Indeed, women have made great progress. I think it is appropriate to point out the accomplishments of women in history, but it is also important to educate present and future generations about gender discrimination so that we do not repeat past mistakes. Women look forward to when these conditions will be distant and unimaginable. We are closer to that day than we were yesterday, but we still have some distance to travel. I am confident that the women of America will lead the journey to exemplify and advocate for those values and ideals which are at the heart of a decent, caring, and fair society.

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, the National Security Education Program has released an Analysis of Federal Language Needs. This analysis will appear later this year as part of its annual report. The report confirms the need to support foreign language instruction at the elementary and secondary education level.

It is also compelling evidence that the Senate should pass S. 541, the Foreign Language Acquisition and Proficiency Improvement Act, which will provide assistance to schools for foreign language instruction. I ask unanimous consent that the March, 2001, National Security Education Program Analysis of Federal Language Needs, be printed in the RECORD.

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

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM (NSEP) ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL LANGUAGE NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

There is little debate that the era of globalization has brought increasingly diverse and complex challenges to U.S. national security. These challenges come from a rapidly increasing need for workforce skills that address these needs, including professional expertise accompanied by the ability to understand the languages and cultures of key world regions: Russia and the former Soviet Union, China, the Arab world, Iran, Korea, Central Asia and key countries in Africa, Latin America and East Asia.

Some 80 federal agencies and offices involved in areas related to U.S. national security indicate a need for advanced language skills across a wide range of professional expertise. The responses to the 2000–2001 survey confirm the role that professional competency in critical languages plays in the capacity of the federal agencies to execute their missions. This type of information is critical as we attempt to refine and modify existing and potentially new programs to respond to the demands of the 21st century. Questionnaires were mailed to federal agencies and/or offices that deal with international issues. Forty-eight respondents from 46 agencies/offices sent their feedback to NSEP.

The purpose of this report is to provide results from this analysis and to contribute to understanding of the increasing need for language and international expertise in the federal sector.

SURVEY RESPONSES

The responses to the 2000–2001 survey confirm the significant needs for language and professional expertise in the federal sector. In addition, respondents indicate that when language expertise is either required, or an important asset to an organization’s missions and functions, the language must be at the advanced level. The responses show that the demand for advanced language skills exists across the board. Agencies from all functional areas—political/military, social and economic—vouch that professional proficiency in languages is imperative to the function of those missions.

The chart at Attachment C provides some additional insight concerning language identification by federal organizations and the advanced levels of expertise associated with these requirements. Eleven languages (French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Russian, Mandarin, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Urdu, and Arabic) were identified as at least four different federal organizations. An additional 19 languages were identified by at least five federal organizations: 40 languages were identified by single organizations.

The following examples serve to provide some additional perspective.

The National Cryptologic School of the NSA stated that “language skills tied to any
academic discipline is a plus'', while the DIA stated that ``all languages must be at the advanced level.''' The U.S. Secret Service indicated needs for bilingual capabilities for Special Agents to certain personnel overseas posts. Special Agent personnel affected by this requirement attend a language immersion course and receive certification documenting their level of proficiency. In addition, the Service foresees a need to provide bilingual capability to those personnel tasked with providing training to foreign law enforcement officials and to those individuals who engage in the forensic analysis of evidence, including those responsible for the examination of computers used in criminal activity.

The International Broadcasting Bureau of the Broadcasting Board of Governors reported a unique need for professionals with language and area expertise. While in its management and daily operations language knowledge is not required, intermediate or advanced proficiency in a major regional language (such as Russian for Russia and the former Soviet Republics) is a tremendous advantage and sometimes necessary for marketing BBG programming in local markets, as well as for engineers who establish, manage, and maintain the Bureau's global transmission network.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has strong needs for proficient language skills in Russian, Japanese, and Spanish.

The Drug Enforcement Agency has 78 offices in 56 countries. Language training is provided to personnel posted to these offices by two contract language service companies. These employees receive one-on-one instruction for the training period required for the específicos, and will still must achieve a competency of Level 2 for both speaking and reading prior to completion of the training.

The Focal Bureau of Investigation has a critical need for translators proficient in the following languages: Arabic, Farsi, Hindi, Pashto, Punjabi, Turkish, Urdu, Hebrew, Japanese, Korean, Chinese (all dialects) and Vietnamese. Applicants must pass a language proficiency test 3+ (Advanced/Native Speaking).''

The U.S. Customs Service enforces over 600 laws for 60 other agencies involved in international commerce and travel. ``Knowledge of a foreign language is not a mandatory requirement for employment by the U.S. Customs Service. However, with over 300 Customs land, sea and air ports in the U.S., twenty-four customs attaches and senior representative offices established at American embassies and consulates in strategic areas around the globe, and advisory teams in thirteen countries, possessing foreign language skills is highly desirable to accomplish our mission as U.S. Customs investigators, inspectors and other officers.''

In 1997, the U.S. Coast Guard independently carried out an in-depth study to determine how to best meet the foreign language needs of its service. All cutters, stations, groups, air stations, districts and the Coast Guard Intelligence Service were tasked with reporting the number of incidents requiring foreign language skills. The selected comments from the study are highly instructive on the kind of repercussions that lack of language expertise has for the Coast Guard:

- ``Presence of effective communications influences decision not to board''
- ``Lack of interpreter reduced quality of right of approach questions''
- ``Never determined nationality due to lack of interpreter''
- ``All Alaskan Patrol cutters should have Russian interpreter on board''
- ``Lack of interpreter made overall Fish Mission ineffective''
- ``Lack of interpreters in Chinese, Russian, Polish, Japanese and Korean curtail any intelligence gathering which is critical to success of missions''
- ``50% of crew bilingual, critical to mission success''
- ``Heavy workload for 2 Spanish speakers during intense patrols; multiple daily interactions with immigrants''
- ``Delay due to sharing of Coast Guard and INS interpreters''
- ``Delay attributed to availability of interpreter being ashore and underway. Lack of Japanese interpreter resulted in no radio communications''
- ``Lone bi-lingual crewmember over tasked. Assistance of INS Asylum Pre-Screening Officer critical to relay medical problems of migrant''

**CONCLUSION**

The NSEP analysis, while not intended as a comprehensive survey of language needs of the federal government, provides some valuable insights into the need for global skills in the federal sector and, more specifically, the need for professional competencies in languages critical to national security. Along with other ongoing efforts to codify the need for language expertise, these data serve to continue to build the case for a more proactive role for federal programs like NSEP.

The comments received in response to our survey, the interactions with officials from various agencies, and the congressional testimonies to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs reveal disjunction between the existing language expertise in the federal sector and the corresponding capacity to meet those needs.

**ATTACHMENT A—NSEP AREAS OF EMPHASIS 1999–2000**

**World Regions**

**Africa**

- Angola
- Djibouti
- Republic of the Congo
- Ethiopia
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Sierra Leone

**Latin America**

- Argentina
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Panama

**Asia**

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Nepal
- Pakistan

**Europe**

- Albania
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bosnia Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Greece
- Hungary
- Macedonia
- Moldova

- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Turkey

**Near East**

- Algeria
- Bahrain
- Lebanon
- Iran
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Oman
- Qatar

**Languages**

- Albanian
- Arabic (and dialects)
- Armenian
- Azeri
- Belorussian
- Chinese
- Czech
- Farsi
- Georgian
- Hebrew
- Hindi
- Hungarian
- Indonesian
- Japanese
- Kazakh
- Khmer
- Korean
- Macedonian
- Cantonese
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- Farsi
- Georgian
- Hebrew
- Hindi
- Hungarian
- Indonesian
- Japanese
- Sinhala
- Spanish
- Tamil
- Thai
- Turkish
- Ukrainian
- Urdu
- Vietnamese

**Fields of Study**

- Agricultural and Food Sciences
- Applied Sciences and Engineering: Biology, Chemistry, Environmental Sciences, Mathematics, and Physics
- Business and Economics
- Computer and Information Science
- Health and Biomedical Science
- History
- International Affairs
- Law
- Other Social Sciences: Anthropology, Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, and Policy Studies

**ATTACHMENT B—FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE TO NSEP NATIONAL SECURITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT, 2000–2001**

**Executive Office of the President**

- Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
- National Intelligence Council

**Department of Agriculture**

- Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
- Department of Commerce
- International Trade Administration: U.S. Foreign Commercial Service
- National Communications & Information Administration (NTIA): Office of International Affairs

**Department of Defense**

- Defense Intelligence Agency
- National Security Agency
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency
- National Imagery and Mapping Agency
- Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict

**Department of the Navy**

- Department of the Navy: International Programs Office
- Department of Energy
- Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
- Department of Health and Human Services:
  - Office of International and Refugee Health
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Food and Drug Administration
- Department of Justice
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- National Imagery and Mapping Agency
- Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict

**Department of Labor**

- Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
- National Intelligence Council
- Department of Commerce
- Office of International Economic Affairs
- Office of the Legal Adviser
- Bureau of Intelligence & Research
- Office of International Affairs
- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
- Under Secretary for Global Affairs
- Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
- Bureau of Intelligence & Research
- Office of the Legal Adviser
- Bureau of Intelligence & Research
- Office of International Affairs
- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
- Under Secretary for Global Affairs
- Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

**Department of Labor**

- Office of International Economic Affairs
- Office of the Legal Adviser
- Under Secretary for Global Affairs
- Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 180th anniver-
sary of Greek Independence. On March 25, 1821, ordinary Greek citizens with a
conviction for freedom rose up against their oppressors. And, much like Ameri-
cas’s patriots, they struggled against overwhelming odds and won, bringing
about their independence. For this rea-

sary, I would like to thank the Fairfax-Lee chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army for inviting me to today’s guest of honor. I sincerely apologize for
my absence at this event.

Recognizing the awesome deeds of our men
during the Korean War during the 50th Anni-
versary of that conflict is a humbling task.

March 25th, however, is not just for

those of Greek descent. It is a day for

all who appreciate freedom and treas-
ure democracy. Territorially, the na-

tion of Greece is smaller than the state

of Alabama. Yet, for such a small na-
tion it has left a large mark on history

and society. The Hellenes have pro-
duced many lasting societal advances and
cultural contributions, art, science, philosophy, and architecture are just a few. In addi-
tion, they have had a rich and lasting impact upon pol-


tics, economics, modern day mon-

archies, of government, was founded
in Greece over two thousand years ago.

As citizens of a great democracy, we

are proud to recognize the contribu-
tions of the Hellenic culture in our own

nation. From the education of the Founding Fathers to the development of our Constitution, Greek ideas have
shaped America. In my own state, the

Greeks have been members of Rhode Is-
land’s communities for over 100 years.

Originally, as factory workers and fisher-

men, today’s descendants of the first immigrants continue to ad-

vance both economically and profes-

sionally, contributing to our state with

their hard work and active citizenship.

therefore, on the day marking the

180th anniversary of the revolution for

independence, I congratulate all

Greeks and Greek-Americans and ex-

press my appreciation for their con-

tributions and those of their ancestors.

MR. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today I have the honor of presenting a per-

sonal letter to Mr. Hiroshi H. Mi-

yamura. Mr. Miyamura was awarded the Medal of Honor. However, his citation was classified top-secret and filed away in the Department of the Army’s tightest security vault. On

April 25, 1951, he was captured and held as a P

W during the Korean War for more than twenty-

seven months.

When Sergeant Miyamura, who was pro-

moted while in captivity, was finally re-

leased on August 20, 1953, in a POW exchange

between the United Nations command and the

Communistsathe citation had been held top-se-
crethecit

because “if the fact were known who he had done to a
good number of their soldiers just before he was taken prisoner, they might have taken revenge on this young man. He might not have fought so courageously.”

Mr. Miyamura was presented the Medal of Honor by President Eisenhower on October 27, 1953.

Words fail to appropriately encompass
the gratitude and indemnity Americans have to Mr. Miyamura and his compatriots.

The freedom and prosperity we enjoy is a

constant reminder of our Veterans’ contribu-
tions. As a fellow New Mexican and admirer of the sacrifices you made for our great
country, I personally thank you, Mr. Hiroshi H. Miyamura.

Sincerely yours,

PETE V. DOMENICI, U.S. Senator.