

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 kidnapers 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