

with DIA on August 2, 1998 after working as a Budget Analyst for the Department of the Air Force since 1980. Ms. Mickley was responsible for the development, presentation, and execution of detailed budget estimates with a primary focus on infrastructure financial management and the program/budget interaction process. Ms. Mickley is survived by her husband, Joseph R. Mickley, and daughter, Marie.

Charles "Chuck" E. Sabin was a Senior Financial Resources Expert in DIA's Comptroller's office. Mr. Sabin started his career with DIA in August 1981 as an Accountant in the Financial Policy and Accounting Division, Comptroller. He was selected as a Defense Intelligence Senior Level in August 1999. Prior to arriving at DIA, he served several years with the Department of Army. He served for 31 years in Federal service. Mr. Sabin is survived by two sons, Charles E. Sabin Jr. and Paul Sabin.

Karl W. Teepe served as a Senior Financial Resources Manager in the Office of the Comptroller, Deputy Comptroller for Program and Budget. Mr. Teepe began his civilian career with DIA on September 3, 1991 after retiring from the Army with over 20 years of active duty service. Mr. Teepe was responsible for the development of the General Defense Intelligence Program budget. Mr. Teepe is survived by his wife, Donna, and his children, Adam and Wendy.

One cannot help but be moved by the tragedy that befell these victims and their families, as well as the thousands of others who suffered as a result of these despicable acts of terror at the Pentagon and the World Trade Center in New York. They all went about their daily lives that day, striving to have an honorable, decent life and toiling to provide for their families, their communities, and their country, each in their own way. None expected or deserved to experience the senseless terror that intruded upon our Nation on September 11.

There is an imperative that emerges from this tragedy. These brave men and women of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and their compatriots that also perished that day, must not be forgotten and must not have died in vain. Today, their names are engraved on a DIA memorial to courage and service. Today also, our Nation is united in purpose as seldom before in its history to rid the world of terrorism. It is a noble cause, destined for success, largely because these tragic losses have awakened a sense of justice and decency in our Nation and amongst civilized peoples around the world.

On behalf of a mournful, but grateful Nation, I extend heartfelt condolences to the families and loved ones of those lost, so tragically, on September 11. Together, we celebrate lives lived well and honorably. Together we mourn lives ended prematurely and families devastated by loss and grief. Together we unite to remember and muster the resolve to ensure, never again.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to thank President Chen Shui-bian of the Republic of China for his country's support of the United States in the aftermath of the September 11 attack on America. President Chen Shui-bian expressed his condolences to the American people and condemned the terrorist acts as shameful and cowardly. In a show of unity and shared mourning over this tragic event, President Chen Shui-bian ordered all government flags be flown at half mast for two days and asked all government offices in the United States to cancel their National Day celebrations.

Taiwan was one of the first countries to declare its unequivocal support and cooperation with the United States. Taiwan has also offered its resources to help in the worldwide fight against terrorism.

During this time of rebuilding and remembrance, it is important to recognize that Taiwan will be marking its National Day on October 10. The Republic of China on Taiwan is a true democracy which guarantees all the political freedom and civil liberty to its people. In addition, Taiwan is one of the most important economic players in the world. Despite its small population of 23 million people, Taiwan has financial resources surpassing those of many Western countries.

There are many challenges facing Taiwan and America. The United States must continue to encourage productive dialogue between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland to promote peace and security in the region. At the same time, Taiwan must be allowed to participate in international organizations that allow Taiwan's success to be emulated around the world. On Taiwan's National Day, I hope Taiwan and the Chinese mainland will one day be reunited under principles of freedom and democracy, thus leading to lasting stability and prosperity in the Asian Pacific Region.

CONDEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST SIKH-AMERICANS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 74, legislation that explicitly condemns the bigotry and violence against Sikh-Americans that has originated as a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on Washington, D.C. and New York City.

Let me begin by saying that I am deeply disturbed that such a resolution has to be introduced in our country. For more than 200 years America has treasured the freedoms held in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including the right of Americans to pursue the religion of their choice. Throughout those years, America has attracted individuals from around the world who found refuge from persecution for their

religious beliefs. Sikh-Americans have made America their home for over one hundred years, and in that time they have significantly contributed to the vitality, prosperity, and harmony of the communities in which they live.

In the time that has passed since September 11, Sikh-Americans have been vocal in their support for Americans, both for those that lost their lives in the attack and those that now risk their lives in their attempt to bring to justice those that are responsible. But sadly, Sikh-Americans have been among the initial and repeated victims of hate crimes in the United States since the attacks, and they continue to suffer daily from actual violence and threats of violence. This comes in spite of unambiguous remarks by President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft that any inappropriate activity emanating from either religious or ethnic intolerance would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. It is distasteful to me that in our search for terrorist schemes, necessary though it is, some Americans have looked toward the most convenient and conspicuous available target to blame, that being individuals of Middle Eastern or South Asian descent whose appearance is considered different than the norm. As we learn more and more of the origins of these radical religious movements, it is important that we refrain from painting all religions and ethnicities with a very broad and indiscriminate brush. Although radical religious movements may share the name of a major religion, they clearly obfuscate the basic tenets and purposes of these religions, especially those related to tolerance, understanding, and peace.

In my own State of New Mexico, I am proud to say we have a large, energetic, and engaged Sikh-American population. They live throughout my State and contribute significantly to the professional, economic, and spiritual vitality of the communities in which they live. The jobs that they hold, whether they are doctors, lawyers, engineers, businessmen, educators, or social service providers, are essential to the social and economic welfare of the people in New Mexico. They always have been, and always will be, an integral part of their communities, and, accordingly, they have been treated in a manner that reflects their position in my State as friends, neighbors, and colleagues. That treatment should continue today, tomorrow, and in the future.

Over the years, Sikh-Americans have done much to make New Mexico a better place to live. They have created the 3HO Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to the service and teaching of the science of Yoga and meditation. The organization has served in a consultative manner to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since 1994. Sikh-Americans sponsor the International Peace Prayer Day, part of their effort to recognize

all human beings as equals and to establish egalitarian and democratic societies across the world. They contribute to charitable organizations and establish businesses that have as their foremost motivation the distribution of products and assistance to those in need. Sikh-Americans are an asset to New Mexico in every way.

The resolution introduced by Senator DURBIN and co-sponsored by myself and many other colleagues states in unequivocal terms that: 1. bigotry and any acts of violence or discrimination against any American, including Sikh-Americans should be condemned; 2. the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Sikh-Americans, should be protected; 3. local and Federal law enforcement authorities should work to prevent hate crimes against all Americans, including Sikh-Americans, and; 4. local and Federal law enforcement authorities should prosecute to the fullest extent of the law all those who commit hate crimes, including those against Sikh-Americans.

I support this legislation in the strongest possible manner and I state in the strongest possible terms that the kind of violence Sikh-Americans have suffered from since the September 11 attack must stop. Furthermore, I ask local, State, and Federal law enforcement to re-double their efforts to prevent these abhorrent actions and prosecute perpetrators of such actions to the full extent of the law. We need to make it clear that acts of violence against other religions and ethnicities as a means of exacting revenge for the recent terrorist attacks are unacceptable and will not be tolerated in this country.

America has long been a beacon of freedom and tolerance in the international system, but it goes without saying that it suffers in stature when the civil rights of Sikh-Americans, as well as Americans of Muslim, Hindu, or other religious persuasion, come under open attack. In my view, these individual abuses are not indicative of the people we as Americans are, nor are they reflective of the society that we aspire to be. But they have a cost and we cannot ignore them. It is time that we acknowledge the contemptuous behavior that is occurring, unite as a country in our universal condemnation of hate crimes of any type, and censure it to the fullest extent of the law.

There is no doubt that we are in a difficult moment in our country's history and we must take extraordinary steps to prevent further injuries and loss of life. But even now we need to take care to not abandon the principles and the spirit of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Indeed, it is my hope that we use these unfortunate circumstances as an opportunity to move forward with an even more sincere and collective commitment to the ideals that have made this Nation so great.

FISCAL YEAR 2002 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I would like to take some time to comment on the passage of the fiscal year 2002 National Defense Authorization Act that passed the Senate last week by a vote of 99 to 0. The annual process of authorizing funding for our nation's armed forces and defense activities is always a grave and important matter with profound implications for our national defense and global security. In light of the recent and vicious terrorist attacks on the symbols of our financial and military power and the murder of thousands of innocent Americans, this process has become even more significant.

To that end, it is entirely appropriate and necessary that a major focus of this legislation is combating international terrorism and other asymmetric threats such as terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, including the use of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. In my view, we ought to redouble our efforts and remain vigilant in our counterterrorism activities to prevent these tragedies from occurring and to deter those who contemplate such acts of barbarism. The fiscal year 2002 National Defense Authorization Act takes a number of important steps in thwarting terrorism. It authorizes \$5.6 billion to deter and defend against the threat of terrorism—an increase of \$1.0 billion over fiscal year 2001 levels. Specifically, it increases funding by \$217.2 million to the Department of Defense's Combating Terrorism Initiative—which is aimed at defending and responding to the use of weapons of mass destruction. Another important initiative includes a \$10 million increase to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiative Fund which targets and identifies emerging threats from terrorist organizations and funds vital counterterrorism activities and training by our nation's armed forces.

This legislation also continues our efforts to cease the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In particular, this legislation authorizes \$403.0 million for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program which has successfully helped destroy and dismantle more than 5,000 nuclear warheads and more than 1,000 nuclear missiles in the former Soviet Union. One of the most critically important and innovative provisions of the Nunn-Lugar program—the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention program—has helped prevent Russian scientists from exporting their knowledge of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction to rogue states.

Chairman LEVIN and Ranking Member WARNER deserve to be commended for their efforts to find agreement on the missile defense issue. Provisions that would have sought to prevent the Administration from engaging in activities that would have violated the

1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty were dropped from the bill as part of the compromise reached by Chairman LEVIN and Senator WARNER. Chairman LEVIN has indicated that these provisions—which have important implications for our national security—will be considered as a stand-alone bill at a later time. In addition, \$1.3 billion in funding that was cut from the President's missile defense budget request and targeted toward counterterrorism activities will be used to fund—at the discretion of the President—missile defense activities or counterterrorism activities.

Certainly, we ought to do all we can—especially in light of the terrorist attack—to protect our nation from all threats, including ballistic missiles. I support the testing and development of a limited national missile defense system, so long as it is consistent with international arms control treaties and enhances global security. However, the unilateral abrogation of the 1972 ABM Treaty by the United States would be highly destabilizing, in my view, and could expedite China's nuclear modernization plans. It could also fuel an international arms race between India and Pakistan, which is not in any nation's interest. I hope that we can continue to debate these important issues that have profound implications for our nation's defense and foreign policy.

The fiscal year 2002 National Defense Authorization provides \$343.5 billion in funding for vital national security activities of the Department of Defense and certain nuclear non-proliferation programs of the Department of Energy. All in all, this legislation represents an increase of \$32.9 billion—a 10 percent increase over last year's levels and represents the largest increase in defense spending since the mid-1980s. Much of the funding increases are targeted, rightfully so, to the men and women who serve in the armed forces, including: increases in compensation to improve the quality of life of U.S. forces and their families; increasing military pay; and increasing housing allowances and educational benefits.

This legislation also includes a provision authorizing the Administration to consider and possibly recommend an additional round of base closures and realignments, BRAC, in 2003. It authorizes the Secretary of Defense—in consultation with Congress—to appoint members to a bipartisan commission tasked with making recommendations on the closure and realignment of military facilities. Their recommendations would come before the President—en masse—who would either approve or disapprove of the commission's report. If the President agrees with the commission's recommendations, Congress would have an up-or-down vote on the entire list of recommendations.

Since 1995, I have voted against additional rounds of base closures because I felt it was premature to authorize them without knowing the full effect, costs, and savings associated with previous rounds. It has now been six years