In addition, the cyber threat to national security is very real, and our armed forces must be better prepared to deal with this threat and to protect their information systems. The bill adds $5 million to the $7.9 million requested to address this serious and growing threat.

The bill also takes an important stand to begin the process of cleaning up unexploded ordnance. At many active and closed military bases, UXO is a major challenge. The bill addresses these hazards by including a major provision requiring the Department of Defense to establish specific accounts to fund the cleanup of UXO at military bases across the country, which clearly poses a hazard to civilians, military personnel, the environment, and the safe use of live-fire ranges necessary for a high state of military readiness. These new accounts are essential to demonstrate the Department’s commitment to safety, the environment, and responsible use of its facilities.

Finally, on the issue of ballistic missile defense, the committee responsibly cut back the President’s $8.3 billion request for research, development, and testing of a ballistic missile defense system by $1.3 billion. The administration’s request was clearly in excess of what the Ballistic Missile Defense Office could have reasonably allocated in the coming year, and the committee was right to give priority to other military programs. The committee also took a strong stand against testing that would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

It makes no sense to rush forward prematurely with tests that will violate the treaty, or with deployment of a missile defense system, when there are serious doubts about whether it will work. Our European allies and Russia continue to be skeptical about abandoning the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty and deploying a missile defense system. We should work with our allies and continue consultations with Russia, not act unilaterally or establish arbitrary deadlines.

It is disappointing that these important ballistic missile defense provisions were removed from the bill we are currently considering. These issues are, and will continue to be, very important.

I recommend my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee for their leadership in dealing with the many challenges facing our nation on national and homeland defense. This bill keeps the faith with the 2.2 million men and women who make up our active duty, reserve, and guard forces. This legislation is vital to the Nation’s security, and I urge the Senate to approve it.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1438, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2002. As the ranking Republican on the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee, I would like to thank subcommittee Chairman LANDRIEU and her staff for their cooperation in the preparation of this bill. While I may have had differences with several issues contained within the legislation, I do support the bill and urge its adoption by the full Senate.

At this time I would like to take a moment to highlight a few important issues which are under the jurisdiction of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

In particular, the legislation continues to build upon the committee’s past efforts to strengthen and streamline the Department of Defense’s combating terrorism program. As we were tragically reminded by the events on September 11 and last year’s bombing of the U.S.S. Cole, it is vital that we continue to focus on this growing threat.

As we all know, the threat of attacks on our national and defense information systems seem to grow daily. Last year, Senator WARNER proposed an innovative scholarship program to encourage young people to pursue careers with the Federal Government in the information assurance area. I am gratified that our collective efforts this year have increased support for this innovative program, as well as other Departmental efforts to enhance the security of our critical information systems. However, I am concerned that the funding level included in the bill for the scholarship program may not be sufficient.

Since the creation of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee in 1999, I have worked hard to ensure that our nonproliferation and threat reduction programs in Russia are fulfilling our national security objectives. This year I have worked hard to incorporate the kind of oversight I believe is essential if these nonproliferation programs are going to produce the desired results.

This committee has a long history of supporting a strong and stable science and technology program and I was pleased to see the administration’s budget request of $8.8 billion in this important area. This $1.2 billion increase over last year’s request is the first step towards achieving the Secretary’s goal of having science and technology programs make up 3 percent of the overall defense budget. It remains critical that we continue our support of a vibrant science and technology base.

I strongly urge the rapid adoption of this important legislation. Our Nation is faced with a daunting task ahead and now is the time to show our strong support for the men and women in the armed services who so proudly and bravely serve our Nation.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

THE DAY OF NINE-ONE-ONE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Ira Somers was my neighbor and friend when I had my house in McLean, VA. I found Ira to be not only a mental giant but also a very great artist. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a poem written by Ira Somers that loudly outlines Americans’ thoughts on the events of September 11, 2001.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE DAY OF NINE-ONE-ONE

This began as a quiet day
Lives were normal in every way.
The sun arose with fullest light
And moved the shadows of the night.
But this was not to last for long,
Two big giants tall and strong
Which seemed to stand for what is good
Were struck by evil where they stood.
'Twas on the day of nine-one-one
That they were lost to everyone.
There they were, and now they're not,
And where they stood’s a gruesome spot.
How could these giants of our day
Be brought to naught in such a way,
To leave this mass of jumbled parts
Which tear with grief at all our hearts?
We sensed the feelings of despair
In those who walked most every where
To find the ones that they had lost
And bring them back at any cost.
We were moved by the kindly deal
Of those who toiled for other's needs,
And the many hours they have spent
Clearing rubble from this event.
A vicious crash at the Pentagon
Tore at the souls of the nation,
And reports of heroes in the air
Touched hearts of people everywhere.
We all can learn from such great loss
To look at need before the cost
When giving help to anyone,
And not say quit 'till peace has won.—Ira Somers.

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 this 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 on August 29, 1993 in Walla Walla, WA. A man believed to be gay was sexually assaulted with a stick, struck by the assailant’s truck and abandoned in a remote area. Todd I. Klevgaard, 27, was charged with felony assault.

I believe that Government’s first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend
Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, there is a great sense of unity across the Nation as we begin to recover from the events of September 11. The President's speech last week gave both comfort and hope. Of course, I believe the automatic pay raise is never appropriate. As my colleagues are aware, it is an unusual process of the Congress to exercise that power openly, and to accept a pay raise, and I am willing to offer it if the amendment prepared to stop this backdoor pay raise, and am willing to offer it if that becomes necessary, but I want to give our leadership the opportunity to respond to the American people.

We are spending the hard-earned tax dollars of millions of Americans to recover from the horrific events of September 11 and to ensure that it does not happen again.

And right this minute, our Nation is sending the men and women of our Armed Services into harm's way.

This is not the time for Congress to accept a pay raise, and I am confident that upon reflection, Members of the Senate and the other body will want to stop this automatic pay raise from taking effect. Let's stop this backdoor pay raise right now, and then, let's enact legislation to end this practice once and for all.

THE WORLD SITUATION AFTER THE TERRORIST STRIKE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech delivered by a member of the U.S. Court of International Trade, Evan Wallach. A graduate of Cambridge and a Nevada, this expert international jurist and expert in the law of war, with clarity reviews the constitutional flaws and legal arguments of the terrorist strike of September 11, 2001.

Let's make no mistake about it, we will go on. The continental Europeans have a conception of America which has a strong kernel of truth. We are still, somewhat, the vaguely isolationist, happy-go-lucky plough boy who can be insulted by foreign waiters, euchred by a sidewalk grifter, blow his month's pay on a pretty bar girl, and still go home convinced he had a real nice time in the big city.

But when you slap us across the face, we know we've been wronged and it is in our nature to slap you in return. Rather, our national instinct is to destroy your armies, drive your population into exile, pillage your cities and plow salt into the ground where they stood; in short, to act like Europeans. Then, however, being Americans we pass out chewing gum and foreign aid to help rebuild what we just destroyed.

That baser instinct, however, is fortunately mitigated by a great character who we suckled at the breast of our mother country with the milk of Magna Carta. I refer, of course, to the sanctity of the rule of law. Edmund Burke said in 1775: "This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole... This fierce continental European has a conception of property which marks and distinguishes the whole..."