the contributions of African-Americans throughout our history.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the son of former slaves, earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Chicago in my home State of Illinois, before continuing his studies at Harvard University and the Sorbonne in Paris. Since African-American history had barely begun to be studied or even documented, Dr. Woodson established what is now called the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History and founded the Journal of Negro History. In 1926, he started Negro History Week and chose the second week of February because it marks the birthdays of two men who have had a great impact on African-Americans: Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Woodson and those who have followed him, we now celebrate the outstanding achievements of African-Americans past and present during the entire month of February.

Illinois has a rich African-American legacy. Gwendolyn Brooks was the first African-American poet to win the Pulitzer Prize, and in 1968, she was named the poet laureate of Illinois. In 1985-86, she was the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress and focused her efforts on encouraging elementary school students to write poetry.

Black History Month is also a celebration of lesser-known African-Americans, and I would like to recognize the far-reaching contributions of Illinoisan Lloyd Augustus Hall. Mr. Hall was a chemist who earned more than 100 patents in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. His work revolutionized the meatpacking industry, and his method for sterilizing spices is used today to sterilize medicine, medical supplies, and cosmetics. He was the first African-American elected to the National Board of Directors of the American Institute of Chemists, and President John F. Kennedy appointed him to the American Food for Peace Council in 1962.

Today, Illinoisans continue to build upon Dr. Woodson's legacy of preserving and celebrating African-American history. Last month, Jewish leaders at the Beth Emet synagogue in Evanston, Illinois, released a restored recording of a speech Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave there 44 years ago. It took months of digital forensic audio techniques to clean background noise and to convert the reel-to-reel tape to compact disc, but the effort was well worth it, and Dr. King's words then are still instructive today.

Dr. King observed that there had been three distinct periods in our nation's history of race relations: slavery, segregation, and desegregation. He also declared that the issue of civil rights is "an eternal moral issue which may well determine the destiny of our nation" and looked toward a fourth period—a period of real integration.

This month, we honor the great strides made by African-Americans in overcoming obstacles and color barriers. But I am afraid we have not yet reached Dr. King's goal of real integration. The unemployment rate for African-Americans has jumped to 9.8 percent, over four percentage points higher than the rate for all workers. The 2000 Presidential election illustrated the disenfranchisement of thousands of African-American voters nationwide, whose votes did not count. There is disturbing evidence that some law enforcement agencies and agents "profile," or make pre-determinations about, people based on their race.

Dr. King noted the important role that we in the Federal Government must play in addressing issues such as these. In his 1958 speech at Beth Emet, he said, "As we look to Washington, so often it seems that the judicial branch of the government is fighting the battle alone. The executive and legislative branches of the government have been all too slow and stagnant and silent, and even apathetic, at points. The hour has come now for the Federal Government to use its power, its constitutional power, to enforce the law of the land."

The time indeed has come for Congress to show that it is no longer slow and certainly not apathetic. I have been working for several months to try to extend unemployment benefits and

to help unemployed workers continue their health benefits. I proposed an amendment that would have increased weekly unemployment benefits by \$25 or fifteen percent, whichever is greater. It also would have expanded coverage to part-time and low-wage workers, helping nearly 80 percent of the laid-off workers who currently are not receiving benefits.

In addition, I am an original cosponsor of the bipartisan election reform measure and introduced an amendment to eliminate the unnecessary special treatment of punchcard voting systems. The overwhelming majority of African-American and Hispanic voters use the punchcard system, which loses at least 50 percent more votes than optically-scanned paper ballots. My amendment would have reduced the number of these discarded votes by permitting a voter to verify the votes he or she selected on the ballot and notifying the voter if more than one candidate had been selected for a single office. The voter also would have had the opportunity to change the ballot or correct any error before the ballot was cast and counted.

I am also an original cosponsor of the End Racial Profiling Act of 2001, which prohibits law enforcement agencies and agents from engaging in racial profiling and provides for enforcement in civil court. This legislation would also require Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies receiving Federal grants to maintain adequate policies and procedures designed to eliminate racial profiling. Furthermore, I have introduced the Reasonable Search Standards Act to prohibit U.S. Customs Service personnel from searching or detaining individuals based on racial and other discriminatory profiling criteria.

The official theme for this year's Black History Month is "The Color Line Revisited: Is Racism Dead?" This month, and every month, we must push forward until the answer to this question is a resounding "Yes." We must continue to fight for economic opportunity, equal justice, and equity in education and health care. While we celebrate the accomplishments of African-Americans throughout our history, we must build upon those achievements, until we can finally reach Dr. King's vision of real integration.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN REMEMBRANCE OF LOUIS M. LAINO

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the memory of one of my constituents, Mr. Louis M. Laino, a man who gave his life in defense of his country.

I would like to call attention to a tragic accident which occurred on January 15, 1961, and which took the lives of 28 brave Americans, one of whom, Louis M. Laino, was a resident of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Laino was a crew member aboard Texas Tower 4.

Texas Tower 4 was one of three Department of the Air Force radar sites installed in the North Atlantic Ocean in the 1950s whose purpose was to provide early warning in the event of an enemy missile or bomber strike against the United States. Texas Tower 4 was located approximately 85 miles southeast of New York City in 185 feet of water. Prior to the accident in 1961, Tower 4 had earned a reputation for being unstable and had been nicknamed "Old Shaky" by the crew members who served aboard the structure.

On September 12, 1960, Texas Tower 4 was struck by Hurricane "Donna." The storm's 130-mile per hour winds and 50-foot waves exceeded Tower 4's design specifications and caused structural damage to the platform. The Air Force decided that extensive repair work would need to be performed on Tower 4 the following spring. February 1, 1961, was established as the date for complete evacuation of the platform. In the meantime, a maintenance crew of 28 persons was stationed aboard Tower 4 to perform immediate repair work prior to more rigorous repairs being performed. Mr. Laino was among this group of workers, and tragically lost his life when a second storm struck Tower 4. This storm possessed 85-mile per hour winds, 35-foot waves, and proved to be too much for the already weakened Tower 4 to withstand. At 7:20 pm on the evening of January 15, 1961, Texas Tower 4's structure failed, and the platform, with all hands on board, sank to the bottom of the Atlantic.

In closing, I would again like to call attention to the sacrifice made by Louis M. Laino in defense of his country. Mr. Laino made the ultimate sacrifice, that of his life. On behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, I salute Mr. Laino for his courage and bravery in performing a dangerous duty. Mr. Laino died so that all of us might be safer, and for that, he should be remembered.●

HONORING SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and honor Harry F. Byrd, Jr., for his lifelong commitment to principles and honestly serving the people of Virginia and the United States of America. The Virginia General Assembly recently honored U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Winchester, VA, and celebrated his accomplishments. Some present members of the Senate had the pleasure of serving and working with Senator Byrd of Virginia. Having the privilege of serving in the seat once held by Senator Byrd, I wish to share with all my colleagues those positive sentiments expressed in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, and ask that the related article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows: