

pilot, and flight examiner with the 17th Bombardment Wing. Moving on to Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, he first became Assistant to the Chief of Staff, then Aide and Executive Officer to the Vice Commander in Chief, Headquarters, Strategic Air Command. His next assignment was to Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, as an FB-111 Aircraft Commander, Flight Commander, and Assistant Operations Officer.

As a lieutenant colonel, he served as a Plans and Programming Officer in the Air Force Programs and Evaluation Directorate at the Pentagon before returning to Plattsburgh Air Force Base, in 1982, as Commander, 529th Bomb Squadron, and then as Assistant Deputy Commander for Maintenance, 380th Bombardment Wing. After completing studies at the National War College at Fort McNair in Washington D.C., he was promoted to colonel in 1985.

During that same year, Colonel Robertson returned to the Pentagon to serve as Executive Officer to the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force. He went on to become Commander of the 2nd Bombardment Wing, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, in 1987, then Commander of the 384th Bombardment Wing at McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, in 1989. As Commander of the 384th, Colonel Robertson was honored as the Strategic Air Command Outstanding Wing Commander of the Year for 1989. Following his tour at McConnell, he returned to Offutt Air Force Base where he served as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Resources, Headquarters Strategic Air Command, and was promoted to Brigadier General in 1991.

As a general officer, General Robertson excelled in a number of key assignments, including Director of Personnel Plans, Headquarters U.S. Air Force and then Vice Director of the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon; Vice Commander, Air Mobility Command, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois; Commander, 15th Air Force at Travis Air Force Base, California; and culminating with his current assignment as Commander in Chief, United States Transportation Command, USTRANSCOM, and Commander, Air Mobility Command, AMC.

Over his career, General Robertson demonstrated his skill as an aviator by safely accumulating over 4,700 hours of flight time in the AC-119K, B-1B, B-2, B-52, C-5, C-9, C-17, C-20B, C-21, C-37, C-130, C-141, EC-135, FB-111A, KC-10, KC-135, T-1, T-6, T-37, T-38, and T-39 aircraft.

As Commander in Chief, USTRANSCOM, General Robertson's leadership has been indispensable to the readiness of the Defense Transportation System to accomplish its mission, getting troops to the fight, sustaining the fight, and then bringing the troops back home when the fight is over. As a tireless "Total Force" advocate, his commitment to fully integrating guard

and reserve forces into all aspects of the Command has reaped great dividends and great praise. Recognizing the essential role of our commercial transportation industry in supporting the USTRANSCOM mission, General Robertson lifted this partnership to unprecedented levels through such critical programs as the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, the Maritime Security Program, and the Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement. Following the terrorist bombing of Khobar Towers, and then again after the attack on the USS COLE, the global force protection programs he developed for his always "in-transit" forces were held as the model for others to emulate.

His factual and pointed testimonies before the Senate Armed Services Committee illustrated the professionalism and expertise which has enabled him to foster exceptional rapport with all members of the Senate and was a clear indication of his ability to work with the Congress in addressing the priorities of his Command. Finally, as evidence of his clear vision for the future, he diligently labored to ensure programs such as follow-on C-17 procurement, C-5 modernization, and airlift defensive systems were in-place to ensure the transformation of the mobility fleet to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

An exemplary officer of unmatched skill and talent, General Robertson personifies the Air Force core values of integrity, selfless service, and excellence in all things. I offer my congratulations to him, his wife, Brenda, and sons, Sean and Jason. The Congress and the country applaud the selfless commitment his entire family has made to the Nation in supporting his military career.

I know I speak for all of my colleagues in expressing my heartfelt appreciation to General Robertson. He is a credit to both the Air Force and the United States and I congratulate him on the completion of an outstanding and successful career. May God continue to bless Tony, his family and the United States of America.

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 April 20, 2000 in Stafford, VA. Thomas Rivers, 18, allegedly attacked a 15-year-old gay teenager by bashing him in the back of the head with a metal pole, almost killing him. The previous year, after Rivers learned that the younger boy was attracted to him, Rivers lashed out by shouldering him in hallways at school,

shouting slurs and spitting on him. The attack came eight months later when Rivers saw the boy walking in an area park.

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.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT ACT

Mr. CHAFEE. Madam President, I would like to remind the Senate that October is not only Breast Cancer Awareness Month, but also the first anniversary of the enactment of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act. As we take time this month to remember all those who've lost their lives to this tragic disease, we must also celebrate the great strides we've made in diagnosing and treating breast cancer in women from all walks of life.

As many of us remember, the Centers for Disease Control has long operated a program to provide low-income uninsured women with coverage for cancer screening. Since its creation in 1990, the CDC's Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program has proved a great success, providing over one million mammograms to women 40 years or older through March 1999. Of these, over 77,000 were found to be abnormal and 5,830 cases of breast cancer were diagnosed. Additionally, through March 1997, 300 cases of invasive cervical cancer were discovered in over 700,000 pap tests.

Despite this high rate of success, the Early Detection Program contained a fatal flaw. The CDC program provided no treatment options for low-income, uninsured women who tested positive for breast or cervical cancer. Instead of receiving the help they needed, the women diagnosed with cancer under this program were left to find treatment for themselves. Unfortunately, early detection is pointless unless it is followed by immediate and vigorous treatment.

To address this shortcoming, I joined with Senators BARBARA MIKULSKI, OLYMPIA SNOWE, and others to sponsor legislation to allow individual states the option of providing treatment through their state Medicaid programs. As enacted, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act provides enhanced federal matching funds to states that choose to operate a treatment plan for women diagnosed under the CDC program. Instead of imposing a new federal mandate, the bill offered positive incentives and tangible funding options to those states whose populations are most in need.

Today, on the 1-year anniversary of the enactment of this momentous legislation, I'm proud to tell you that the Act has been a great success. Over the

course of the past year, thirty-three states have already begun using the enhanced federal matching funds to provide treatment to women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through the CDC screening program. Women across America are already benefiting from treatment program in these thirty-three states.

I am especially proud to note that Rhode Island was one of the first to join. In fact, Governor Lincoln Almond, his wife Marilyn, and the Director of Rhode Island's Human Services Department, Christine Ferguson, were strong and tireless proponents of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act. By leading the charge for this bill at the state level, the Governor and his Human Services Director highlighted once again why Rhode Island has one of the best health-care systems in the country.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL LEE SELVES

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Oregon native, Michael Lee Selves, an American hero and patriot whose distinguished service to our Nation spanned 32 years. Michael's life was tragically cut short on September 11, 2001, when American Airlines flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon. Michael Selves served this great Nation as both an officer and civilian with the United States Army. Mr. Selves entered the Army in 1969, and during his illustrious career selflessly defended freedom at duty stations in Europe, Korea, and across the United States. Rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before leaving military service, he was admired and respected by superiors and subordinates alike as a gifted and caring leader of soldiers. His numerous decorations include the Legion of Merit and three Meritorious Service Medals.

As a Department of the Army civilian, Mr. Selves brought his leadership skills to the office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. His vast skills were quickly recognized as he was appointed Director of the Army's Information Management Support Center. Under his leadership, a cohesive team of information technology professionals was formed that produced the highest score for customer satisfaction within the Pentagon. The actions of his subordinates in the hours immediately following the attack on the Pentagon attests to his leadership. Despite Mr. Selves' absence, and extensive damage to the automation infrastructure, they were able to restore services within 70 hours.

On behalf of his family and many friends, let the record show that the Congress of the United States of America honors the memory of Michael Lee Selves and the ultimate sacrifice he made for our grateful Nation. My thoughts and prayers are with his family members, especially his wife and

parents, Jack and Florence Selves, and will remain with them in the months to come.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SENATOR CORZINE'S RECORD

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, on financial matters, our colleague, Mr. CORZINE, has an unparalleled record. He worked his way to the top of the financial world on his own merit. He started as a bond trader and ended up 20 years later as chairman and chief executive officer of Goldman Sachs, one of Fortune magazine's 10 best companies in America. In terms of economics and business, he knows of what he speaks. After conquering the hurdles of the financial world, he has brought his expertise to the Senate. Albert Hunt outlined JON CORZINE's background and philosophy on the economic stimulus package being considered by Congress in the Wall Street Journal on October 11, 2001, and I ask this article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Thurs., Oct. 11, 2001]

A SENATOR WHO HAS MET A PAYROLL POLITICS AND PEOPLE (By Albert R. Hunt)

Which person is better for advice on stimulating the economy: A professor who has spent most of his adult life on the public payroll, or a business executive who headed one of the world's most successful investment-banking firms?

Phil Gramm or Jon Corzine? These two senators have decidedly different approaches to an increasingly faltering economy in the wake of last month's terrorism.

Sen. Corzine, a freshman Democrat from New Jersey who used to be chairman of Goldman Sachs, wants a \$150-billion-a-year stimulus package focused on security spending initiatives and temporary tax cuts to boost consumption. Republican Sen. Gramm, an economics professor at Texas A&M before his 23 years in Congress, wants large and permanent individual and corporate tax cuts directed at upper-income Americans.

President George W. Bush moved toward Mr. Gramm's position when he declared additional stimulus should be limited to more tax cuts.

This appeals to the GOP's "pitchfork-and-torch" crowd—indeed, Mr. Gramm is its intellectual leader in Congress. But the Corzine approach is eminently preferable. It is closer to the goals articulated by congressional budget committees, as well as the public and private testimony of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and former Treasury Secretary Bob Rubin: Economic stimulus should pump money quickly into the economy on a temporary basis, not adversely affect longer-term fiscal discipline. President Bush's focus tax cuts fails those tests; Sen. Gramm's proposals are worse.

"The overarching issue," said Sen. Corzine over breakfast this week, "is to get a lot of fiscal stimulus now and avoid fiscal disaster in the long term."

A corporate tax cut now, the investment-banker-turned-senator notes, is misdirected: It rewards previous investments more than encouraging new ones. Better would be short-term accelerated depreciation to encourage new investments.

The Bush administration is pushing a "middle class" tax cut to reduce the 27% tax rate next year to 25%. That's bogus. This rate applies to everyone with taxable income above \$46,700. So for a construction worker making \$65,000, with \$50,000 of taxable income, the tax cut would total \$66. But for anyone making more than \$150,000, with taxable income of over \$112,850, it'd be a \$1,300 tax cut.

As economic stimulus, this idea flounders even more on efficacy than equity. Studies demonstrate lower-income people spend more of their disposable income, and what this economy needs is more consumption. Sen. Corzine, worth \$400 million earlier this year, rejects the GOP's upper-income-oriented tax cuts: "The wealthy, including myself, are not going to change spending habits with such tax cuts."

Making new tax reductions permanent would aggravate persistently high long-term interest rates, he asserts. The opposition to temporary tax cuts by the likes of Glenn Hubbard, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, is situational; only a few years ago Mr. Hubbard co-authored a paper arguing "temporary investment incentives can have even larger short-run impacts on investment than permanent investment incentives."

Further, the initiatives launched by the White House would, Sen. Corzine notes, "give almost nothing to the people who've been in the front lines—the cops, the firemen who climbed those stairs at the World Trade Center, the grunts who did the cleanup work. That's wrong."

Sen. Gramm questions whether extending jobless claims "has anything to do with stimulus." It's true the unemployed won't put any added money in the secret foreign bank accounts Sen. Gramm has so eagerly protected, but they'll do something more contributory with the money: They'll spend it. The stinginess of the Bush proposals on this score is stunning. If the economic downturn is comparable to the recession of the early 1990s, the president's proposed \$5 billion limited extended jobless claims would be less than one-fifth the \$28 billion spent on such measures a decade ago, calculates Bob Greenstein of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Sen. Corzine is sympathetic to support for expanded jobless benefits and more health insurance coverage for the unemployed—although he doesn't suggest, as the White House does, that we should take some of it out of the Children's Health Insurance Program. He thinks a better approach, however, is temporary "revenue sharing" with fiscally pressed state and local governments, which would head off counterproductive budget cuts or tax hikes. "If we don't do this, much of the stimulus at the federal level will be cut away by state and local tax increases," he says.

He favors major spending investments to bolster the deteriorating economy, geared to the terrorist threat. These include a new federal aviation authority air-control system; major investments in transportation infrastructure, such as bridges and tunnels ("all of which could be terrorist targets"); and assistance for more sophisticated communications systems for local police and fire departments. These spending priorities, he declares, should all be with an eye to greater security.

The former banker is leery of bailing out the myriad industries lining up at the federal trough. After a few changes he voted for the airline bailout—"there are tons of airline jobs in New Jersey"—but fears it wasn't well crafted. He'd make at least one exception: You've got to do something for the insurance industry, otherwise insurance rates will be off the charts and unavailable."