control the flow of waste into State-licensed landfills from out-of-State sources. This legislation would give states the tools to do just that. It gives States the power to freeze solid waste imports at the 1993 levels, and to charge a $3 per ton fee on out-of-State trash. States that did not accept out-of-State waste in 1993 would be presumed to prohibit receipt of out-of-State waste until the affected unit of local government approves it. Facilities that already have a host community agreement or permit that accepts out-of-State waste would remain exempt from the ban. States would also be allowed to set a statewide percentage limit on the amount of waste that new or expanding facilities could accept. The limit cannot be lower than 20 percent. Finally, States, under this bill, are also given the ability to deny the creation of either new facilities or the expansion of existing in-State facilities, if it is determined that there is no in-State need for the new capacity.

My home State has tried to address this issue repeatedly on its own, without success. On January 25, 1999, a Federal appeals court struck down a 1997 Wisconsin law that prohibits landfills from accepting out-of-State waste from communities that don't recycle in compliance with Wisconsin's law. Wisconsin's law bans 15 different recyclables from State landfills. Under the law, communities using Wisconsin landfills must have a recycling program similar to those required of Wisconsin communities under Wisconsin law, regardless of the law in their home State. About 27 Illinois towns rely on southern Wisconsin landfills. Since the law took effect, waste haulers serving those communities have had to find alternative landfills for their clients, incurring higher transportation costs in the process. Ilinois-based Waste Management Inc. and the 1,300-member National Solid Waste Management Association were the entities that challenged Wisconsin's law.

By recycling, Wisconsin residents have reduced the amount of municipal waste heading to landfills. Since the State's previous out-of-State waste law was struck down by the appeals court in 1995, the amount of non-Wisconsin waste in Wisconsin landfills has tripled. When the law was in effect, 7.7 percent of the municipal waste in Wisconsin came from out of State. That has risen to more than 22.9 percent since the law was struck down. Though this legislation will not afford Wisconsin the ability to block garbage containing recyclables from our landfills, it will at least give my State the ability to address the overall volume of waste entering our State.

In 1995, I supported flow control legislation sponsored by the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH, and drawn substantially from the work of the former Senator from Indiana, Mr. Coats. I have been very concerned that the Senate, which passed that bill by a significant majority vote of 94–6, has not taken up legislation to address this issue since that time. The issue of interstate waste control affects my home State and more than 20 other States. For years, States have been faced with the challenge of ensuring safe, responsible management of out-of-State waste, and the need for State control is even more acute today than in was in 1995. Congress is the only body that can give the States the relief that they need from being overwhelmed by a tidal wave of trash.

We need to take prompt action on this matter, and this legislation is a good first step. I urge my colleagues to consider lending this bill their support.

## WE WERE SOLDIERS ONCE

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, as terrorists attacked our shores and bombarded our sense of security on September 11, 2001, Americans, and indeed freedom-loving people everywhere, wondered aloud how the United States would respond. They didn't have to wait long for an answer. Americans rose to the occasion by donating blood, by volunteering for relief efforts, and by enlisting in America's armed forces. But such is the American way. When duty calls, Americans are ready to answer.

With the military action in Afghanistan and the many theaters of the war on terror serving as a backdrop, the movie, ''We Were Soldiers,'' chronicles one of the first major battles of the Vietnam War, and conveys the leadership and heroism of the units that served in the Battle of the Ia Drang Valley. Lt. Colonel Harold Moore led a battalion of First Cavalry soldiers into battle, displaying a sense of leadership that fostered comradery but at the same time illustrated the great stakes for which they were fighting. During my own service in Vietnam as a member of the Army's First Cavalry, I felt the same bond with the men around me, and I am pleased that this film was able to capture that bond so well.

The Vietnam War, unlike any other conflict beyond America's borders, was a war that polarized public opinion. It was a struggle that took place far from home that, to many people, had little impact on day-to-day life in the United States. But this movie succeeds in putting human faces on the countless lives lost, as well as on the veterans who returned home to a changed country. Although that is the context in which Ia Drang occurred, the movie does a remarkable job not focusing on politics. Rather it is about the love and deep bond between men in battle, fighting for their lives. Lt. Colonel Moore summed up his dedication to his men perfectly when he told them that although they may not all make it back alive, he could guarantee they'd all make it back home.

The story of the Battle of Ia Drang is one of grit and determination. But it is also one of staggering loss. In November of 1965, some 450 men, under the command of Lt. Colonel Moore, were dropped into a small clearing in the Ia Drang Valley. They were immediately surrounded by more than 2,000 Northern Vietnamese soldiers, and confronted with the type of conflict that would mark the war in Vietnam for years to come. Three-hundred-five of those 450 men never made it home; their names are inscribed on the third panel to the right of the apex, Panel 3–East, of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, and in the thoughts of all Americans, men and women for whom they sacrificed their lives. As President John F. Kennedy said, ''A man does what he must—in spite of personal consequences, in spite of obstacles and dangers and pressures—and that is the basis of all human morality.'' The men of Ia Drang certainly paid the ultimate price in protecting our freedom, and this movie ensures that their story will not fade with time. But ''We Were Soldiers'' does more than simply tell a story from the history books. It reminds us all that it is our mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, friends and neighbors who serve in America's armed forces. The men and women who protect our values every day are deserving of their places in our thoughts and prayers, and we are forever grateful.

## 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 June 26, 1992 in St. George, NY. Two men yelling anti-gay slurs held a gay man and beat him. One of the assailants, Seth Melendez, 21, of New Brighton, was charged 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 and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

## GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today in observance of the 181st anniversary of Greece's independence and to pay tribute to the heroic Greek patriots who, against tremendous odds, ended nearly 4 centuries of oppressive foreign domination of their homeland. This arduous struggle continued for eight years, until 1829, when independence was secured and the first steps were taken toward the establishment of the modern Greek state. Just as the