

CHARITABLE GIVING

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I rise to talk about a plan that is being discussed here in the Halls of the Senate and a very important plan in this time of economic recovery when we are looking at the 1-year anniversary a week ago of September 11 and the tragedy that has befallen so many people.

When we look at a lot of hardships going on in America, and while we had a great response and outpouring of support from the American public to the victims of 9/11, if we look at the rest of the charitable world, charitable giving is off about 20 percent. Part of that is the stock market, and part of it is because of the funds and worthy causes supporting the victims of 9/11. A lot of the service needs, artistic needs, and educational needs in communities all across the country are doing with a lot less money this time of year—at a time when the need is very great.

We are looking at a piece of legislation and working on a piece of legislation in the Senate. The Finance Committee marked up a bill in June to try to help the situation as part of the President's faith-based initiative. It is a charitable giving package that will strengthen the nonprofit sector of our economy—those who help in the human service area—as I mentioned, education and the arts.

We have been working very hard to try to get this legislation on the floor. Senator DASCHLE, I know, has given a commitment to the President that he will in fact bring this measure to the floor of the Senate and have a vote before the end of this session. We are winding down to the final days of the session, and that has yet to happen.

Senator LIEBERMAN, I know, has been working very hard, as have I, to get this legislation to the floor and do it under a unanimous consent agreement. Obviously, there are a lot of important issues being discussed, and we want to have the opportunity to have debate and amendments offered.

We are willing on our side of the aisle to have a limitation on amendments and a limitation on debate. We have had a discussion back and forth. The majority leader has suggested the way he would feel comfortable bringing this legislation up is to have one amendment on each side.

I have been working very hard on our side. I thank our leader, Senator LOTT, and our ranking member on the Finance Committee, Senator GRASSLEY, for getting together as a team and working our side of the aisle to make sure we get that down to one amendment.

We shared that amendment with the Democratic side of the aisle last week. So we had that amendment out so everybody would know what our amendment is. There are two other amendments. One will be an amendment on the Democratic side. I understand Senator REED from Rhode Island will be the offerer of that amendment. And then there will be a managers' amend-

ment. There will be a managers' amendment because there are certain issues in the underlying CARE Act that Senator LIEBERMAN and I worked out with the White House several months ago that are not under the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee and cannot be reported out of the Finance Committee. They have to be added on the floor.

Senator LINCOLN had concerns about provisions in the act. We worked diligently. Again, I thank Senator BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY for working this issue. We now have agreement, I understand, on Senator LINCOLN's provision and that is going to be included in the managers' amendment.

We had an amendment on our side of the aisle from Senator HUTCHISON of Texas which had bipartisan support, as Senator LINCOLN's did, and we put that in the managers' amendment.

We had things pop up, and we have been able to work out compromises and make this happen.

I was just informed a few minutes ago that the majority committee staff has actually given us the managers' amendment. I thank them for moving the ball down the field. We are reviewing that amendment. We can now, with that managers' amendment, actually go through the process of hotlining the bill on our side of the aisle.

I am very sanguine about our chances of getting approval on our side of the aisle for this very important legislation affecting millions of people in need in our society and the thousands upon thousands of volunteers, people who are committed to helping those less fortunate in our society. They are waiting for this legislation to pass.

I know the President in speech after speech has asked the Senate to move forward on this legislation during this time of economic need. We are approaching that point. I encourage this work to continue.

I understand there is a good-faith effort ongoing, but we are reaching the end of the session. We have 3 weeks to go. If we pass this legislation, we have to get our colleagues in the House to act on it. We do not know how they are going to act on it, but I am hopeful we can work out something to get this bill to the President before we adjourn on the 11th of October.

I wish to report that progress is being made. I am hopeful that, with this information, we can get approval on our side of the aisle for an agreement. I am hopeful an agreement also can be reached on the Democratic side so we can move forward and get this very important bipartisan legislation passed. Senator LIEBERMAN and I are sponsors of it. I know Senator DASCHLE announced publicly he is in support of it. There is broad support on this side of the aisle for the legislation.

This bill affects the people, the armies of compassion on the front lines meeting the needs of Americans in every State of the country. This is something very good we can do. It

looks small, but it has a huge impact on millions of Americans if we do this before we leave.

I encourage all those who have an interest in this legislation to come forward and make sure a unanimous consent agreement is accomplished very quickly.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I rise today to call attention to the tenuous food security situation in sub-Saharan Africa.

The United Nations estimates that 14.4 million people are in need of immediate food aid and humanitarian assistance in southern Africa, where drought and poor harvests have combined with manmade factors—including economic mismanagement and politically-motivated disruption of agriculture in Zimbabwe—to create deadly conditions for the people of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho. This food crisis is striking a population already devastated by HIV/AIDS, compounding the difficulty of African families' struggle for survival. I have asked the General Accounting Office to investigate the causes of the food shortage and the obstacles to successfully addressing it in the hopes of gaining greater clarity as the relationship between natural and manmade obstacles to food security in the region.

In the Horn of Africa, food shortages are again threatening the well being of millions. As the people of Ethiopia and Eritrea struggle to recover from a costly war and severe food shortage in 2000, many have had no opportunity to reestablish their own economic security. Large numbers of people are living on the margin, and are extremely vulnerable to food shortages. In Angola, the brutal civil war is finally over, but the legacy of that conflict and of years of neglect has left hundreds of thousands malnourished and seeking assistance. And in West Africa, disturbing reports suggest that the people of Mauritania and Senegal are also threatened by food shortages linked to drought. Sadly, from Burundi to Liberia, populations living in conflict zones also suffer from resulting food shortages.

As the Chairman of the Subcommittee on African Affairs, I know that our interests throughout the sub-Saharan region are many, from promoting democracy and development to combating terrorism and other international criminal activity. None of those aims can be vigorously pursued when populations are weakened and governments distracted by desperate hunger and humanitarian catastrophe. I also know that our foreign policy agenda today is a crowded one, and that many crucially important issues compete for resources and attention.

There are some baseline conditions that we must strive to maintain if other elements of our policy are to have a meaningful impact around the

world. Basic food security is one of those baseline conditions. We need strong partners, and the strength of the region is being sapped every day by hunger. Working with others to fight off starvation, and then to help strengthen food security systems to avoid future crises, must always be a priority. I will work with my colleagues and the administration to ensure that the United States finds a way to give food security issues throughout sub-Saharan Africa the attention that they deserve, and I urge my colleagues to support efforts to address the problem in the region.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam 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 July 31, 2001 in Browns Mills, NJ. Two white men attacked a black couple while they were sleeping in their home. The attackers beat the victims with baseball bats, causing severe cuts and broken bones. Neighbors said that the assailants had previously indicated their intention to "beat up" the victims, and used racial slurs to describe them.

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.

THE COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAM

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I rise today in support of the Community Oriented Policing Services program, commonly known as COPS. The COPS program was established in 1994, due in large part to the efforts of my distinguished colleague from Delaware, Senator BIDEN, and the support of then President Clinton. Since its inception, the program has greatly enhanced community oriented policing across the Nation. The COPS program has facilitated the hiring and training of over 116,000 police officers who help keep our communities safe. I am especially pleased that this program has been a shining example of an effective partnership between local and Federal Governments. It provides Federal assistance to meet local objectives without imposing mandates or interfering with local prerogatives, and it provides federal dollars directly to the police departments and communities.

COPS has had a positive and very tangible impact on communities throughout the country, including in

my home State of Wisconsin, by putting more police officers on our streets and making our citizens safer. In the State of Wisconsin alone, COPS has funded over 1,300 new officers by contributing more than \$100 million to communities.

The effects of community-based policing cannot be understated. The COPS program has succeeded because it helps individual officers to be a friendly and familiar presence in their communities. They are building relationships with people from house to house, block to block, school to school. Community policing helps law enforcement to do their job better, makes our neighborhoods and schools safer, and, very importantly, gives residents peace of mind. Increasing the number of local law enforcement on the streets and in our neighborhoods fosters an environment of mutual respect between officers and their neighbors, and community pride from home to school to fire station to corner store. Reducing crime and keeping our communities safe has been and should continue to be a top priority for all of us. As the tragic events of September 11 have shown our Nation, local police officers play a vital role to protect and secure our communities. We should give them the support they need.

As I travel through Wisconsin and talk to sheriffs, police chiefs and other law enforcement officers, I hear the same refrain, time after time: the COPS program is vital to their work and has enabled them to get more officers out from behind their desks and onto the streets. Wisconsin is not alone. Since 1994, the COPS program has provided funding for thousands of law enforcement agencies across the country, and has expanded to include the COPS in Schools Program and the COPS Tribal Resources Program, and now funds the Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grants.

As the COPS program has grown, crime rates have decreased. But in order to maintain a low crime rate, we must continue to provide the necessary resources. The COPS program gives us an opportunity at the federal level to send a strong signal of support back to local police officers that we value community-oriented policing as integral to the protection and safety of all Americans.

We have taken up funding for the COPS program in this body numerous times since its inception. I am pleased that the Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill calling for its re-authorization this spring, the PROTECTION Act, S. 924, introduced by Senator BIDEN. I commend and thank Senator BIDEN for his leadership on this issue. I was very pleased to support his bill re-authorizing the COPS program in Committee, and I urge the full Senate to work to ensure that the COPS program is authorized again before we adjourn.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO THE OAKLAND ATHLETICS

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, there are times when the achievements of an individual athlete or sports team are so dramatic, so sensational and exciting, that the entire country stops what it is doing to simply watch in wonder. The sport of baseball, in particular, has supplied us with many such moments over the years.

I recall the thrill of Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak; Bobby Thompson's "Shot Heard Round The World" home run; pitcher Don Larsen's perfect World Series game; Hank Aaron's 715th trip around the bases; Cal Ripken Jr.'s 2,131st consecutive game; and Barry Bond's 71st home run of the season. All of these milestones are embedded in America's sports memory.

There is another baseball milestone that I believe deserves a place in the pantheon of remarkable sporting achievements, an accomplishment as exciting as Carlton Fisk's 12th inning World Series home run or "The Catch" by Willie Mays in another, earlier World Series. That accomplishment, Mr. President, is the 20-game, American League record winning streak set this season by the Oakland Athletics—the longest win streak in baseball in 67 years.

Until the Oakland Athletics rewrote the American League record book, many had considered the 19-game win streak record held jointly by the New York Yankees and the Chicago White Sox to be untouchable. Indeed, there are only three teams in the entire history of baseball—the New York Giants, the Chicago Cubs, and now the Oakland Athletics—that have ever won 20 or more games in a row.

This summer, baseball fans from around the world were caught up in the excitement as the Athletics continued to win game after game after game. At work, in the car, and at home, and regardless of time zone, Americans watched with fascination as the Oakland Athletics approached the magic number of 20 victories. I shared in that growing sense of excitement and cheered along with the rest of the country when the team set the new record on September 4th.

My hat is off to the Oakland Athletics, to the players and staff, Manager Art Howe, and to the fans. I know how proud the Oakland community is of its team, and of a win streak record that is one for the ages. With this amazing achievement, the 2002 Oakland Athletics have secured a special place in baseball history and lore.●

TRIBUTE TO MICKIE PAILTHORP

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to share with the Senate a tribute to Mickie Pailthorp, a leader in my home State of Washington who passed away on July 31, 2002. On August 8, I was honored to speak at a memorial service for Mickie, and today I want to