

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: