

pick up the slack and pay for this country's military, security, law enforcement, and other needs, many of which benefit the companies avoiding their fair share of taxes. I plan to spend a significant amount of time over the next year looking at issues related to offshore tax evasion and corporate non-payment of tax.

A few years ago, this country had billions of dollars in surplus and a growing economy. But that is over. One contributing cause is the corporate scandals over the last year. Those arguing for tepid reforms or the status quo will not provide the leadership needed to end the corporate misconduct and investor fears now plaguing U.S. markets. We need not only to complete the implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley law, but also to move ahead with additional measures needed to restore investor faith in U.S. business. The one-year anniversary of the Enron scandal is a good time to renew the call for that unfinished business.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. 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 September 15, 2001 in San Francisco, CA. Two men, Robin Clarke and Sean Fernandes, were brutally attacked by a man who thought Fernandes was an Arab. The assailant passed the two men on the street, called Fernandes a "dirty Arab", then punched both men and stabbed Clarke in the chest. The assailant escaped in a blue Mustang coupe after the attack.

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.

BURMA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to add my voice to the growing chorus in Washington condemning the State Peace and Development Council's brutal and inhumane treatment of the people of Burma—including refugees and internally displaced persons.

We recently heard from the senior Senator from Kentucky, Senator MCCONNELL, who has been a consistent, strong voice for human rights and democracy in Burma. He spoke of the many abuses committed by the SPDC and his concerns that the SPDC's proclaimed interest for reconciliation with the legitimate leaders of Burma—

led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy—ring hollow.

I am in complete agreement with his assessment.

It is past time for the SPDC and its armed forces to respect the human rights and dignity of the people of Burma and to punish those in the military who are responsible for killing and injuring innocent men, women and children.

I was appalled to learn this week that Burma Army Column Commander Khin Mau Kyi, who is reportedly responsible for burning churches and villages and torturing pastors and Buddhist monks, said, "I don't respect any religion, my religion is the trigger of my gun."

Mr. President, Khin Mau Kyi's so-called "religion" is, according to information I have received, responsible for the murder of the following people at Htee Law Belh on April 28, 2002: Saw Hto Paw, Naw Hsar Kay, Naw Kri Htoo, Naw Ble Po, 5 years old, Daw Htwe Ye, Naw Mu Tha, Mu Pwat Pwat, 7 year old, Saw Ka Pru Moo, Naw Plah, 5 years old, Naw Dah Baw 2 years old, and Naw Pi Lay and her infant.

The State Department should publicly condemn the SPDC for these atrocities, and call on the SPDC to investigate these crimes and bring those responsible to justice. Unfortunately, there is no reason to believe the SPDC will act against its own officers.

We and the international community should do our utmost to provide assistance to the SPDC's victims. In the days to come, I will confer with my friend from Kentucky on appropriate actions we can take to help refugees and internally displaced persons in Burma, including engagement with Thailand to ensure that Burmese fleeing SPDC abuses can enter into Thailand, that international journalists are given free and unfettered access to refugee camps and ethnic minorities, and the UN High Commissioner For Refugees is allowed to provide a safe haven for those fleeing SPDC oppression.

THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN 17TH ANNUAL SALUTE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this weekend hundreds of individuals from throughout the Nation will be gathering in my hometown of Detroit, MI, to honor, remember, and pay tribute to one of the most illustrious and feared U.S. Army units in the Second World War, the Tuskegee Airmen. These individuals will be gathering for the Tuskegee Airmen National Historical Museum's 17th Annual Salute Reception and Dinner.

The story of the Tuskegee Airmen is unique in many ways but starts with similarities to the story of so many members of the "Greatest Generation" who fought in the Second World War. It is a story of young men who answered the call of duty and fought to defend our Nation with courage, pride, and

zeal against the forces of tyranny and oppression. These men have earned our Nation's enduring respect for their actions and deeds in defense of the United States.

But of course their story is also unique. In addition to being one of the most successful air combat units in the Second World War, the Tuskegee Airmen, whose pilots trained at the Tuskegee Army Air Field in Tuskegee, AL, overcame a pattern of rigid segregation and prejudice that questioned their ability to serve as Airmen and prevented them from training and working with their white counterparts.

Led by the recently departed General Benjamin O. Davis, the first black general in the Air Force, the Tuskegee Airmen flew over 15,500 sorties, completed over 1,500 combat missions, and downed over 260 enemy aircraft. They even sunk an enemy destroyer. Amazingly, no bomber escorted by the Tuskegee Airmen was ever downed. But 66 Tuskegee pilots flying escort did make the supreme sacrifice for our Nation and another 32 were taken as prisoners of war. Collectively, these actions won the Tuskegee Airmen 3 Presidential Citations, 95 distinguished Flying Crosses, 8 Purple Hearts and 14 Bronze Stars.

Upon returning home from war, these Airmen found a society still deeply segregated. The Tuskegee Airmen themselves remained segregated from the larger military and were unable to provide their skills and aptitude to other units that were in dire need of qualified airmen. It was not until President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 that segregation was ended in the United States Armed Services. This Executive Order played a vital role in the subsequent integration of our Nation. The valor and dedication of the Tuskegee Airmen played a vital role in changing our Nation's attitude toward integration and racial diversity.

In recent years, our Nation has rightly sought to honor those who served in the Second World War and to recognize the challenges faced and overcome by the Tuskegee Airmen. I know my Senate colleagues join me in commending the Tuskegee Airmen for their willingness, to paraphrase Philip Handleman, an aviation historian from Oakland County, MI, to fight two wars at the same time: one war against the forces of totalitarianism abroad and the other against the forces of intolerance and prejudice at home, and to have the determination to win them both.

THE ALL-CALIFORNIA WORLD SERIES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commend and congratulate the two teams from California who will compete for the 2002 World Series Championship: the National League Champion San Francisco Giants, and the American League Champion Anaheim Angels.