

represent Nevada's seniors as a delegate to the 1995 White House Conference on Aging.

In addition, Dorothy was a vocal opponent of the proposed nuclear waste dump at Yucca Mountain. The Department of Energy's transportation plan would bring trainloads of nuclear waste right through Caliente. Dorothy spoke out against this plan, fueled by concerns for how it would impact her small town. In part, Dorothy's activism was inspired by tragedy. Dorothy recalled being told that the mushroom clouds created by the testing of atomic weapons at the Nevada Test Site during the 1950s were not harmful. In fact, she said residents were encouraged to go outside and watch. Unfortunately, Dorothy's father and two siblings died of cancer caused by radiation from the test site. It was in their memory that she fought against Yucca Mountain and the Caliente Corridor.

Dorothy will be remembered for her devotion to her family and her community, and she will be missed by those who had the privilege of knowing her. I extend my most heartfelt condolences to her husband Donald and their family. They should all be proud of her legacy of service to Nevada.

THE MATTHEW SHEPARD ACT OF 2007

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 on many occasions to highlight a separate violent, hate-motivated crime that has occurred in our country.

On the evening of July 7, 2008, Rev. Louis Braxton, Jr., was returning to the shelter he runs for transgender and gay youth in Queens, NY, when he witnessed a group of teens attacking some of the shelter's residents. Father Braxton says he shouted at the attackers and they ran off. Four of them returned, however, holding a paint bucket, steel brackets, a miter box, and a belt. According to the Queens district attorney's office, two of the residents argued with the four attackers and were punched in the face and body. Father Braxton, who was also reportedly struck in the face with a metal object in the scuffle, says the assailants were yelling homophobic and antitransgender slurs as they beat the victims. The shelter apparently suffers from weekly attacks from neighborhood teenagers. Father Braxton has met with the Hate Crimes Division of the police department to discuss safety issues for the residents. The district attorney's office has charged Shara Mozie, Tyreek Childs, and Trevaughn Payne with assault and weapons harassment, and the attack is also being investigated as a hate crime.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Matthew Shepard Act is 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.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE FBI

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I was privileged to attend the event at the National Building Museum this morning commemorating the FBI's centennial anniversary. It was an extraordinary event honoring the dedicated men and women of the FBI. Four of the six FBI Directors who have guided this agency over the last 84 years were present, and Director Mueller made an inspiring speech to mark the occasion. He spoke about the history of the Bureau, paid tribute to those who have served and are currently serving, and spoke about the elements in the FBI's motto of "fidelity, bravery and integrity."

I was especially struck by Director Mueller's description of the values that guide the Bureau, values that are important to effective law enforcement. He said:

It is not enough to stop the terrorist—we must stop him while maintaining his civil liberties.

It is not enough to catch the criminal—we must catch him while respecting his civil rights.

It is not enough to prevent foreign countries from stealing our secrets—we must prevent that from happening while still upholding the rule of law.

The rule of law, civil liberties, and civil rights—these are not our burdens. They are what make us better. And they are what have made us better for the past 100 years.

I commend the Director for his words and for his service. I congratulate the men and women of the FBI and thank them for all they do every day to keep Americans safe, establish justice, and allow us to secure the blessings of liberty.

I ask that the remarks of Director Mueller be printed in the RECORD.

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

100TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION, JULY 17, 2008

Good morning to all. It is truly an honor to be here today to mark this significant milestone in the Bureau's history, and to share in the celebration of this occasion—the 100th anniversary of the FBI.

My thanks to Attorney General Mukasey and the many other distinguished guests for joining us today.

My special thanks, also, to Directors Webster, Sessions, and Freeh, for being here with us on this day. Together, they represent three decades at the Bureau in which we saw a strong emphasis on white collar and organized crime, as well as counterintelligence cases. We witnessed innovations in crime-solving technologies, and a dramatic expansion of our international program.

But let's go back a bit further in history. One hundred years ago, Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte organized a group

of investigators under the Justice Department. In July, 1908, the Bureau of Investigation opened its doors.

The first Bureau employees numbered just 34—nine detectives, thirteen civil rights investigators, and twelve accountants. They investigated, among other things, antitrust matters, land fraud, and copyright violations.

Compare that to today's FBI—a threat-based, intelligence-driven, technologically supported agency of over 30,000 employees—employees who are working in 56 field offices here in the U.S., and 61 Legal Attache offices overseas.

Employees who are combatting crimes as diverse as terrorism, corporate fraud, cyber crime, human trafficking, and money laundering. J. Edgar Hoover would indeed be proud.

Today's FBI is often, and I believe accurately, described as one of the world's few intelligence and law enforcement agencies combined.

The culture of the FBI is now, and for the past 100 years has been, a culture of hard work and dedication to protecting the United States, no matter what the challenges.

In the wake of the September 11 attacks, it became clear that the FBI's number one priority must be the prevention of another terrorist attack. We refocused our mission, revised our priorities, and realigned our work force.

We strengthened lines of communication between the Bureau and our partners in the global intelligence and law enforcement communities.

And we are now stronger, and better equipped to confront the threats we face today.

Today's FBI continues to reflect and to embody its motto—Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity. It is a motto emblazoned on the FBI Seal. And it is worth its weight in gold.

For the past 100 years, the men and women of the FBI have lived out their commitment to Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity. And it is precisely because they have done so that the Bureau has the reputation that it has today.

Even so, these are qualities that need to be constantly burnished by the men and women of the Bureau, to ensure that they do not rust for lack of use.

For most of us, fidelity is faithfulness to an obligation, trust or duty.

For the men and women of the FBI, fidelity also means fidelity to country. It means fidelity to justice and to the law, fidelity to the Constitution, fidelity to equality and liberty.

Bravery is the quality of being willing to face danger, pain, or trouble; to remain unafraid.

Bravery is not merely the act of rushing in where others flee. It is the quiet, diligent dedication to facing down those who would do us harm and to bring them to justice.

The well-known tennis champion and social humanitarian, Arthur Ashe, once said, "True heroism is remarkably sober, very undramatic. It is not the urge to surpass all others at whatever cost, but the urge to serve others at whatever cost."

Bravery is the capstone in the stories of Special Agents Rodney Miller, John O'Neill, and Lenny Hatton. On September 11, Miller and O'Neill went up, not down, the stairs of the North Tower of the World Trade Center to help others to get out.

Rodney Miller went all the way up to the 86th floor, offering assistance to fire and police personnel on the scene.

Through radio transmissions, Lenny Hatton reported the crash of the second plane, and then assisted with evacuation efforts. Neither he nor John O'Neill survived.

And we will never know how many lives were saved as a result of their and the other first responders' extraordinary bravery on that day.

Although their stories are unique, their bravery is repeated by the men and women of the FBI working each and every day around the country, and around the world.

Whether cracking down on public corruption or white collar crime that corrodes the public trust. Or capturing criminals who exploit children on the Internet, or commit violent crime, hate crime, organized crime, espionage, or terrorism.

Such bravery can be seen in the story of Jay Tabb, a member of our Hostage Rescue Team. Tabb received the FBI Star after being shot and seriously wounded during the arrest of a wanted fugitive.

Just months later, during a search of a terrorist safe-house in Iraq, he was injured again, this time by a suicide bomber. Despite his own injuries he rescued four wounded soldiers. After each incident his first question was, how soon can I get back to work with my team?

Bravery can be seen in the stories of our Task Force Officers like Port Authority Police Detective Tom McHale, who has served on our Newark Joint Terrorism Task Force since 1995.

The morning of September 11th, McHale was blocks away from the World Trade Center when he heard the first plane fly overhead. He raced to the scene to assist with evacuations and rescues. He was caught in both building collapses, and was injured.

And yet as a trained ironworker, McHale spent the next weeks in the rubble cutting through steel recovering bodies. He worked at Ground Zero for 12 hours a day, before reporting for duty on the Joint Terrorism Task Force to help with thousands of leads.

Bravery can be seen in the work of Jennifer Keenan, the first female Special Agent to be stationed in Pakistan and in Yemen, and who helped carry out dangerous missions in both of those countries.

Along with Tom McHale, Keenan was part of the FBI team in Pakistan who captured Al Qaeda suspect Abu Zubaidah.

Bravery can be seen in the story of Special Agent Bruce Bennett and three other Agents, who, as John mentioned, were seriously wounded just last March in a terrorist bombing, also in Pakistan.

And it can be seen in the story of Walter Walsh, our oldest retired Special Agent, who survived shootouts with gangsters in the 1930s.

And it so happens that several of these individuals are with us today. Would you all please stand so we can recognize you?

And yet there is no shortage of heroes in the FBI. I am certain there are also many unsung heroes with us here in the audience today—heroes whose stories may never be told.

And we honor them as well.

For the men and women of the FBI, bravery is reflected not only in the physical courage often necessary in the job. It can be seen in the courage of conviction, in the courage to act with wisdom in the face of fear, and in the courage it takes to admit mistakes and to move forward.

This brings us to the third quality that defines the Bureau, and that is integrity. It is the quality of being of sound moral principle; uprightness, honesty, and sincerity.

For the men and women of the FBI, integrity is reflected in all that we say and we do—in honesty, in keeping promises, in fairness, in respect to others, and in compassion.

Integrity is, in some ways, the most important of the three words that make up our motto. Integrity is the fire by which fidelity and bravery are tested.

Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity set the expectations for behavior; they set the standard for our work.

More than just a motto, for the men and women of the FBI, Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity is a way of life.

And it has always been so. It has been said of FBI employees that they stand on the shoulders of their predecessors. Indeed, we do.

And while it is a time of change in the Bureau, our values will never change.

It is not enough to stop the terrorist—we must stop him while maintaining his civil liberties.

It is not enough to catch the criminal—we must catch him while respecting his civil rights.

It is not enough to prevent foreign countries from stealing our secrets—we must prevent that from happening while still upholding the rule of law.

The rule of law, civil liberties, and civil rights—these are not our burdens. They are what make us better. And they are what have made us better for the past 100 years.

The men and women of the FBI today are part of history in the making. We understand that we have been passed a legacy and that it remains our responsibility to both build on and to pass on that legacy to those who will succeed us.

John F. Kennedy once said, “. . . when at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us, . . . our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions: First, were we truly men of courage . . . Second, were we truly men of judgment . . . Third, were we truly men of integrity . . . Finally, were we truly men of dedication?”

The men and women of the FBI, here and around the world, past and present, can resoundingly answer yes to each of these questions. That is because they live our motto each and every day.

Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity remain the attributes of an organization with a proud history of distinguished service to the nation. And each of us is indeed honored to be part of that.

With Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity defining every FBI employee, we stand fully ready to face the challenges of the next century.

Thank you all again for being here with us today and God bless.

CONQUER CHILDHOOD CANCER ACT

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am very pleased by the Senate's actions last night to pass bipartisan legislation that I introduced, the Conquer Childhood Cancer Act.

Recently, through the leadership of Representative PRYCE, the House passed its version of this legislation by an overwhelming vote of 416-0. The bill was renamed after Representative PRYCE's daughter, Caroline Pryce Walker, who died of neuroblastoma at a young age.

Ben Haight of Rhode Island also died of neuroblastoma. But Caroline and Ben shared more than this terrible disease. They inspired their families to turn tragedy into hope. They and others also inspired many of us in Congress to work on this legislation.

The bill invests \$30 million a year to expand pediatric cancer research. It also creates a national childhood can-

cer registry to track pediatric cancer. Researchers would be able to contact patients within weeks, enroll them in research studies, and follow up with them over time. In Europe, similar registries are already yielding results to research questions.

Again, I am pleased that our many efforts to overcome objections to the bill have finally succeeded, and that the bill is on its way to the President's desk to be signed into law.

IDAHOANS SPEAK OUT ON HIGH ENERGY PRICES

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, in mid-June, I asked Idahoans to share with me how high energy prices are affecting their lives, and they responded by the hundreds. The stories, numbering over 1,000, are heartbreaking and touching. To respect their efforts, I am submitting every e-mail sent to me through energy_prices@crapo.senate.gov to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This is not an issue that will be easily resolved, but it is one that deserves immediate and serious attention, and Idahoans deserve to be heard. Their stories not only detail their struggles to meet everyday expenses, but also have suggestions and recommendations as to what Congress can do now to tackle this problem and find solutions that last beyond today. I ask unanimous consent to have today's letters printed in the RECORD.

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

DEAR SENATOR CRAPO: You asked that I send a paragraph or two about how I or my family are impacted by the constantly rising gas prices. At first, I thought that I had nothing to share, other than the usual issues you mention: no choice, I have to drive that far. Then I realized that I do indeed have a story to share.

I am an amateur radio operator, and I love helping my community by volunteering my services at various events. However, with the rising cost of fuel, I am being slowly forced to pick and choose what events I am willing to help with. That means that many local and distant events that rely on amateur radio operators (hams) to provide them with communications are finding it not only more and more expensive to put on the events, but also finding that it is not as easy to get enough communication volunteers. Without enough hams there, the people putting on the events have to space what resources they do have further and further apart. This provides an extra risk for the event participants in some cases. With hams spaced increasingly further apart, there are areas of, for example, parades, fairs, bike races and tours, long distance runs, and other outdoor events that have no safety net in case something goes wrong.

Sometimes we are partially reimbursed for our fuel, other times we aren't. For some hams who may be retired, this can be the only way they are able to afford to volunteer. Others of us, myself included, will attempt to cut something else to still volunteer but even so there are so many events and only so many fuel dollars that I can volunteer. For those of us that function as brooms and sweeps at races and tours we still drive more miles than the gas we are reimbursed for.