

September 10, 2002. The Smith amendment would have provided 30-percent bonus depreciation for 3 years, causing a deepening of the projected Federal deficit and extending the incentive beyond the forecasted period of the current economic downturn. Moreover, the incentive for a company to act now to acquire and place into service assets that do not take years to produce would be reduced under a 3-year bonus depreciation proposal, as proposed by Senator SMITH. I would also note that my absence for this vote did not affect the outcome of the vote. The Smith amendment was rejected in a 39-45 vote, and would have required 60 votes to prevail.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GOMA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to the desperate situation of the people of Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A natural disaster recently added to the man-made tragedies that have already had a profound effect on the population in and around Goma. Basic human decency demands that the United States and the international community take prompt action to provide relief to the Congolese people, and to help them in their efforts to rebuild their communities.

On January 17, Mount Nyiragongo, which is situated in the eastern part of the country near Lake Kivu, erupted and eventually produced several different paths of lava, including one that ran directly through Goma, destroying one-fifth to one-third of the city and displacing over 200,000 people. Some 62,500 people's homes were destroyed, and reports indicate that hundreds of thousands have lost their jobs, their places of work utterly destroyed. It appears that scores lost their lives. For days, the displaced suffered without assistance, desperately searching for food, water, and shelter.

Witnesses to the misery of the Rwandan refugees who fled the 1994 genocide, many were unwilling to become refugees themselves, and rapidly returned to the devastated city.

The international community has now been able to mobilize help. As of yesterday, the water system in Goma had resumed limited operations, but there are still parts of the city with no access to clean water, forcing families to drink from contaminated sources and increasing the risk of a cholera outbreak. Today, U.S. relief assistance has reached the people of Goma, and I commend the Administration for work-

ing to get blankets, water, emergency food aid, and temporary emergency shelter materials to the communities in need.

I want to stress that life has been precarious for the people of this region for far too long. They have been among the millions of Congolese suffering from the all too often overlooked humanitarian crisis that has gripped much of central Africa.

The Congolese people suffered unspeakably during the colonial era. Then they endured the repression and astonishing corruption of the Mobutu regime. Next came the civil war that still leaves the country divided. Throughout these political trials, the most basic infrastructure of the country has crumbled, year by year, the victim of neglect, of corruption, and of conflict. Not only are the Congolese people still denied basic political rights—no matter which force controls the section of the country in which they live—but many also do not have access to even rudimentary health care. Several credible surveys and reports indicate that malnutrition levels have reached appalling levels.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on African Affairs, I am committed to holding a hearing to focus attention on the DRC in the months ahead. My colleagues will surely recognize that a vast country gripped by deprivation and fear provides opportunities for some of the worst international actors. Surely they will see that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo creates a zone of instability at the heart of the continent—a direct challenge to our global efforts to stand on the side of both order and justice. Surely we will all realize that both our interests and our morals demand that we help the people of Goma not just to survive their immediate ordeal, but to rebuild their communities. We must work to support the inter-Congolese dialogue that aims to bring peace and a democratic political solution to the country, and we must demand all signatories to the Lusaka Accords respect the fundamental human rights of the Congolese people. We must work with the international community to provide desperately needed development assistance to the people who have long been denied meaningful control over the course of their own country's destiny.

The disaster in Goma has finally drawn international attention to the plight of the Congolese. We cannot avert our eyes now that the lava has stopped its terrible advance.

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 sig-

nal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred November 8, 1998, in Palm Springs, CA. A gay participant in Palm Springs' Gay Pride weekend was attacked by three men. The assailants, Raymond Quevedo, 18, and two youths, ages 16 and 17, were charged with assault with a deadly weapon in connection with the incident.

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.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. JEANNETTE L. WINTERS

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the seven members of the U.S. Marine Corps who died on January 9, 2002, when their KC-130 plane crashed in Pakistan. We are grateful for their service to the United States and are humbled by the ultimate sacrifice they made in defense of our country.

In Indiana, we grieve the untimely death of one of our own, Sgt. Jeannette Winters. Sergeant Winters grew up in Gary, IN and followed in the footsteps of her older brother, Matthew, when she joined the Marine Corps in 1997. Sergeant Winters was deployed for Operation Enduring Freedom in December and worked as a radio operator on the KC-130 plane.

Jeannette is remembered fondly by her friends and family as a caring person who had a positive outlook on life. She loved her country and was a proud marine who served honorably for more than 4 years. Her courage and her commitment to our country are a credit to her family and to the State of Indiana.

It is my privilege to pay tribute to Sgt. Jeannette Winters for her bravery and sacrifice by honoring her in the official RECORD of the U.S. Senate. I send my heartfelt condolences to her family and friends. Sergeant Winters and all of the brave men and women of our Armed Forces will remain in our thoughts and prayers.

When I reflect on the just cause in which we are engaged, on our commitment to routing out the scourge of terrorism across the world, I am reminded of the words of the prophet Isaiah who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DARRELL J. LOCKWOOD

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Darrell Lockwood of Goffstown, NH,