

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:

TEXT OF SENATE RESOLUTION HONORING
HARRY F. BYRD JR.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 179

Whereas, Harry Flood Byrd, Jr., of Winchester has served the Commonwealth and the nation with great distinction, continuing a Byrd family tradition that dates to the earliest days of the Republic; and

Whereas, educated at the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia, Harry Byrd, Jr., followed his father Harry Byrd, Sr., into public service, thus forming a father-son combination that was the most influential in 20th century Virginia politics; and

Whereas, Harry Byrd, Jr., served as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1940 to 1965 and served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II; and

Whereas, following distinguished service in the Senate of Virginia from 1948 to 1965, Harry Byrd, Jr., succeeded his father in the United States Senate on November 12, 1965; and

Whereas, for the next 18 years, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., maintained the family tradition of fiscal conservation, unquestioned integrity, and a distaste for political expediency; and

Whereas, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., continued his father's insistence on "pay as you go" government, and his aversion to debt still reverberates in Virginia's continued recognition as a fiscally sound, well-managed state; and

Whereas, Senator Byrd is the oldest living former United States Senator from Virginia; and

Whereas, the influence of Harry Byrd, Jr., on the political life of Virginia during the 20th century was profound, beneficent, and lasting, and the ideas and ideals he espoused continue to ring true as the Commonwealth enters the 21st; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the General Assembly hereby honor Harry Flood Byrd, Jr., for his dedication, commitment, and integrity over a long and meritorious political career; and, be it

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the Senate prepare a copy of this resolution for presentation to Harry Flood Byrd Jr., as an expression of the admiration and respect of the General Assembly.

HARRY F. BYRD JR.

(By Bob Lewis)

RICHMOND, VA. (AP).—Former U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. returned to the state Senate chamber to prolonged standing applause Thursday to receive a proclamation in his honor and recall his own Senate service.

The 87-year-old heir to the political dynasty that ruled Virginia for much of the 20th century noted his first days in the Senate in 1948, when he was pressured into hastily signing onto a bill.

"The next day, all hell broke loose. It was interpreted as an effort to keep the president off the ballot that year," Byrd said with a chuckle. "I learned never to sign a bill without reading it."

The bill was the state's unsuccessful effort to snub President Harry S. Truman.

Then, in a soft voice, Byrd looked to his right to the desk he occupied in his 18 years in the state Senate and recalled old days and old friends.

"I find it hard to believe it was 54 years ago that I first came here," he said. "I love the Senate. I love the U.S. Senate, too, but this Senate is my favorite. It's smaller and you can make friends here to a greater degree than you can in Washington."

Among his closest friends in that freshman Senate class were Albertis Harrison and Mills E. Godwin, who later became Virginia

governors. "And we remained friends until Albertis and Mills died," Byrd said.

Byrd served 18 years in the Virginia Senate as a Democrat, the party his father, Harry F. Byrd Sr., built into a political machine. In 1966, after Byrd Sr. retired from his U.S. Senate seat in poor health, Byrd Jr. won a special election to fill the four years that remained on his father's term. He left the party and won re-election in 1970 and 1976 as an independent, then retired from public life in 1982 to return to his hometown, Winchester, and run his family's newspapers.

Byrd was a former director and a second vice president of The Associated Press.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

The following presidential messages were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

PM-71. A message from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the continuation of the national emergency relating to Cuba and of the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the anchorage and movement of vessels to extend beyond March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, which states that the emergency declared with respect to the Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2002.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 26, 2002.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:24 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks,

announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1206. An act to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 304. Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy to the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who were tragically affected by the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano on January 17, 2002.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1892) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 6:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1892. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.

H.R. 3699. An act to revise certain grants for continuum of care assistance for homeless individual and families.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 304. Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy to the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who were tragically affected by the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano on January 17, 2002; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. THOMAS):

S. 1970. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2829 Commercial Way in Rock Springs, Wyoming, as the "Teno Roncalio Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 1971. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect the retirement security of American workers by ensuring that pension assets are adequately diversified and by providing workers with adequate access to, and information