

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

KAZAKHSTAN

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, the events of last week by terrorists illustrate the worst of human nature, however, the actions of people in the wake of the disaster has shown the best.

While the attacks were in the United States, they were directed at the entire civilized world. And the entire world has responded. Today, I would like to draw your attention to the response of a key ally in Central Asia.

In light of the direct threat to world freedom that we faced on September 11, 2001, Kazakhstan has emerged as one of the only "silver-linings" in Central Asia. I am very grateful for the outpouring of support from the President of Kazakhstan, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev. Within a day of the attack President Nazarbayev said, "Kazakhstan is ready to support measures undertaken by the United States to fight against terrorism, with all the means necessary." I would also ask unanimous consent to submit the President's entire statement into the Congressional RECORD.

Kazakhstan is predominantly a muslim nation about four times the size of Texas in Central Asia. Surrounded by Russia, China, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan. Kazakhstan's continued economic and political stability is critical to the long-term success of the Central Asian nations.

In the first few years after its independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991, Kazakhstan successfully dismantled the fourth largest nuclear arsenal in the world with U.S. support via the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, CTR. Kazakhstan continues to set a model for the global community in its leadership on unilateral disarmament and nonproliferation.

In addition, I believe our Nation needs to continue to support the Government of Kazakhstan which has begun to transform its economy from the old Soviet based communist model to a market-based economy with significant U.S. foreign direct investment, FDI.

It is for these reasons that I have co-sponsored S. 168 that authorizes the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Kazakhstan. In summary, the United States must do its part to enhance cooperation and encourage prosperity and stability for the entire Central Asian region.

THE CALIFORNIANS WHO PERISHED ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, as the American people struggle to come to terms with the horrific events of Tuesday, September 11, we are reminded again and again of the countless individual tragedies still playing out in every corner of our country: an-

other firefighter is laid to rest, a classroom copes with the loss of a teacher, a baby is born who will never know her father, a family accepts that a loved one will never be found.

We are all haunted by such stories, each one profound in its deep sadness and, considered together, staggering in their scope.

None of us is untouched by last Tuesday's terror, and it is now painfully clear that many residents of California were part of each tragic moment of that tragic day. Some were trapped in the World Trade Center towers. Some were at work in the Pentagon. And the fates of some were sealed as they boarded planes bound for San Francisco or Los Angeles.

I offer today this tribute to the dozens of Californians who perished on that awful morning. I want to assure the victims' families that their fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, aunts, uncles, brothers and sisters will not be forgotten. As a nation, we hold them close.

Words alone cannot convey the depth of our dismay, but the names of those Californians who lost their lives provide a stark and simple symbol of our anger and our pain. The list that follows may well grow. I will honor each one in every way that I can.

David Angell of Pasadena; Lynn Angell of Pasadena; Seima Aoyama of Los Angeles; Barbara Aresteguis of Los Angeles; Melissa Barnes of Redlands; Alan Beaven of Emeryville; Berry Berenson of Los Angeles; Carolyn Beug of Los Angeles; Yeneneh Betru of Burbank; Mark Bingham of San Francisco; Deora Bodley of Santa Clara; Touri Bolourchi of Beverly Hills; Daniel Brandhourst of Hollywood Hills; David Brandhourst of Hollywood Hills; Thomas Burnett of San Ramon; Suzanne Calley of San Martin; Jefferey Collman of Novato; Dorothy Dearaujo of Long Beach; Darlene Flagg of Corona; Dee Flagg of Corona; Wilson Flagg of Corona; Lisa Frost of Rancho Santa Margarita; Ronald Gamboa of Los Angeles; Andrew Garcia of Portola Valley; Edmund Glazer of Chatsworth; Lauren Grandcolas of San Rafael; Andrew Curry Green of Los Angeles; Richard Guadagno of Humboldt County; Stanley Hall of Rancho Palos Verdes; Gerald Hardacre of Carlsbad; John Hofer of Bellflower; Stephen Hyland of Claremont; Barbara Keating of Palm Springs; Chandler Keller of El Segundo; Jude Larson of Los Angeles; Natalie Larson of Los Angeles; Daniel John Lee of Van Nuys; Maclovio Lopez of Norwalk; Dora Menchaca of Santa Monica; Nicole Miller of San Jose; Laurie A. Neira of Los Angeles; Ruben Ornela of Los Angeles; Jerrold Paskins of Anaheim Hills; Thomas Pecorelli of Los Angeles; Robert Penniger of Poway; Mari-Rae Sopper of Santa Barbara; Alicia Titus of San Francisco; Otis Tolbert of Lemoore; Pendyala Vamsikrishna of Los Angeles; Timothy Ward of San Diego; and John Wenckus of Torrance.

In the name of these Californians, and in the name of all the other innocent victims, it is time for the terrorism to stop.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I thank the managers of this bill for their hard work in putting forth this legislation which provides Federal funding for numerous vital programs in the Treasury Department and the General Government. However, once again, I find myself in the unpleasant position of speaking before my colleagues about parochial projects in another appropriations bill.

This bill spends at a level 5.9 percent higher than the level enacted in fiscal year 2001, which is greater than the 4 percent increase in discretionary spending than the President wanted to adhere to.

In real dollars, this is \$328 million in additional spending above the amount requested by the President, and a \$1.8 billion increase in spending from last year. So far this year, with just seven appropriations bills already passed including this bill, spending levels have already exceeded the President's budget request by more than \$7.6 billion. I must remind my colleagues that the Administration has urged us to maintain our fiscal discipline to ensure that we will continue to have adequate funds to prosecute our war against terrorism, to aid those in need, and to cover other related costs.

In this bill, I have identified just over \$200 million in earmarks, which is less than the cost of the earmarks, totaling \$356 million, in the bill passed last year. Therefore, I applaud the efforts of the appropriators in keeping parochial spending to a minimum in this bill but more must be done.

While the amounts associated with each individual earmark may not seem extravagant, taken together, they represent a serious diversion of taxpayers' hard-earned dollars at the expense of numerous programs that have undergone the appropriate merit-based selection process. It is my view that the people who run these programs should be the ones who decide how best to spend the appropriated funds. After all, they know what their most pressing needs are.

For example, under funding for the Department of Treasury, some examples of earmarks include: \$1,000,000 for work on joint technology projects with New Mexico State University's Physical Sciences Laboratory; and \$750,000 for the Center for Agriculture Policy and Trade Studies located at North Dakota State University.

Under funding for the General Government, some of the earmarks include: \$2,500,000 for the Native American Digital Telehealth Project and the Upper Great Plains Native American Telehealth Program at the University of North Dakota; and \$5,000,000 to help