

Roger Williams University in Nashville, Tennessee an all black institution. From there, he moved on to become the President of one of the most prestigious historically black institutions of higher education Morehouse College, from 1906 to 1929. He culminated his career in education as the President of Atlanta University, which was the only black graduate school in the Nation at the time, where he served until his death in 1936. John Hope's vision that education is the key to improving the quality of life for not only African Americans, but for all Americans, is one I share.

It is truly my honor and privilege to acknowledge such great Rhode Islander's during Black History Month, and it is my hope that these and other African American leaders from both past and present will continue to inspire our Nation's youth.

#### SONNY MONTGOMERY AWARD TO SENATOR ROBERTS

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, on Monday night Senator PAT ROBERTS was recognized as the 2002 recipient of the National Guard Bureau's "Sonny Montgomery" Award.

Senator ROBERTS' comments upon receiving this award highlight, in a most thoughtful and eloquent manner, the absolutely critical role our Nation's National Guard plays in the defense of our homeland and our own strategic defense in critical areas beyond our shores—an example being the 29th Division, with elements from Virginia, now serving in Bosnia.

This vital role is nowhere more evident than in Virginia where our National Guard men and women patrol the skies over our Nation's Capital and help defend key military posts and bases across the State.

I would like to highlight my colleague's wise admonition that we must "preserve our founding fathers intent with respect to the National Guard, specifically preserving the connection between military forces and the States, between our national defense and America's local cities and towns." Excellent advice, we in the Congress must be very careful to heed it.

As America is continuing its preparations to defend our homeland against territorial threats, we owe a debt of gratitude to our respected colleague, from the great State of Kansas, as he, serving as chairman of the "Subcommittee on Emerging Threats" of the Armed Services Committee during the 106th Congress, laid foundations—at times in the face of skepticism and resistance—before the attacks of September 11, foundations we are rapidly building on today to strengthen our Homeland Defense.

As Americans reflect, with deep gratitude, on the proud history of America's military, let us never forget that the Guard was our first, being founded in 1636.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator ROBERTS' remarks be printed in

the RECORD along with introductory comments by the distinguished Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Lieutenant General Russell C. Davis.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU (GENERAL RUSS DAVIS) PRESENTING THE SONNY MONTGOMERY AWARD TO SENATOR PAT ROBERTS OF KANSAS, MONDAY, 25, 2002

This evening we gather to bestow the 6th Annual Major General G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery Award. This award was established in 1996 to honor an outstanding individual whose accomplishments were of major significance to the National Guard of the United States. Specifically, it is presented to an individual: who has demonstrated exemplary service to the National Guard at the national level; whose performance exceeded the normal scope of public or private service in support to the Nation's defense; who demonstrated skill and initiative to introduce new policies or procedures that significantly advance the mission of the National Guard; and who exhibited integrity, competence, and the ability to inspire others.

This year we are very pleased to present this Award to Senator Pat Roberts of Kansas. Throughout his career, Senator Roberts has been an industrious and effective advocate for a robust national security posture for the United States. Today he is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He plays a key, forward-thinking role in making certain that America is ready to counter post-Cold War and terrorist threats. He was the first chairman and today is the ranking member of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

Senator Roberts has led the way in strengthening America's ability to meet the threat posed by Weapons of Mass Destruction. Years before the events of September 11, Senator Roberts was at the forefront of the debate on increasing the security of the United States homeland.

His strong support for the creation, expansion and sustainment of the National Guard's Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams is but one example of the demonstrated leadership, wisdom and foresight of Senator Roberts.

We are joined tonight by a number of other highly distinguished Kansans including the Nation's Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Richard Myers and the Adjutant General of Kansas, Major General Greg Gardner. I would ask the Honorable Sonny Montgomery to come forward to make the presentation of the award that bears his name.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PAT ROBERTS, RECIPIENT, THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY AWARD

Thank you General Myers, General Davis, General Rees, General Gardner, the Kansas Guard, and distinguished visitors to the Capitol. It is truly an honor to receive the Sonny Montgomery Award from the National Guard Bureau and from the Guardsman and women currently serving our Nation here at home as well as around the world.

2001 was a challenging year for America and her National Guard. Determined enemies attacked America and our way of life, killing thousands, but the Guard sprung into action. Army Guard personnel were tasked to secure our airports, harbors, military bases and other critical infrastructure while Air Guard personnel, along with their active brothers and sisters, were tasked to secure our air-

space and yes, if need be, take out the threat of another hijacked jetliner bearing down on an America city.

Guard personnel are participating in the ongoing mission in Afghanistan to kill or capture remaining al Qaeda. On top of that, the Guard continues to develop its primary role in the evolving Homeland security mission area.

Indeed, the National Guard was deployed and in action well before September 11: Southwest Asia, Former Yugoslavia, South America, disaster relief and other missions here at home. The list goes on.

However, I wanted to specifically mention your performance since the attacks: outstanding and inspiring. Your country needs you now more than ever. Keep up the good work and know there are those in Congress who will champion your mission and cause.

It is a privilege to receive an award for "exceptional support to the nation's defense for significantly advancing the mission of the National Guard." I hope I have indeed done so and can live up to Sonny's namesake in the months and years ahead.

And, what a privilege it is to receive and award so deservedly named after the veteran's all time champion Sonny Montgomery: successful businessman; decorated Veteran of World War II & Korea; champion of the Guard; congressman; general; chairman; and colleague, Southern Gentleman.

I don't want to leave the podium tonight without discussing an issue of great importance to the Guard and to our Nation.

This past year I was a part of the dialogue between the Department of Defense and the Air Guard on the future of the active component-National Guard relationship.

Indeed, we can and ought to discuss new missions for various units be they active component, Army Guard, or Air Guard.

Any changes, however, must preserve our founding fathers intent with respect to the National Guard, specifically preserving the connection between military forces and the states, between our national defense and America's local cities and towns.

This relationship serves a critical practical purpose today: when America goes to war, which we are doing often, so to do America's States, cities, and towns.

That kind of connection between the people and their military helps to ensure our forces are not used without at least the knowledge, if not consent and support, of the American people.

So let us have a discussion on transformation, the weapons and tactics of the future, and the future of the active component, National Guard relationship.

But let us not consider severing a critical link between the American people and their military. Let us not make the mistake of taking down flags, consolidating all authority and control in Washington, DC, and broadening whatever gap already exists between the military and civilian sectors.

America needs her Guard now more than ever but not just your outstanding skills, capability and dedication.

For the current international obligations, the War Against Terrorism, and the wars of the future, America must bring to the fight every state, city, town, and community.

Thank you again for this honor and I look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam 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 November 11, 1993 in New Orleans, LA. A group of attackers stabbed a gay man to death and injured his friend. The assailants, several men, chased the victims, beat them, and yelled anti-gay slurs.

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.

#### ABDUCTION AND DEATH OF DANIEL PEARL

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, the shock of September 11 has been replaced with a focus on rebuilding and recovery, but the abduction and death of Daniel Pearl remind us that cold-blooded terrorism continues and that its casualties are too often innocent individuals: moms, dads, sisters, brothers, husbands, wives, and children.

A writer for *The Wall Street Journal* since 1990, Daniel Pearl, was abducted in Karachi, Pakistan on January 23, while going, he thought, to conduct an interview about the Islamic militant underground. Instead of being granted that interview, Mr. Pearl was abducted, and it is now clear that his kidnappers intended all along to kill him, in the most horrifying fashion.

Born in Princeton, NJ, Daniel Pearl moved as a young man with his family to California's San Fernando Valley, where his parents still reside. He attended Birmingham High School in Van Nuys, and went onto Stanford University where he graduated with a degree in Communications.

Journalism was clearly his calling, and he returned to the northeast to begin his career. Following a stint with a newspaper in Massachusetts, he joined the staff of *The Wall Street Journal*. Over the next decade, he would see the world, beginning with postings in Atlanta and Washington, and later in London and Paris.

Wherever he went, people were drawn to and delighted by Daniel Pearl. His warmth and wit, his kindness and intelligence, defined him as a person and were gifts that he shared generally with those around him.

I offer my deepest condolences to Daniel Pearl's wife Mariane, 7 months pregnant with their first child; to his parents Dr. Yehuda and Ruth Pearl, and to his sisters Tamara and Michelle, who describe their brother, son and husband as "such a gentle soul . . . the musician, the writer, the storyteller, the bridge builder."

Their courage and dignity in the face of this tragic loss is nothing short of inspirational, and my heart goes out to them.

It is time for the terrorism to stop. In the name of Daniel Pearl and the

other innocent victims, we must seek to understand the roots of terrorism in the world and bring to an end the ever-escalating cycle of violence.

#### U2'S CONTRIBUTION TO A LOST GENERATION

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I would like to take this time to congratulate Bono and the band U2 on receiving four Grammy Awards at last night's ceremony. While music listeners across the globe recognize Bono's music is well deserving of such accolades, I believe that another aspect of his career is also deserving of recognition.

I was first introduced to Bono when he came by my office to talk about Africa and the struggles many third world countries face, including the issues of debt relief and the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. As chair of the Senate subcommittee on African Affairs and an active participant in medical missionary work in Africa, I was interested in learning how a rock star could contribute to international policy. I quickly found out that Bono was much more than a music icon. He is a serious person, well versed in the many issues that plague third world countries. More importantly, I found a person who was willing to use his time and talent to champion issues that will help end poverty and disease throughout the world.

In January, Bono joined me on my trip to Uganda, where we visited health centers and AIDS clinics to learn how countries are coping with what's become the world's greatest health crisis. In a region where over half the population is under 15, Bono was able to carefully balance compassion and pragmatism. He asked the hard questions that countries like Uganda now face and how we, as a world, can aid in the fight. His interest was genuine. His commitment to making a difference was concrete. And because of his efforts, countries like Uganda and many others have a viable spokesperson committed to ending their strife.

U2's music has always been one of compassion and humanity, committed as much to what their lyrics say as to how the music sounds. But this higher level of political consciousness goes far beyond U2's music. It's a part of their advocacy efforts and apparent in their ability to stay committed to the issues they support. Just as U2 is still being honored for their music after 25 years, I fully expect them to also be remembered for their efforts to improve international policy 25 years from now.

Taking home four of music's most prestigious honors is, in itself, an inspiring feat. But it's Bono and U2's ability to be a voice for a lost generation that deserves the real honor.

#### WATER INVESTMENT ACT OF 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Madam President, I am pleased to join my colleagues on the Environment & Public Works Committee in intro-

ducing the Water Investment Act of 2002. The introduction of this bill to provide clean water for our nation comes in the year that we are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Clean Water Act. When I became chairman of the committee in 1999, one of my top priorities was a renewed commitment to our nation's water systems and the Americans served by them. Since that time, the committee has held a number of hearings, both at the subcommittee level, chaired by my good friend from Idaho, Senator CRAPO, and at the full committee level. I am pleased that Senators JEFFORDS and GRAHAM have continued to make this a priority in their new roles as full committee and subcommittee chairmen. Today that effort culminates with the introduction of this bipartisan piece of legislation that will address the many water infrastructure problems facing our local communities.

So much of our nation's water infrastructure is aging and in desperate need of replacement. Coupled with the aging problem is the cost burden that local communities face in order to comply with ever increasing State and Federal clean water mandates. This bill addresses these problems and makes structural changes to ensure that we avoid a national crisis now and in the future.

I am a strong advocate of limited government and when it comes to water infrastructure, I do not believe the primary responsibility of financing local water needs lies with the Federal government. I am equally adamant, however, that the Federal government shouldn't place unfunded mandates on our local communities. This bill recognizes both of these principles and strikes a responsible balance. The legislation authorizes \$35 billion over the next five years in Federal contribution to the total water infrastructure need to help defray the cost of the mandates placed on communities. This is a substantial increase in Federal commitment, but not nearly as high as some would have preferred. Even so, this commitment does not come without additional responsibilities. When the Clean Water Act was amended by Congress in 1987, a debate I remember well, we set up a revolving fund so more federal money would not be required. The fund would continually revolve providing a continual pool of money for water needs. Unfortunately, many officials did not meet their commitment to properly plan for future needs and what was not to be Federal responsibility became a Federal necessity. Now we are faced with a near crisis situation. This bill makes certain that we do not go down that road again. The Federal government will help to defray the costs of Federal mandates, but with the new money comes a new requirement that all utilities do a better job of managing their funds and plan for future costs. The Federal trough