

She had been actively involved in the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, serving as an officer.

She had assisted the NAACP in voter registration drives and attended organizing trainings at the Highlander Folk Center, an educational center for workers' rights and racial equality in Tennessee.

Years later, when recalling her actions and her subsequent arrest, Mrs. Parks had this to say:

At the time I was arrested I had no idea it would turn into this. It was just a day like any other day. The only thing that made it significant was that the masses of the people joined in.

However, that one day catapulted her to a leadership role in the civil rights movement and began the great 381 day Montgomery boycott of the bus system by African Americans and others dedicated to equal rights.

A young 26-year old Baptist minister, Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., organized the boycott.

Throughout her life, Rosa Parks remained a committed civil rights activist.

In the 1980s she worked in the anti-apartheid movement, and opened a career counseling center for black youth in Detroit with her husband.

She served the United States as an aide to U.S. Congressman JOHN CONYERS, a great civil rights leader in his own right, for many years.

In the last years of her life, Mrs. Parks was recognized for her role in our country's history.

She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, awarded to civilians making an outstanding contribution to American life in 1996. In addition, President Clinton presented Mrs. Parks with the Congressional Gold Medal, the Nation's highest civilian honor, in 1999.

Despite the international attention and acclaim she received and the many lectures and addresses she gave as a public figure, Mrs. Parks has been described as quiet and reserved by her friends, co-workers and those who knew her best.

When she spoke, she spoke with a purpose.

She was indeed the mother of the civil rights movement, and her passing marks the end of an era that changed the landscape of America.

Today, I honor the courage and wisdom of Mrs. Parks.

I thank her for inspiring countless generations to dream of an America, and a world, that respects and includes all of its citizens.

---

#### SAFETEA-LU

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, on August 10 of this year the President signed into law the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, known as SAFETEA-LU. This new multi-year reauthorization of our Nation's surface transportation programs represents a

carefully balanced package intended to address the needs of our roadways and transit systems. The Chairman of the Transportation-Treasury-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, in his role as Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on the Environment and Public Works Committee, was instrumental in striking that balance. As the Chairman has recognized, the Transportation-Treasury-HUD Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006 was reported by the Appropriations Committee prior to passage of SAFETEA-LU, and therefore does not fully reflect the agreements reached in that piece of legislation. To take one specific example, it does not fund the Federal transit program at the level authorized by SAFETEA-LU for fiscal year 2006, falling \$400 million short. The funding levels in SAFETEA-LU were the product of a great deal of negotiation, and I greatly appreciate the contributions my colleague from Alabama and my colleague from Missouri made to that discussion. I hope that in this, the first year of SAFETEA-LU's authorization, the agreements reached in SAFETEA-LU will be honored for all modes of transportation.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I agree with what my colleague from Maryland has said. SAFETEA is the culmination of many years of work by the committees of jurisdiction, who held dozens of hearings with transportation stakeholders to share ideas on how to respond to our nation's transportation needs. I believe that SAFETEA made some very important improvements to our previous transportation law and struck a good balance between the various modes, and I hope to see those changes reflected in this appropriations legislation when it emerges from the conference committee.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I agree with my colleagues that SAFETEA-LU is a carefully crafted approach to meeting our surface transportation needs, and will have a historic impact on transportation programs in my State of Missouri and across the country. I will make every effort to see that the final conference report on this legislation will honor the agreements reached in SAFETEA-LU between the various modes of transportation.

---

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On February, 25, 2005, Thomas Stockwell was on the campus of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, when six men at-

tacked him. Before chasing Stockwell down the street and beating him up, the men were heard yelling sexually derogatory slurs at him. According to reports, the motivation for the attack was Stockwell's sexual orientation.

I believe that our Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, in all circumstances, from threats to them at home. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a major step forward in achieving that goal. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

---

#### ELECTIONS IN HAITI

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong concern regarding the political and economic situation in Haiti and the effect this will have on the upcoming elections in that country. The events of the last few months in Haiti have been dispiriting for those who have long sought stability and progress in that country. Due to the precarious political and security situation in Haiti, the question must be raised; can free and fair elections be carried out in Haiti on schedule? Or should they be postponed until we can guarantee a more favorable environment for legitimate elect to take place?

Nearly a year and a half has passed since President Aristide was removed from power and since then the country has continued to spiral downward into worsening poverty and political violence. The interim government of Prime Minister Gerard Latortue has failed to deliver stability and economic progress and for the fourth time this year, has postponed the date of the elections. Presently, elections are planned for December 15 and there is widespread concern that, if held, these elections will be anything but open, inclusive or fair.

Currently, the political and social climate in Haiti is not conducive for credible elections to take place. The Haitian people are largely ignorant about the electoral system and detached from the process. Out of a total of 4.5 million eligible voters approximately 870,000 people have actually registered, with supporters of the Lavalas Party—a large portion of the electorate—threatening to boycott. According to reports, voter registration stations have been placed in less than 500 locations in contrast with the 5,000 stations available under the Aristide administration.

Citizens are disenchanting over the lack of jobs, miserable government services, and rampant violence. As the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, four out of five Haitians live on less than \$2 a day and nearly half of the children in the country are malnourished. In the last year, there have been almost 800 killings and criminal and political kidnappings by urban armed gangs have reached historic levels. Only recently, after a shaky start, the

United Nations Stabilization Mission, MINUSTAH, has been making modest progress in preventing even greater levels of violence. But the security situation in Haiti remains volatile.

Equally as troubling is our own government's seeming indifference to the deteriorating situation in Haiti. Several weeks ago, Secretary of State Rice flew into Port-au-Prince for a 5 hour visit that amounted to little more than a photo op. The situation there is fragile and demands immediate action and will require a long-term international commitment.

Haiti's capacity to hold credible elections needs to be given serious consideration by the interim government, Bush administration and United Nations. While the Haitian constitution grants a new administration to be sworn in to office by February 7, 2006, the stakes are too great to push forward an election simply to adhere to an arbitrary date. If the consensus is that political and social conditions could be improved in the next 3 to 6 months, and there are serious problems that threaten the legitimacy of this election, we owe it to the people of Haiti to take the time necessary to work to address these problems so that the election is as fair as possible.

The next few weeks present a seminal period for the Haitian people and the future of Haiti. Enormous logistical, political, and security obstacles need to be overcome if Haiti is to have elections with any semblance of credibility. There are very few options left for a country that is already teetering on the brink of state failure and cannot afford to lose much more. We must keep the best interests of the Haitian people in mind and do everything in our power to create the conditions necessary for Haiti to take the next step in transitioning toward democratic stability.

#### HONORING AMERICA'S VETERANS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Veterans Day to pay tribute to the men and women that have served our country as members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

I join my colleagues and those across Michigan and our country in reflecting upon the meaning of this day and the service of our fellow Americans.

I often have the pleasure of meeting with Michigan's proud community of veterans. I have also been privileged to welcome home members of our armed services and the Michigan National Guard and reserves serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. These men and women are a credit to our great State, their communities, and their families.

America's men and women in the military give their time, and in many cases life and limb, to serve our country. Today's soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines are tomorrow's veterans and we owe them our gratitude for their service.

One of the most fitting ways we can honor the service and sacrifice of America's veterans is to ensure that we honor the commitments we have made to them and their families. I am proud to be working with my colleagues from both political parties and with veterans' organizations from across the country, including the American Legion and VFW, in leading the fight to pass legislation guaranteeing that health care services for our veterans are funded. This law would eliminate the year-to-year uncertainty about funding for veterans health care by making this funding mandatory in the annual budget. As we reflect on this Veterans Day, I urge my colleagues to keep our promise to our Nation's veterans by supporting this important amendment.

I stand today in honor of all the men and women from Michigan and across our country who have given their lives while serving in Iraq and Afghanistan. We are all grateful for their sacrifice and offer our condolences to their families. On this Veterans Day, I join my colleagues and the wonderful men and women that have served our country in the Armed Forces—veterans young and old—in paying tribute to them and their service.

#### ANTITRUST CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE IMPROVEMENTS ACT

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate yesterday passed the Antitrust Criminal Investigative Improvements Act of 2005, which represents a significant addition to the Antitrust Division's arsenal for prosecuting criminal violations of the antitrust laws.

In criminal antitrust investigations, it is critical that prosecutors gain access to evidence on the inner workings of the alleged conspiracy. To meet their burden of proof, prosecutors must marshal strong evidence of the participants in the conspiracy, the nature of their participation, and the terms of the illegal agreement. This type of evidence is very difficult to gain without penetrating the inner workings of a conspiracy in action. Currently, the Antitrust Division often has no option but to rely on the cooperation of members of a conspiracy, who are frequently reluctant to come forward to assist the Division in uncovering illegal activities in which they, themselves, have taken part. Without the ability to obtain wiretaps, the Antitrust Division unnecessarily faces a much heavier burden in detecting and preventing these conspiracies.

There is no principled reason for excluding criminal antitrust violations from the list of over 150 predicate offenses for obtaining a wiretap. Offenses, such as wire fraud, mail fraud, and bank fraud are predicate offenses, but up to now, criminal antitrust offenses have not been on the list, despite the fact that their penalties are similar. Criminal antitrust offenses are

basically white-collar fraud offenses, and often do much more harm to consumers than other types of fraud offenses. Given the gravity of these crimes, it is time that antitrust violations are added as a predicate offense.

Of course, antitrust prosecutors still will need to meet the ordinary requirements for obtaining wiretap authority to receive court permission to utilize this tool, but it is important that they have that ability. Accordingly, I am very pleased that we have passed this legislation, and hope that the House will act soon to move it, as well.

#### THANKING THOSE WHO HAVE HELPED SUPPORT THE DINOSAUR DISCOVERY SITE AT JOHNSON FARM

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to all the men and women in Washington County, UT whose hard work and diligence have made and are making the Dinosaur Discovery Site at Johnson Farm such a success. These dedicated volunteers are helping to protect and display an asset of great value not only to Utah but to the Nation.

The history of this discovery is fascinating. A few years ago, retired optometrist Dr. Sheldon Johnson was preparing his farm site for development and as he turned over the earth, he discovered tracks of early residents of Washington County—very early residents, in fact. Dinosaur tracks dating back to the Jurassic period of history were uncovered. They are being preserved and are bringing economic and historic benefit to St. George, Washington County, UT, and the Nation. To date, visitors from 68 nations and all 50 States have visited the site.

I want to recognize and thank Dr. Sheldon and LaVerna Johnson who discovered the tracks and then donated the land to preserve this heritage. The Johnsons have made it all possible. Linda Sappington, Washington County volunteer coordinator, aided by volunteer supervisors Kae Crabtree and Carole Chadwick began in February 2000 to bring together individuals who cared about the tracks and who were willing to give of themselves to help preserve the find.

I also want to recognize and thank Mayor Dan McArthur, the city of St. George, Washington County, and the Utah State legislature for their efforts to enhance, preserve, and share this heritage area with the community now and for generations to come.

In addition to the Johnsons, I recognize, Suzanne Allen; Dr. Andrew Barnum; Herb Basso; Dr. David Borris; Alan Crooks; Lyle Drake; Kenneth Hinton; Sharon Isom; unfortunately, now deceased; LaRee Jones; Dr. James Kirkland; Dr. Martin Lockley; Dan Matheson; Layton Ott, also deceased; Kathy Smith; Darcy Stewart; Marshall Topham; Gary Watts; John Willie. They are all members of the Dinosaur