

year: It has played national championship games in hockey, women's basketball and, on just this Saturday, football.

As a graduate, I'm pleased to be able to announce here on the Senate floor today that the University of North Dakota Fighting Sioux won that national Division II championship football game. And they did so in truly epic fashion, coming from behind in the final seconds.

Their opponent, Grand Valley State of Michigan, had taken a 14-10 lead with less than three minutes to play. After taking the ensuing kickoff, UND appeared to have stalled on their own 41 yard line where it was fourth down and four yards to go. But receiver Luke Schleusner caught a short pass from quarterback Kelby Klosterman, slipped what appeared to initially be a sure tackle, and ran 58 yards to within inches of the goal line. On the next play, with just 29 seconds left, Jed Perkerewicz darted across. It was an electrifying conclusion that marks the Sioux's first national football championship.

As an alum, I have a special affection for the University and am enormously proud of its distinguished and remarkable achievements in athletics, research, and academics.

Saturday's dramatic football victory fills the alumni, staff, students and friends of the university with understandable pride. And, importantly, our entire state of North Dakota shares the pride in this memorable triumph.

And so I salute the school's administration, athletic program, football staff—led by coach Dale Lennon, and, most importantly, the young men of the University of North Dakota football team. The hard work, the long hours, and the pain have paid off. We can all learn important lessons about life from these champions—lessons about perseverance, about working together and helping each other, about being a good sport.

In fact, one of the images from the game that's brightest in my mind is how the members of the Sioux team were repeatedly helping their opponents up off the turf and patting them on the back in an encouraging way it was an admirable display of sportsmanship.

These scholar-athletes play football because they love the game and, in the process, serve as role models for youngsters. In fact, they can serve as role models for the adults of this world.

And we can savor the feeling of having national champions in our midst. My congratulations to a truly superb team.

AMTRAK AMENDMENT ON DOD APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McCAIN. Madam President, late Friday night the Senate agreed to an

amendment to the Department of Defense appropriations bill related to Amtrak. The amendment bars the use of Federal funds or revenues generated by Amtrak for preparation by Amtrak of a liquidation plan, until Congress has reauthorized Amtrak. This amendment does not, however, affect in any way the obligation of the Amtrak Reform Council to prepare and submit to Congress a plan to restructure Amtrak. Nor does it affect in any way the existing law with respect to Congressional review of the restructuring plan, and the requirement, if a restructuring proposal is not approved, for Congressional consideration of a liquidation disapproval resolution. Given Amtrak's dire financial situation, as identified by the ARC, the GAO, and the DOT Inspector General, Congress must take action early next session to provide for a restructured and rationalized passenger rail system.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam 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 in August 1990 in Burlington, VT. A gay man was brutally assaulted by two men. The assailants, Dominic P. Ladue, 28, and his brother Richard W. Ladue, 17, were convicted in connection with the assault. Dominic LaDue was sentenced to 2½ to six years in prison under Vermont's hate crime law.

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, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE ANTI-WESTERN IMPULSE

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, John O'Sullivan is one of the wisest men I know. Advisor to Margaret Thatcher, editor of National Review and author of political commentary here and abroad, O'Sullivan has been concerned for years about the future of Western civilization in general and the United States in particular.

In the December 17, 2001 issue of National Review, he weaves together ideas of John Fonte of the Hudson Institute, Samuel Huntington and James Burnham to elaborate on his theme

that our civilization is under fundamental assault from modern liberalism, what he calls an "anti-Western impulse" assaulting "the institutions invented by classical and constitutional liberalism in its great creative phase, not merely the free market, but also individual rights, free scientific inquiry, free speech, the rule of law, majority rule, democratic accountability, and national sovereignty."

Skeptical? Then I challenge you to read what follows: "Safe for Democracy, and a Nation—The idea of this country post-9/11." It is the best statement I've seen of the challenges we face from what Fonte calls "trans-national progressivism."

I ask that the commentary be printed in the RECORD.

The commentary follows.

[From the National Review, Dec. 17, 2001]
SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY, AND A NATION—THE
IDEA OF THIS COUNTRY POST-9/11

(By John O'Sullivan)

One of the difficulties bedeviling political science is the protean nature of political words. As Robert Schuettinger pointed out in his study of European conservatism, the phrase "a conservative socialist" could mean a hardline Stalinist, a social-democratic revisionist, or merely a socialist who dressed and acted in a modest, inconspicuous way. When words like "conservative" and "liberal" are being used, context is all. So the theme of this article is advertised in neon when I begin with the definitions of these philosophies advanced by two distinguished American political theorists: Samuel Huntington and James Burnham.

Writing in *The American Political Science Review* in 1957, Huntington defined conservatism as that system of ideas employed to defend established institutions when they come under fundamental attack. As Huntington himself put it: "When the foundations of society are threatened, the conservative ideology reminds men of the necessity of some institutions and the desirability of the existing ones."

And in his 1964 book, *The Suicide of the West*, James Burnham described liberalism as "the ideology of Western suicide"—not exactly that liberalism caused that suicide; more that it reconciled the West to its slow dissolution. Again, as Burnham himself put it: "It is as if a man, struck with a mortal disease, were able to say and to believe, as the flush of the fever spread over his face, 'Ah, the glow of health returning' . . . If Western civilization is wholly vanquished . . . we or our children will be able to see that ending, by the light of the principles of liberalism, not as a final defeat, but as the transition to a new and higher order in which mankind as a whole joins in a universal civilization that has risen above the parochial distinctions, divisions, and discriminations of the past."

If we put these two quotations together, the function of contemporary conservatism becomes clear: to defend the institutions of Western civilization, in their distinct American form, against a series of fundamental assaults carried out in the name of liberalism and either advocated or excused by people calling themselves liberals.

To say that liberalism advances Western suicide, of course, is to say something controversial—but something much less controversial than when Burnham wrote forty