

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

since the last round of base closures were authorized, and Secretary Rumsfeld has strongly supported an additional round of closures to free up funding for the modernization and transformation of our nation's armed forces to meet the security challenges of the 21st century. The Department of Defense has estimated savings of \$14 billion dollars from previous rounds of base closures and has maintained that the U.S. armed forces has 20 to 25 percent excess capacity resulting from too many military bases. While we ought to do all we can to streamline and improve the efficiency of our nation's armed forces, I believe we should be very careful and judicious about the closing of military bases. After all, once a military base is closed, it will most likely be gone forever. My home state of Connecticut has been particularly affected by previous rounds, and I believe that decisions to close military facilities must be done with the utmost care that is consistent with our national security needs. While I support the provision in this legislation to authorize an additional round of closures, it does not necessarily mean that I will agree with the recommendations. I will reserve judgment on the merits of their recommendations if and when the commission's report is completed.

Overall, this legislation includes vital increases in military readiness and preparedness, and represents an important first step toward modernizing and transforming the military to meet the security challenges of the 21st century. To that end, I am very pleased that this legislation recognizes and rewards the ingenuity and technological acumen of Connecticut's highly skilled workforce, defense and aerospace firms, and contractors.

Increases in funding for the procurement of Sikorsky Black Hawk UH-60 helicopters reflect the critical importance that this aircraft holds for the Army, Navy, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. This legislation authorizes funding for 10 additional UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters for the Army National Guard—addressing a critical funding shortfall by meeting the Guard's number one unfunded priority. These high-quality, technologically advanced, utility helicopters provide critical functions for the nation's armed forces, and this legislation recognizes their importance to our national defense.

This legislation also provides \$2.2 billion for the production of a new Virginia-class submarine by Electric Boat in Groton, Connecticut and authorizes \$684 million in advanced procurement for two new attack submarines in fiscal year 2003 and 2004. This will allow Electric Boat to produce these state-of-the-art attack submarines in the most efficient and economical manner possible. The advanced funding also increases the likelihood of increasing submarine production in the near future—perhaps by 2006—which is a critical component of meeting long-range defense needs.

Finally, this legislation authorizes \$440 million for the SSGN Trident conversion program, which will allow the U.S. Navy to convert four Ohio-class submarines to fire conventional Tomahawk missiles and perform special and covert operations. These submarines have 22 years of hull life left, and converting these submarines will provide the U.S. Navy with invaluable stealth capability and fire power. I am pleased that much of the work for converting these submarines will be performed by talented, diligent workers in Southeastern Connecticut.

This legislation funds many weapons programs that will play a critical role in our national defense in the near future, including the F-22, the Joint Strike Fighter, and the Comanche helicopter. For the near term, this legislation also provides funding to upgrade the engines of the aging fleet of F-15s and F-16s.

Joint STARS—the highly sophisticated and technologically advanced radar surveillance aircraft system—is fully funded at \$283.2 million with \$46 million in advanced procurement of an additional Joint STARS platform in the future. This advanced radar system is manufactured at Northrop Grumman's Norden facility in Norwalk, Connecticut. Theater Commanders-in-Chief have consistently articulated the need for additional Joint STARS aircraft, and these platforms have historically provided vital surveillance and reconnaissance functions in the Persian Gulf, Bosnia, and Kosovo.

I would also like to mention some other important programs authorized under this legislation. Funding for fifteen C-17 transport airplanes—powered by Pratt & Whitney F117 jet engines—is provided under this bill for a total of \$3.5 billion. In addition, funding for aircraft training systems for the U.S. Navy—also powered by Pratt & Whitney engines—is authorized for an additional \$44.6 million dollars above the President's request. And, \$4.5 million is provided for important military research projects conducted at the University of Connecticut in the area of medical vaccines and fuel cells.

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to address two amendments that I planned on offering to the FY 2002 National Defense Authorization bill. The first amendment—which was adopted unanimously by voice vote—authorizes funding for the FIRE Act through fiscal year 2004. This critically important program provides federal grant funding for professional and volunteer fire departments to hire firefighters, purchase equipment, and invest in training. The tragic events of September 11, 2001, only serves to underscore the critical role that the brave men and women of fire and emergency response departments play in protecting and saving lives.

This amendment addresses a major funding shortfall for training and equipment for our local fire departments. Last year, while Congress ap-

propriated \$100 million in grant funding under the FIRE Act, local fire departments submitted nearly \$3 billion in grant requests. This represents nearly \$2.8 billion worth of unfunded requests under the FIRE Act program. My amendment addresses this funding shortfall by authorizing up to \$600 million in fiscal year 2002, up to \$800 million in fiscal year 2003, and up to \$1 billion in fiscal year 2004 to meet the burgeoning demands of local fire departments as they seek to protect communities and save lives.

I also filed an amendment on the critically important issue of election reform. The National Defense Authorization bill included requirements for state and local election officials to meet with regard to voting by military and overseas voters. While I strongly support the voting rights provisions included in the National Defense Authorization bill, I would like to see these issues addressed in a more comprehensive and meaningful way. I have authored legislation, S. 565, the Equal Protection of Voting Rights Act—which passed the Senate Rules Committee by a vote of 10 to 0—that would accomplish this by ensuring that basic, federal standards to secure the right to vote in federal elections are provided to all eligible American voters. In order to accomplish this in an expedited fashion, I planned to offer my election reform bill as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization bill in the hope that this would spur action to enact meaningful, comprehensive election reform into law before Congress adjourns for the year.

However, in lieu of offering that amendment and in order to facilitate swift enactment of the defense bill, I included language in a bipartisan amendment—offered by Senator ALLARD—which recognizes the need to ensure that all eligible voters have their vote counted. Specifically, this sense-of-the-Senate language states that each election administrator of a Federal, State, or local election should ensure that all eligible American voters, regardless of race, ethnicity, disability, the language they speak, or the resources of the community in which they live should have an equal opportunity to cast a vote and have that vote counted. While this represents an important step forward, I will continue to diligently work toward passing meaningful and comprehensive election reform legislation during this session of Congress.

As our nation embarks on what promises to be a long and difficult war against terrorism, our nation's armed services will need the full support and resources of the government and the American people. The fiscal year 2002 National Defense Authorization bill represents the first step toward providing the men and women of the armed forces with the resources they need to succeed in this endeavor, and I strongly support its passage.

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 April 27, 2001 at Kent State University, OH. Mikell Nagy, an openly gay university student, was eating breakfast with friends when he heard someone make an anti-gay comment toward another friend across the room. He went over to see if the friend was okay. The next thing he knew, a man walked up behind him, called him a "faggot" and punched him in the face. According to witnesses, blood was pouring from cuts above his left eye. His two front teeth were chipped in the incident and his right cheek stayed swollen for over a week. The incident resulted in an on-campus rally against hate crimes.

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.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, in July of this year, Governor Mike Easley of my State of North Carolina, issued a proclamation designating the week of October 21–27, 2001 as "World Population Awareness Week." The proclamation draws attention to the serious issues associated with rapid population growth and urbanization, including infrastructure, pollution, transportation, health, sanitation, and public safety problems. I join Governor Easley in his recognition of World Population Awareness Week. I ask unanimous consent to have his proclamation printed in the RECORD.

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

A PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Whereas, the world population stands today at more than 6.1 billion and increases by some one billion every 13 years; and

Whereas, the most significant feature of the 20th century phenomenon of unprecedented world population growth was rapid urbanization; and

Whereas, cities and urban areas today occupy only 2 percent of the earth's land, but contain 50 percent of its population and consume 75 percent of its resources; and

Whereas, the most rapid urban growth over the next two decades is expected in cities with populations ranging from 250,000 to one million; and

Whereas, along with advantages and amenities, the rapid growth of cities leads to sub-

stantial pressure on their infrastructure, manifested in sanitary, health and crime problems, as well as deterring the provision of basic social services; and

Whereas, in the interest of national and environmental security, nations must redouble voluntary and humanitarian efforts to stabilize their population growth at sustainable levels, while at all times respecting the cultural and religious beliefs and values of their citizens; and

Whereas, the theme of World Population Awareness Week in 2001 is "Population and the Urban Future";

Now, therefore, I Michael F. Easley, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim October 21–27, 2001, as "World Population Awareness Week" in North Carolina, and commend this observance to all our citizens.

GREECE'S SUPPORT OF THE
UNITED STATES

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to thank Prime Minister of Greece Costas Simitis and President of Greece Kostas Stephanopoulos for their country's support of the United States in the aftermath of the September 11 attack on America. Prime Minister Simitis declared Greece's solidarity to the American people, and President Stephanopoulos expressed absolute condemnation of the attacks.

Greece once again came to the side of its NATO ally, the United States, by fully committing its resources to combat and eradicate terrorism. Greece's solidarity reflects longstanding historical, political, and cultural ties based on a common heritage and shared democratic values. This solidarity is further evidenced by the fact that Greece is one of only seven allies to join the United States in every major conflict in the 20th century.

The start of the 21st century poses new challenges for the United States and Greece. International terrorism attempts to undermine democracy and triumph over peace. I am pleased that Greeks and Americans stand shoulder to shoulder with freedom-loving people around the world in a united effort against the forces of terror.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET GODFREY

• Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, on behalf of countless thousands who have better lives because of her, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding Oregonian: Margaret Godfrey. On November 2, 2001, Margaret Godfrey will be formally recognized for her life's work in the field of immigration.

Margaret Pellischek was born in Austria in 1928 and soon exhibited a talent for art and learning the English language. Margaret was 17 when World War II ended and was hired by the British to act as a liaison between the community and the British zone of occupied Austria. Given her excellent command of English, Margaret also worked with refugees to obtain military intelligence information.

Margaret continued her work with refugees and began assisting the United Nations and International Refugee Organization with the resettlement of almost 22 million "displaced persons." This event began a five decade career in helping the world's refugees.

Margaret Pellischek met John Godfrey in 1952 and they were married on July 18, 1953. She arrived in the United States on November 1, 1953 and immediately continued her refugee work. Mrs. Godfrey, as she became known in Oregon, worked with Catholic Charities to resettle refugees from Indonesia, Uganda, Czechoslovakia, and Southeast Asia. In 1978, she left Catholic Charities and joined Reverend Father Francis Kennard in founding the Immigration Counseling Service.

Since 1953, Margaret Godfrey has devoted her life to helping those who have fled poverty, persecution, war, and political unrest. She has affected countless thousands of lives and I am humbled by her dedication to public service. Margaret Godfrey cannot sit in a restaurant, walk into a hotel, or ride a bus without someone pausing to thank her.

Oregon is truly grateful for her work and her contribution to our community. The author Alice Tyler once wrote, "Some people come into our lives and leave footprints on our heart." Margaret Godfrey has left her footprints on all our hearts, and we are deeply indebted.●

TRIBUTE TO BEA GADDY

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Mrs. Bea Gaddy—a great lady whose mission was to improve the lives of our poorest citizens.

Bea Gaddy was a legend in Baltimore. Her life was one of service to the poor. She worked tirelessly to provide food, housing, opportunity—and hope—to Baltimore's neediest citizens. She transformed her home in East Baltimore into the Patterson Park Emergency Food Center. She worked tirelessly to provide housing to the homeless. She worked to improve education and housing. She even made sure children had presents at Christmas. Thousands of people reached out to her for help. She helped them all—and she did it with compassion and respect.

Mrs. Gaddy's Thanksgiving dinners are legendary—providing dinner to as many as 20,000 people. She showed us all that the best way to show thankfulness for the blessings of life was to share these blessings with others.

She knew what it was like to be hungry, and to not have enough money to pay for heat. Because she knew what it felt like to be poor—she knew how to help people to help themselves.

I can't imagine Baltimore without her. Yet my hope is that she has taught so many people what it means to care—that her work will continue.

Mrs. Gaddy received a lot of honors—including the "Marylander of the