for the Senate to receive the House companion to S. 1450, the airlines stabilization bill, notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 362, 384, 387, 388, and 389; that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements thereon be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Deborah J. Daniels, of Indiana, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Ellen G. Engleman, of Indiana, to be Administrator of the Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
Marion Blakey, of Mississippi, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term of two years.

Marion Blakey, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term expiring December 31, 2005.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Read Van de Water, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2510 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2510) to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, as amended, be read the third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the several requests will be agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 2510), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 12 noon, Monday, September 24. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements and supporting documents relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 162) was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 162, submitted earlier today by Senators DODD and McCONNELL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the title of the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 162) providing for Members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements and supporting documents relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 162) was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 12 noon, Monday, September 24. I further ask unanimous consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on Monday, September 24, 2001, the Senate will convene at 12 noon and consider H.R. 2603, the Jordan Free-Trade Act, under a 2-hour time agreement, followed by a voice vote on the act.

At 2 p.m., the Senate will vote on the nomination of Kirk Van Tine to be general counsel to the Department of Transportation.
Following this vote, the Senate will resume consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill under the direction of Senators Levin and Warner.

Rollcall votes are expected on the amendments to the DOD bill all afternoon Monday.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment following the statement during morning business by the Senator from Alabama, Mr. Sessions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Alabama, Mr. Sessions.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized.

DEFENSE BUDGETS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, we have for the most part today been dealing with the Defense authorization bill. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, it is something we wrestled with for some time. We realize how tight our budget is, and I thought it would be important for those Americans who care about those things, that remnant out there, that we give them some perspective as to where we are, what this authorization bill would mean, and how it would affect our Armed Forces.

In the early 1990s, our defense budget was as high as $326 billion, as I recall, well over $300 billion. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, President Bush commenced a decline in that budget. He had projected it out over a certain number of years and then it began to flatten out at a fairly substantial rate over $300 billion.

What happened was, in our glee over the collapse of the Soviet Union, we allowed that budget to continue downward. We reached as low as $286 billion. I believe, in the mid-1990s, $20 billion more or less than former President Bush had proposed, and as a result we reduced our personnel very rapidly.

We had problems in a number of areas funding our budget, and as a result, the military began to suffer. In particular, what suffered was our plans to recapitalize defense in America. I am talking about ships and planes and equipment that is pretty expensive. We paid the electric bills. We paid our men and women in uniform. We paid their salaries. We did the things we needed to do, but as one naval officer said, we created a bow wave out in front of the ship of increased capitalization needed, and we have been doing that for some years.

Gradually, we made a few increases since I have been in the Senate in the last 3 years, an increase in our defense budget, but it has not been much.

President Bush ran on the promise that he would do more for defense. He said, "Help is on the way." We remember that phrase.

We do indeed, this year, have a Defense appropriations bill that shows the beginnings of well 'Help is on the way' over a decade. I know the President pro tempore is so familiar with these numbers, there is no need for me to recall them for him. We made some progress, and as I read this budget, this authorization bill, we will take defense spending from $296 billion last year to $328. If you count the supplemental of $6 billion, we have a $35 billion increase in defense, which amounts to a little over around 10 percent of the budget.

I thought we would have more impact, but I have not seen it. It strikes me that presumably the money has gone to do the things we need to do. We promised and committed to higher pay and better medical care, as we promised our men and women in uniform. They received that, and they are pleased with it. Retention and recruitment and morale is up, for which we are grateful. But we are not where we need to be.

For example, it was not too many years ago we were looking for a 600-ship Navy. We are now down to around 315 ships. We have ships going out of service every year because of age and lack of serviceability, and the number of ships coming on are less. So at the present rate, we can expect our fleet to fall well below 300. Maybe that is wise. I doubt it. I think we are getting a bit thin. I say that simply to say the money is not there in this budget to build ships at the rate it needs to.

I served as the ranking member on the Sea Power Subcommittee and dealt with those numbers, along with Senator Kennedy, and we did the best we could with the moneys we had to allocate, but we are not where we need to be in shipbuilding.

So now we find ourselves in a war against terrorism. I think it is causing us to reevaluate what we have done in the past. We are in a market where our total gross domestic product, our spending on defense is at a low level, certainly since the midpoint of the last century. We are at a low level in spending as a percentage of the gross domestic product.

I think we can do better. Right now, in the short run, we will receive the QDR, the Quadrennial Defense Review, report. That should help us plan for the future. I hope it will be a bold and aggressive call for reform and change and innovation. I think it will have some of the things that are in it, but I am not sure it will go as far as we would like it to go. We will be looking at that.

Then the Secretary of Defense is also completing his review, and he will analyze the situation and will make a recommendation to us for a reformation of our military, a transformation of our military, so it is more capable of dealing with conflicts of the kind we are discussing this very night, the television commentators are discussing; Are we ready to fight that kind of war?

I believe we need to be sure we are. I do not think it will cost us an amount of money that we cannot afford. I am not sure we are where we need to be with regard to transformation to go from a military that was capable and required to defend on the plains of Europe against massive attacks by tanks and infantry and troops from the Soviet Union to a world that is much more complex, much more diverse, requiring more speed, more maneuver, more mobility to transport troops around the country.

I salute Senator Levin and Senator John Warner, the ranking Republican on the committee, for working together to reach an accord at this critical time in our country that I can support at this time, and that was not easy. We had some differences of opinion, and when the bill came out of committee on a partisan vote, 13-12, we were distressed about that. In the days that have gone by since this terrorist attack, I think we all realized it was necessary we should reach an agreement on how to proceed.

I believe that was done. I can support this bill as I understand it today, and we will probably vote next Tuesday. We will have made a step in the right direction. Our challenge, of course, with $20 billion more in defense, is to confront terrorism around the world.

Our distinguished President pro tempore is the student of history, the best in this Senate, probably one of the best in the United States. I thought I would share tonight a little bit of Roman history, Appian's Roman history; as someone referred to me, what the Romans did about terrorists.

This is the situation they faced: Pirates were developing throughout the Mediterranean. It became unsafe for Roman ships to sail. According to Appian, in a very short time these pirates were able to number to tens of thousands. They dominated not only the eastern waters but the whole Mediterranean to the Pillars of Hercules.