

the 11th day of the 11th month, the day on which the guns fell silent at the end of the war to end all wars, World War I.

Today it honors the veterans from all wars, and, sadly, there have been far too many of those: World War II, the cold war, the Korean war, the Vietnam conflict, the Persian Gulf war, and none-too-peaceful peacekeeping missions around the globe. America has in the last century been embroiled in some form of conflict far more often than she has known peace.

No conflict is ever truly finished. In addition to the troops we leave buried in foreign soil, a living guarantor remains behind to protect each fragile and precious truce. United States forces remain in Europe, in Korea, a legacy of this war or that war. United States troops stand at the frontier between the two Koreas. They were there when I looked with binoculars at the Communists just across the dividing line in Korea 46 years ago this month. They have been there since the 1950s.

More United States troops remain in Saudi Arabia and Turkey, vigilant against further aggression from Iraq. In these last months, the United States has been thrust unwillingly but unhesitatingly into a conflict of a new and more ambiguous kind, the war against terrorism. Already this conflict has added new names to the honor roll of heroes whom we honor on Veterans Day. Already active-duty Reserve and National Guard troops have responded to this latest call to arms. Much rides on their shoulders, beyond an understandable thirst to avenge the senseless slaughter of innocent men and women, leaving innocent widows and orphans behind. This war on terrorism must succeed.

The New Testament's—"testament" meaning covenant—admonition to turn the other cheek does not work here. The New Covenant's admonition to turn the other cheek does not work here, but rather we must hew to the Old Testament's—Old Covenant's—harsh warning regarding an eye for an eye. This attack must be answered or the scope and scale of terror attacks worldwide will be forever increased. That universal understanding is reflected in the broad consensus supporting the current U.S. military action and in the concerted efforts to cut off funding for terrorists. So this year, as we honor the veterans of past wars, it is appropriate to salute those who are still in uniform and to give them our support.

In 1961, a veteran of World War II gave his Inaugural Address, his first speech as the new President of the United States. He said, in part:

Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe. Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need—not as a call to battle, though embattled we are—but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight

struggle, year in and year out, "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation,"—a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

To President Kennedy's list of the common enemies of man, we can now add terror.

Though we may hope for a quick and conclusive end to this new struggle, we must be prepared for the long haul, for a "long twilight struggle, year in and year out . . ." and for eternal vigilance. We have but to look to our own history to know that we can muster the will, we can muster the determination, we can muster the perseverance to achieve our goal and to preserve the liberty that this Nation has held dear through long centuries.

In the wake of September 11, Americans have rallied by proudly flying American flags on their homes, on their mailboxes, on their cars, yes, and on their lapels. On November 11, those flags fly in remembrance not only of those who so recently lost their lives in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania, but also for all those men and women who have struggled or died to defend our freedom, our liberty, our Nation through the years. I am proud to salute them all, to remember them all, to honor them all. No amount of bloodshed and no amount of fear can turn this great Nation from the ideals that were forged in war in 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1781, and defended ever since. Our flag—there it is standing beside the presiding officer's chair, in all of its grandeur, in all of its stately magnificence, in all of its quiet beauty. It still flies!

Mr. President, I close with one of my favorite poems, by Henry Holcomb Bennett, entitled "The Flag Goes By." It eloquently puts words to the message being sent by the many, many flags now bedecking our Nation.

Hats off!
 Along the street there comes
 A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
 A flash of color beneath the sky:
 Hats off!
 The flag is passing by!
 Blue and crimson and white it shines,
 Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
 Hats off!
 The colors before us fly;
 But more than the flag is passing by:
 Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
 Fought to make and to save the State;
 Weary marches and sinking ships;
 Cheers of victory on dying lips:
 Days of plenty and years of peace;
 March of a strong land's swift increase;
 Equal justice, right and law,
 Stately honor and reverend awe;
 Sign of a nation great and strong
 To ward her people from foreign wrong:
 Pride and glory and honor,—all
 Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
 Along the street there comes
 A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
 And loyal hearts are beating high:
 Hats off!
 The flag is passing by!

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, before proceeding, I wish to express on behalf of the majority leader and myself our profound gratitude to the Presiding Officer for his patience and for his equanimity and for his good humor always, for the work he has done on behalf of his country today, sitting in the Chair for longer than he should.

A NEW COMMITMENT TO AMERICA'S VETERANS

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, in the past few weeks, I have often thought of that scene in one of Shakespeare's plays where two friends meet, but one does not recognize the other. One explains: "Grief hath changed me since you saw me last." Yes, grief has changed the face of America. We are tear stained by tragedy, but we are triumphant in spirit.

It has been nearly 60 years since we experienced such a lethal and cowardly attack on our Nation. Though I was a young child at the time, I still remember the shock and sadness of Pearl Harbor. But I also recall the spirit of unity and patriotism that swelled up within us following that attack.

At a time when half of our Navy lay at the bottom of the ocean, President Roosevelt spoke of our "inevitable triumph." He placed his confidence in what he called "the unbounding determination of the American people."

We all pulled together in the years that followed. We conquered fascism and communism, we rescued democracy, and we built a better world. America's veterans led the way.

Today, our President has called us to a similar resolve. And we will answer that call again. We must start by making a new commitment to all those who serve today, and to every one of America's veterans.

I have proposed legislation that would extend Tri-Care benefits to our citizens soldiers for up to four months after they return from active duty. It has passed the Senate, and I am working to make sure it becomes part of the Defense bill.

I also support a bill to provide Tri-Care for life to every American veteran, because I think we owe them that much.

I believe we should extend the Montgomery G.I. bill, and allow veterans to transfer half of their education benefits to their family.

I also support the President's efforts to improve the Veterans' Administration's response to benefit claims. It is shameful that someone who risked their life for our country should have to wait for months, even years, to get the benefits they deserve, the benefits they have earned.

There might be those who say we can't afford to care for our Nation's veterans, that the price is too high. But I say, if we don't stand by those who fought for us, we are unworthy of their sacrifice.

So on the Veteran's Day 2001, a day of remembrance and commitment, we salute the fighting men and women of our Nation, active duty, reserves, and veterans.

We look to them in our time of national need. They have never let us down. We pledge our support in the defense of freedom. We declare to them, we declare to each other, we will not allow the American dream to be diminished by fear, or our eyes dimmed by tears.

From the ashes of terrorism, we will build a new tower to freedom that will cast its light around the world. With God's help, we will prove again what the poet Carl Sandburg once said: "We are Americans. Nothing like us ever was."

VA-HUD APPROPRIATIONS

WATER PROJECTS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the conference report includes funding for water projects in the Ketchikan Borough. While the project will be located in the borough, technically the funds would be administered by the city of Ketchikan. Does the distinguished ranking member share my view that EPA should issue the grant to the city of Ketchikan which has agreed to administer the funds?

Mr. BOND. I agree that EPA should make the funds available to the city of Ketchikan, not the borough government.

NOBEL PRIZE TO DR. LEE HARTWELL

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to share with the Senate and the American people the remarkable work of Dr. Lee Hartwell, a respected scientist in Washington State. Dr. Hartwell was recently awarded the Nobel Prize for his groundbreaking research in cell division and cancer.

I'm especially proud that Dr. Hartwell conducted much of his research at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, where he serves as president and director.

On October 8, 2001, the Nobel Assembly announced that Dr. Hartwell, along with Paul Nurse and Timothy Hunt, has won the 2001 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine. The award honors Dr. Hartwell's more than 30 years of pioneering work in yeast genetics. Dr. Hartwell's research into cell division has helped scientists throughout the world to better understand cancer and has laid the foundation for future cancer treatments.

Dr. Hartwell leads one of the finest research teams in the world at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Cen-

ter. In the past five years, I've worked in Congress to double funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This investment is intended to support the kind of groundbreaking research being conducted at the Research Center. In fact, as a member of the Senate HELP Committee and the Senate Labor, H.H.S. and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I often point to the lifesaving research and care the center provides as an example of why this investment in NIH is so important.

Dr. Hartwell is not just a talented scientist. He is a real champion for cancer patients and their families. During consideration of a Patients' Bill of Rights, Dr. Hartwell often spoke out on behalf of cancer patients and explained the importance of access to clinical trials, which is sometimes the only hope for patients. Thanks to the advocacy of cancer researchers like Dr. Hartwell, the final legislation included this protection for patients.

Dr. Hartwell was born on October 30, 1939 in Los Angeles, California. He earned his Bachelor of Science in 1961 from the California Institute of Technology and his Ph.D in 1964 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1965-68, he served as Associate Professor at the University of California. In 1968, he joined the faculty of the University of Washington and became a professor of genetics in 1973. In 1997, he became President and Director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. In 1987, he became a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He has received numerous honors including: the General Motors Sloan Award (1991), Gairdner Foundation International Award (1992), Genetics Society of America Medal (1994) and the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award (1998).

Dr. Hartwell will be presented with the award on December 10, 2001, which is the 100th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, after whom the award is named. The Nobel Committee has recognized what we in the Northwest have known for a long time; namely that because of Dr. Hartwell's hard work and dedication, the world is a better place. It is an honor and a distinct pleasure to join with the Nobel Committee in formally recognizing Dr. Lee Hartwell's many accomplishments.

KOREAN WAR VETERAN 1ST LT. LEON J. JACQUES, JR.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the late 1st Lt. Leon J. Jacques, Jr., of Milford, NH, for his heroic services to the United States of America during the Korean war.

Leon was a graduate of Saint Anselm College and the United States Military Academy at West Point who also attended the Ground General School at Fort Riley, KS and the United States Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, GA.

He was assigned to the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division in

Kumamoto, Japan. After the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25, 1950, Leon was committed to combat in Korea. During the first two weeks of combat, more than forty percent of the men fighting were killed, wounded, prisoners of war, or missing in action.

On July 12, 1950, Leon and his men were captured as prisoners of war and it was later learned that Leon had been killed by the enemy. He was in charge of several soldiers who were harassed by the enemy. Leon demanded that they stop and for making this statement, he was killed. According to a report received, "Lt. Jacques' complete disregard for his personal safety and valor in response to enemy aggression were in the finest tradition of military service and reflected great credit upon himself, the 21st Infantry Regiment and the United States Army."

Thanks to the generous efforts of Colonel Phil Day US Army (Ret), Leon has been honored with ten award medals including: Bronze Star Medal with "v" device, United Nations Service Medal, Presidential Unit Citation and the combat infantryman badge.

As the son of a World War II Naval aviator who was killed in a war related incident and a veteran of the Vietnam war, I empathize with the Jacques family. Leon is an American hero whose selfless dedication to his State and country has benefitted his fellow citizens with the blessings of freedom and liberty. It is truly an honor and a privilege to represent his family in the United States Senate.

RECOGNIZING THE HEROES OF THE ALEUTIANS CAMPAIGN

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to share a story about a remarkable group of veterans that fought for our freedom over 50 years ago. During October 4-7, 2001, a small band of World War II veterans and their families gathered in Anchorage for what was probably their last reunion. They shared the common experience of having fought an air war in one of the most difficult theaters of operations during World War II, the Aleutian Islands.

For those of you who have not had the opportunity to visit the Aleutians, let me tell you what you are missing. Some of the harshest and most unbearable weather exists in this region of my State. Some call the Aleutians the birth place of the winds. It is my honor to recognize these fine men who fought to protect our nation.

These courageous individuals are also the founders of today's Eleventh Air Force. Appropriately, those who spent their youth defending Alaska elected "Back to Our Roots," as their reunion theme.

The men and women of the Eleventh Air Force served their Nation well, helping drive the Japanese from the western Aleutian Islands of Attu and Kiska during the Aleutian Campaign. It was the only campaign fought on the