

they would certainly be found out. If allegations were false, the verdict would be made clear to all.

Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG, like me, is living proof that the American dream can come true. His hard work, determination, and ingenuity brought him from humble beginnings to build with two partners the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Company, which became the world's largest computing services company.

I was pleased to work with Senator LAUTENBERG on legislation to prohibit smoking on public transportation. He has been a tireless worker in the war to prevent teenage smoking.

To my Democratic colleagues, Senators LAUTENBERG, MOYNIHAN, BRYAN and KERREY: We have battled through many issues, each of us committed to doing what we believed was best for America and for our respective states. There has never been a dull moment. It has been a privilege to work with you.

Last but not least, I have to bid farewell to my fellow Republican and Finance Committee member, Senator CONNIE MACK. His friendship, leadership, and dedication to furthering the causes of fiscal responsibility, governmental accountability, and medical research will be greatly missed.

Senator MACK has successfully fought for Florida's concerns and kept his campaign promise of "less taxing, less spending, less government and more freedom," which resulted in 70 percent of the vote in 1994, more than any other Republican Senatorial candidate in the Nation.

The Roman politician Cicero states, "It is the character of a brave and resolute man not to be ruffled by adversity and not to desert his post."

I believe Senator MACK has been this exemplary leader; and, instead of faltering like most men, Senator MACK had the ability to rise above not one, but three, personal battles with cancer—his wife's, his daughter's and his own. Senator MACK lost his mother, father and younger brother to cancer. This history makes the Mack's the poster family for early detection, a role they have indefatigably played.

Drawing from this experience, Senator MACK has fought to double the funding for National Institute of Health (NIH) in order to step up the search for a cure for cancer as well as other diseases that plague our families and society today. This is a goal I will continue to support not as a legacy for CONNIE MACK, but inspired by him and his family.

It has been a pleasure and an honor to serve with these men, and I want to take this opportunity to bid farewell and best wishes to our colleagues as they begin what I hope will be a very rewarding retirement.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the General Accounting Office recently concluded that formal software man-

agement policies at eight of the sixteen U.S. Federal agencies they investigated were found to be inadequate and that controls over access to software codes were weak. I am convinced that the information systems used by the Department of Defense are critical components of the warfighting capability of the United States. Off-the-shelf and customized software is critical to the functioning of these systems. I rise today to express my concern that the security and integrity of critical government systems could be at great risk if their operational software has been procured or developed outside the United States or without proper oversight and control. I have read, with growing concern, a number of news articles that suggest that foreign software acquisitions can have potentially catastrophic consequences on both classified and unclassified national information management systems used by Federal agencies for sensitive applications.

I would like to cite just few examples to illustrate my point. An article in the February 16, 2000, Washington Post discussed the State Department's purchase of an unclassified, but sensitive, business operations system with software code developed by former citizens of the Soviet Union. According to the article, State withdrew the system from their embassies worldwide because they were concerned that hidden code might have been added during development and fielding. The final paragraph of the article states: "The lesson of State's fiasco is simple—but so important it should be hard-wired: As people and organizations grow more dependent on computers, they become more vulnerable. It's easy to forget that every line of code can be a potential spy or saboteur."

On March 2, 2000, the New York Times reported that Japanese software suppliers associated with the terrorist sect responsible for the Tokyo subway nerve gas attack had sold software programs to several Japanese government agencies, to include their Defense Ministry. According to the article, the agencies and companies that ordered the software were unaware that the sect was involved because the principal suppliers had sub-contracted the work to others. As recently as June 19, 2000, the Defense News reported that two German defense industry employees were convicted of selling missile secrets to Russia. A software provider could have easily employed these "spies." Unfortunately, this is not a new phenomenon. On October 24, 1999, as we prepared for the Y2K transition, the Los Angeles Times ran an article citing concerns by security experts that the use of foreign contractors for Y2K solutions could have placed critical systems at risk. The article reports that, in the words of one government security expert, "The use of untested foreign sources for Y2K remediation has created a unique opportunity for foreign countries or companies to

access and disrupt sensitive national security and proprietary information systems." The GAO further maintained that background screening policies for personnel involved in Y2K remediation were lacking or inadequate despite at least 85 Federal contracts being completed using foreign nationals.

The Department of Defense routinely purchases software developed by foreign companies. The Department is often unaware of that fact. For many of its unclassified, but critically important, business operating systems, government agencies contract with a systems integrator. The integrator then selects the software system to be installed as part of the operating system. The Agencies are often not aware that the software was developed in a foreign country, by foreign developers, and perhaps, even in a foreign language. I believe that, at a minimum, the provision of software produced by a U.S. company (or at least software controlled by a U.S. company) should be a consideration in the acquisition process. Encouraging the Defense Department (and other Government agencies) to at least consider the origin and ownership of source codes will not eliminate vulnerability, but it is a step in the right direction. Additionally, it reinforces software development as a key component of our defense industrial base. For that reason, I urge the Administration to put in place protocols in the selection process that consider the origin of all source codes used in the development of information systems acquired or developed. This should include those acquisitions arranged via sub-contracts by prime contractors or system integrators.

SUPPORT FOR CHINA COMMISSION INCREASED FUNDING

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak to the Commerce, State and Justice Appropriations Conference report's recommendation which provides \$500,000 for the congressional-executive commission on China. This noteworthy commission was established in Title III of the China/PNTR bill, which the Senate passed with a strong majority and the President signed into law just two weeks ago.

It is my understanding that the Commission would normally require a funding level of at least \$1.3 million. However, this year the conferees allocated a lesser amount based on the fact that the Commission will operate for less than a full year in FY2001.

Without a doubt, we should fully support the Commission at its requested level of \$1.3 million in FY2002 and subsequent years once members have been appointed, staff hired and the operation is fully functional for an entire fiscal year. While the initial request of \$500,000 is sufficient for the start-up operation of the Commission, it falls far short of the amount required by its enabling legislation and our congressional intent.

Passage of PNTR for China is one of the most significant pieces of legislation this Congress has passed in this decade. The Commission will play an essential role in the oversight of its implementation and China's adherence to its international obligations.

Again, Mr. President, I support funding accorded by the CJS Appropriations bill for FY2001 and will further support increased funding of at least \$1.3 million in the next and following fiscal years.

SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, the Senate will soon bid a fond farewell to one of its most distinguished members, the senior Senator from New York. I rise today to bid him adieu.

As we all know, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN is the Senate's Renaissance Man, a man of dazzling intelligence and accomplishments in many arenas of public life. A scholar, an author, a teacher, a statesman, a Senator: he is—to paraphrase President Kennedy's comment on Thomas Jefferson—perhaps the most extraordinary collection of talent, of human knowledge, that has ever graced the United States Senate. This body and every one of its members have been touched by his grace, and we shall all be ever the richer for the days he spent with us.

I have enjoyed the additional pleasure of serving with Senator MOYNIHAN on the Environment and Public Works Committee. In past years, as Chairman of the Committee, he raised public awareness on the issue of acid rain. In doing so, he broadened our horizons by greatly expanding our understanding of the far-reaching effects that human actions can have on the environment and the effects that environmental degradation can have on human beings.

Mr. President, I know that Senator MOYNIHAN has much more to offer his country, and I hope that he will long continue to give the Senate the benefit of his peerless intellect, insight, and experience.

SENATOR RICHARD H. BRYAN

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, California's good neighbor, and our distinguished colleague, Senator RICHARD H. BRYAN of Nevada.

With his impending retirement from the Senate, Senator BRYAN will culminate 36 years of public service at the local, state, and national levels. He has served the people of Nevada as a district attorney, public defender, state legislator, state attorney general, governor, and United States Senator. Throughout his career, he has been known for his intelligence, integrity, and good sense.

During his two terms in the Senate, DICK BRYAN has addressed a variety of national issues without forgetting the people of his state. He has been a lead-

ing champion of American consumers, fashioning laws to require air bags in automobiles, protect Internet privacy, reduce telemarketing fraud, and reduce errors in personal credit reports. He has fought for American taxpayers by working to reduce wasteful spending, eliminate special-interest subsidies, and balance the Federal budget.

Senator BRYAN has been a vigilant and tireless protector of Nevada's environment, working to save Lake Tahoe and prevent the construction of a nuclear waste storage facility at the Nevada Test Site. Earlier this month, he won another victory for his home State's environment with the passage of the Black Rock Desert—High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act, which will provide added protection to nearly 800,000 acres of federal land in northwestern Nevada.

Senator BRYAN is a gentleman, a man known for his ability to work with people of all parties and persuasions. In bidding him farewell, I hope that the Senate will carry on his spirit of comity, courtesy, and bipartisanship.

SENATOR FRANK LAUTENBERG

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to bid farewell to the senior Senator from New Jersey: my dear friend and distinguished colleague, Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG.

This is a bittersweet occasion for me—sad because FRANK will be leaving us soon, but sweet because he leaves us with so many fond memories and such a great example of what it means to serve the American people through this great institution.

FRANK LAUTENBERG has been one of my closest friends in the Senate. He has also been my colleague, confidante, mentor, and role model. Intensely patriotic and ethical, he takes his role as legislator very seriously without taking himself too seriously. A man of deep and wide-ranging intellect, he is quick to grasp the essentials of any issue before the Senate yet slow to criticize others, even those with whom he disagrees. A tolerant and benevolent man, he is ever ready to compromise in the name of harmony yet firm in his core beliefs and steadfast in acting on them.

FRANK LAUTENBERG is a living embodiment of the American Dream. The son of poor immigrants, he served in World War II, graduated from Columbia University on the G.I. Bill, went into business with friends and developed one of the world's leading computer services companies. He chose public service not as a career move but as a way of giving something back to the people of his state and nation.

During his three terms in the Senate, FRANK LAUTENBERG has worked to defend and improve the health, safety, and security of every American family. He wrote the laws to raise the national drinking age, ban smoking on airplanes, toughen the standards on drunk driving, and prevent anyone convicted

of domestic violence from owning a gun. He helped write the Superfund, Clean Air, and Safe Drinking Water Acts. And he co-authored the Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997, which put America on the path to sustaining Social Security and Medicare.

FRANK LAUTENBERG served the public good before he came to the Senate, and he will do so long after he leaves us. He founded the Lautenberg Center for General and Tumor Immunology three decades ago, and he continues to support its work as one of the world's leading cancer research institutions. A noted philanthropist, he continues to support charitable work in education, the environment, the arts, and the Jewish community.

Mr. President, FRANK LAUTENBERG is someone I could point out to my grandson and say, "There is a man." He is a great human being, a great American, and a great Senator. His departure will be a great loss to the Senate, but his presence has been a great gift to us all. I thank him for all that he has done for me, for this body, and for the people of the United States.

SENATOR ROBERT KERREY

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to bid farewell to Senator ROBERT KERREY, a distinguished friend and colleague who will be leaving the Senate at the close of this Congress.

BOB KERREY is a true American hero, a man of great physical and political courage. We all know about his heroism on the battlefield, though he rarely mentions it and does nothing to solicit the admiration showered upon him. A man of peace and goodwill, he speaks with unparalleled authority on the need to maintain a strong national defense while working for reconciliation with America's former adversaries.

BOB KERREY's political courage is evidenced by his independence, candor, and willingness to tackle the toughest issues. He took on entitlement reform when few others dared look it in the face. He took the first brave steps toward a bipartisan reform of Medicare in order to guarantee the program's long-term stability. And he has continued to press for universal health care coverage for all Americans.

In an era when even the finest legislators hesitate to speak before consulting the polls, BOB KERREY says what he means and means what he says. He never hesitates to follow his personal moral compass, even when this means working with the other political party or criticizing his own.

Mr. President, as Senator KERREY leaves the halls of Congress for the groves of academe, I know that he will bring the same courage and rigor to his new career that he has displayed here in the Senate. I join my colleagues from both sides of the aisle in sending him off with our best wishes and profound gratitude.