

her sense of human and laughter. She continues to act as a strong and effective advocate for Taiwan's physically challenged citizens. Throughout all her trials, she has remained solid in her support for her family and the people of Taiwan. This strength of character has contributed much to the First Lady's greatness.

First Lady Chen Wu is here today to bring a message from her husband and the people of Taiwan. Her message is one of cooperation and support from the Taiwanese in our joint antiterrorism campaign. Already, with support of Madame Chen We Sue-jen, Taiwan has demonstrated charity and humanitarian assistance to the victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. As mentioned in the House Resolution, the Government and people of Taiwan have consistently provided tremendous support and generous contributions to the United States after those attacks.

Madame Chen We Sue-jen is a woman of great character and strength. I wish to offer my warmest welcome to her as she visits the Capitol. I extend my gratitude to her for all the important work she has done and I wish her well in her pursuits of justice and democracy.

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 January 17, 2001 in Helena, MT. A gay college student was beaten unconscious in his dorm room. The attacker struck the student in the head with a bottle, beat him while he was unconscious, and wrote "Die Fag" on his body with an ink marker. The victim withdrew from school two weeks 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.

CRANE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2002

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for S. 2847, which I recently joined as a cosponsor.

Cranes, the tallest flying birds on Earth and among the most graceful, inhabit wide expanses of wetlands and grasslands and exert a charismatic appeal reflected in many cultures.

Our Whooping Crane, the rarest of the world's cranes, is shared with Can-

ada and has survived only because of close cooperation between the United States and Canada. If the species is to survive, however, those magnificent birds need more intensive conservation efforts. This bill would provide such help, all up and down the Mississippi River Flyway, while also applying our conservation techniques on behalf of nine more endangered species of cranes in Africa and Asia.

This bill would support organizations with expertise in crane conservation by funding projects in areas such as habitat protection and restoration, research and monitoring of crane populations, community participation and outreach, and reintroduction of cranes to the wild. The projects will be asked to promote long-term conservation by eliciting matching funds from government agencies, local communities, NGOs or others in the private sector.

Whether in Louisiana, elsewhere in the United States, or overseas, protecting cranes' ecosystems benefits thousands of other animal and plant species at the interface between aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

Louisiana is important to cranes because of the spectacular wetlands along our southwest coast. Sandhill cranes, which had disappeared from the state, already have returned as a wintering species. In a natural area near New Orleans, the Audubon Nature Institute has established a Species Survival Center which is rearing the endangered Mississippi subspecies of the sandhill crane, for release in the Mississippi Sandhill Crane National Wildlife Refuge near Biloxi. That Center also recently received eight Whooping Cranes and plans to expand to ten breeding pairs as the core of a plan to restore Whooping Cranes to Louisiana's coast.

Funding would flow through a new "Crane Conservation Fund" in Interior's Multinational Species Conservation Fund. In covering cranes, this bill would for the first time provide such protection for a species of bird.

I ask other Senators to join me in supporting the Crane Conservation Act of 2002.

FALUN GONG

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize the determination and perseverance of the Falun Gong, a peaceful movement seeking the basic freedoms to think as they wish and believe as they choose that we as Americans hold so dear.

Three principles of Truth, Compassion, and Tolerance lie at the core of Falun Gong. Those who practice Falun Gong do so to become better, healthier people through living by these principles.

Despite Falun Gong's peaceful principles and teachings, violations of human rights have occurred in China against Falun Gong practitioners. Human rights is an important goal as recognized by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

which sets forth certain basic rights such as the right to life, to liberty, and to the freedom of expression. The Senate has ratified a series of international treaties such as International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1976, and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1987. The Senate's approval of these and other treaties highlights the progress made towards human rights.

In direct response to the recent human rights violations against Falun Gong practitioners, the Senate, on November 19, 1999, unanimously approved Senate Resolution 217. This resolution, "recognizing the plight of many Chinese citizens," calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to: 1. release all prisoners of conscience and put an immediate end to the harassment, detention, physical abuse, and imprisonment of Chinese citizens exercising their legitimate rights to free belief, expression, and association; and 2. demonstrate its willingness to abide by internationally accepted norms of freedom of belief, expression, and association by repealing or amending laws and decrees that restrict those freedoms and proceeding promptly to ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

We must embrace the opportunity to continue to support the principles of Falun Gong to realize freedom and I wish them well in their quest for freedom and justice.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NEW JERSEY TASK FORCE ONE

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Senate the outstanding efforts and contributions of the New Jersey Task Force One Urban Search and Rescue Team.

On September 11, 2001 at approximately 9:00 a.m. New Jersey Task Force One was activated and deployed to the World Trade Center Attack. Requested by New York City's Office of Emergency Management, New Jersey Task Force One had an advance team in New York City by 11:15 a.m. The team's entire equipment cache, along with 140 members was set up at the Jacob Javits Center by 2:00 p.m. that same day. They deployed search assets to search for survivors during the afternoon and evening of the 11th and for the next 10 days, they worked continuously as part of the urban search and rescue effort.

In a short period of time, New Jersey Task Force One became an integral part of the rescue efforts. The team was integrated into the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue System and was included in the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Action Planning. The well-equipped New Jersey Task Force One had the ability to lend critical equipment to some of the responding FEMA

teams and developed an excellent working relationship with many of these teams. Structural engineers and planners from New Jersey Task Force One were used by the FEMA Incident Support Team to brief the incoming FEMA teams as they rotated into New York City.

FEMA gave an operational performance evaluation to New Jersey Task Force One for their participation related to the World Trade Center Operations. New Jersey Task Force One was rated as superior in six out of nine categories. Those categories included attitude, initiative, consideration for personnel welfare, obtain necessary equipment and supplies, physical ability for the job, and safety.

With valor and honor, the members of New Jersey Task Force One have proven themselves as one of the finest Urban Search and Rescue teams in the country. It is for these reasons that my colleague, Senator CORZINE and I introduced S. 2618 to designate New Jersey Task Force One as the 29th National Urban and Search Rescue Team.

New Jersey Task Force One was formed in 1997 and they have used the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue guidelines in its development. The team is organized under the New Jersey State Police Office of Emergency Management Domestic Preparedness and Hazardous Material Planning and Emergency Response Unit. The State provides an annual budget of \$1.5 million to support New Jersey Task Force One.

The team consists of 180 members from over one hundred different fire, police and EMS agencies throughout the State. Over the past few years, New Jersey Task Force One has purchased the necessary cache of equipment, based on the FEMA equipment list, and has trained its members to FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Standards. New Jersey Task Force One is in the process of purchasing weapons of mass destruction response equipment.

The 180 courageous men and women of New Jersey Task Force One have dedicated their lives to saving others. They have proven themselves to be highly qualified to join FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue System. I strongly believe that New Jersey Task Force One would enhance FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue program. I urge the FEMA Director to include New Jersey Task Force One as the 29th FEMA Urban Search and Rescue team. •

TRIBUTE TO MR. BOB HAYES

• Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to mark the passing of a truly exceptional friend and athlete, Mr. Bob Hayes. On September 18, 2002, the State of Florida and the world lost a trailblazing athlete who broke records on the track field and set the standard for speed and agility in the National Football League.

Bob was a native of Jacksonville, where he attended Gilbert High School. While at Gilbert High, Bob displayed

his athletic talents on the football and baseball fields, and on the basketball court. The honors he won in these athletic pursuits afforded him the opportunity to attend Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University on scholarship, where he played half-back and returned kicks for legendary coach Jake Gaither. In his illustrious career as a FAMU Rattler, he led the team in kick-off returns, held the team's touchdown record in 1963, and averaged over 26 yards per punt return in 1962 and 1963. In his senior season, Bob became the first African-American to play in the Senior, North-South, Bowl, a game in which he caught a touchdown pass from former NFL-great Joe Namath and was also named the South's Most Valuable Player.

Bob was also a premier track star. In his junior year at Florida A&M, Bob competed in the Tokyo Olympic Games. He earned the title "World's Fastest Human" for record-breaking performances in which he won the 100 meters in a world-record time of 10.5 seconds and anchored the 400-meter relay, finishing in 39.0 seconds. Both performances earned him Olympic Gold medals. His performance in the 400-meter is widely regarded as the greatest relay leg in track history.

In 1963, the Dallas Cowboys drafted Bob in the seventh round as a receiver. As a rookie, Bob had 46 catches for 1,003 yards and 12 touchdowns. Several past NFL players, including Roger Staubach and Calvin Hill, have commented on how Bob's speed and agility forced the NFL to begin to design defenses to counter his phenomenal plays. Indeed, Bob established the standard, in terms of speed and quickness, which present players now emulate. Bob spent 10 years in Dallas, where he was part of two Super Bowl teams. At the end of his career, Bob had 371 catches for 7,414 yards and 71 touchdowns, still a Cowboys receiving record.

At his death, Bob remains the only athlete to have won a Super Bowl ring and Olympic Gold Medals. His amazing achievements on both the football and track field truly give meaning to his nickname—"The Bullet". He is enshrined in the USA Track and Field Hall of Fame and similar Halls of Fame in Florida, Texas and at Florida A&M. In September 2001, Bob was inducted as the 11th member of the Cowboys' Ring of Honor at Texas Stadium.

Bob's achievements stand as a testament to hard work, dedication and perseverance. In his later years, he sought to pass these ideals on to aspiring high school track stars through the Bob Hayes Invitational Track and Field Meet. Truly, it can be said that he touched many lives and inspired future generations of athletes. While it is with great sadness that I mark his passing, I am happy to recognize Bob's legacy for the great State of Florida and the entire world. •

TRIBUTE TO DR. BERNARD S. ARONS

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, Congressman PATRICK KENNEDY, and many others to recognize the extraordinary achievements of Dr. Bernard S. Arons as Director of the Center for Mental Health Services at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and to acknowledge his departure as he moves forward to become Senior Science Advisor to the new Director of the National Institute of Mental Health. As we strive to pass critically important mental health legislation in this Congress, we know how fortunate we have been to have Bernie's extraordinary leadership at CMHS during these past nine years. His expertise and remarkable ability to integrate mental health services with evidence-based practices and scientific research made him an outstanding national leader who directed our country's mental health agenda through many years of challenge and crisis.

When Bernie first came to CMHS in 1993, he faced an enormous challenge: heading a new Federal Center whose mission was to lead our country in the delivery of mental health services. To do this, he faced the reality of inadequate resources at the federal, state, and local level for those with mental illness. The lack of mental health parity in private and public health care systems leaves many states struggling with how to help. Yet he was undaunted. He and his extraordinary staff at CMHS led the way on making mental health a major priority for this country. For these last 9 years, he has clearly taken our country forward and helped to restore hope to the millions of Americans with mental illness. Bernie's extraordinary talents as an administrator, scientist, and communicator, have made him a major force in advancing the public's awareness of the ways in which mental illness affects the lives of so many. Although stigma still exists, there are very few who dare to challenge the fact that mental disorders are real, that they are treatable, that there are effective national and community programs that can help, and that we must do more to ensure that all get the treatment they need.

During his tenure at CMHS, Bernie worked closely with former Surgeon General David Satcher to publish the first-ever Surgeon General's Report on Mental Health, which continues to enhance national awareness of mental health issues. He led CMHS in addressing many critical mental health issues that traditionally impede access to quality services, such as stigma and lack of community services. His commitment to making a difference fueled the work on a National Strategy for Suicide Prevention, which continues to bring together researchers, providers, advocates and consumers in developing a prevention plan to reduce suicide in the United States. Bernie also guided