

English, rather than in the legalese of the past. "Instead we ask: What happened? How did it happen? And what can we do to prevent it in the future?"

The award carries a \$100,000 grant to help VA further the program and let others know about it. Harvard's Christopher said VA earned the award in part because so many private health care and hospital companies are already seeking to emulate NCPS.

"Clearly, the problem this program addresses is of monumental significance," she said. "and word has spread rapidly within the health care community."

#### DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I would like to highlight two provisions in the Defense appropriations bill we passed last Friday night that are of great importance to Iowans. I have spoken here before of the continued health and environmental legacy of the nuclear weapons work at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, of conventional munitions work at the same plant, and of the secrecy issues that make it difficult to help the workers there. In the last couple years the Department of Energy has made real, if slow, progress toward addressing these issues. Two provisions in this year's Defense appropriations bill promise similar progress in addressing concerns of workers on the Army side of the plant.

Last year an amendment I offered to the Defense authorization bill required the Pentagon to review its secrecy policies to ensure that they do not harm workers at defense nuclear facilities, to notify workers who may have been harmed by radioactive or toxic exposures at these plants of these exposures and of how they can discuss them with health care providers and other officials, and to report back to Congress. But six months after the bill passed the Secretary had not even designated an official to carry out the provision. There still has been no notification and no report to Congress.

My amendment to the Defense appropriations bill this year clarifies that provision by explicitly including employees of contractors and subcontractors of the Defense Department, a colloquy last year between Senators LEVIN and WARNER and myself had clarified this intent, and by limiting its scope to facilities that manufacture, assemble, and disassemble nuclear weapons. The amendment also applies similar provisions to the Army side of the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant. It requires the Department to determine the nature and extent of exposures of current and former workers there to radioactive and other hazardous substances. It requires the Department to notify the workers of such exposures and of how they can discuss them with health providers, cleanup officials, and others. These actions are to be taken, and the Secretary is to report back to Congress, within 90 days of passage of the Act. I am pleased that the Defense Department has supported this amendment, and I hope that this

time the workers in Iowa will quickly receive the support they need.

Another provision in the bill provides \$1 million for a health study for workers on the Army side of the plant. The University of Iowa is in the second year of a study funded by the Department of Energy of the health effects of exposures on workers at the nuclear weapons facility. The new funds will begin a similar look at the health of workers on the Army side of the plant, who were exposed to many of the same radioactive and toxic substances. The work is to be done in conjunction with the Department of Energy study. I believe that these two provisions will help the workers on the Army side of the plant to address the same questions that workers at the nuclear facility in Iowa and around the country have faced: what dangers have they encountered while serving our country, have they been harmed, and how can they get help?

I would like to thank the managers of the bill for their assistance in including these provisions, in passing another amendment I offered on the Iowa National Guard's CIVIC project, and in addressing other concerns of the people of Iowa in this bill.

#### FORMER VICE PRESIDENT WALTER F. MONDALE'S REMARKS AT WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Mr. DAYTON. Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, one of Minnesota's greatest Senators and statesmen, recently spoke in Minneapolis at Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which I am a member. I found his insights into our country's present situation and our current deliberations to be most valuable. I ask unanimous consent to print the former Vice President's speech in the RECORD for the benefit of all my colleagues.

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

#### WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FORUM SPEECH BY WALTER MONDALE

Thanks, Pastor Hart-Anderson for that kind introduction and thanks for your gifted leadership of this wonderful congregation. Joan and I are glad to be members of Westminster.

I love this magnificent and historic sanctuary where we meet today. It was 1897—104 years ago—when Westminster congregants first gathered here.

Some of the men who came to worship here in those first days may well have been veterans of the Civil War; some may have fought at Gettysburg. Seventeen years after that first service, the first boat passed through the new Panama Canal and World War I broke out in Europe. And can you imagine how parishioners must have felt as they worshipped here that grim Sunday morning of December 7th, 1941?

Westminster has also lived through profound changes in our Minneapolis community. From its beginning at the center of the Presbyterian community living nearby, the church has lived through the hollowing-out of Minneapolis's central city, then, thank-

fully, its revitalization into a bustling and diverse downtown neighborhood.

Today, Westminster is on its feet, growing, adapting, serving its faith in a community that the congregation's first members could not have imagined. For more than a century, we have seen it all.

A foreign correspondent recently wrote that what struck him the most about America was that we all seemed to have a sense of ownership in our country. He's right—we do own our country.

That's why we all came together, in an instant, on September 11.

That unity is no coincidence \* \* \* it flows from our American ideals of justice, openness and freedom. That unity is by choice, not by chance. Almost every American generation, when pressed by crisis, has had to renew that choice and defend our ideals—not only abroad, but here at home.

Abolitionists argued that slavery was immoral, and soldiers fought a war to end it . . . the suffragists struggled for women's right to vote . . . the civil rights movements persuaded us that all Americans must be free from discrimination . . . the women's movement profoundly enhanced opportunities for American women . . . and, at our best, we have reached out to make American life more open and accepting to everyone.

Roosevelt once said that America's great goal has been "to include the excluded." I believe that's what we have done.

I was a part of the civil rights struggle and served in the Senate when many of the key civil rights law were passed. I worked under a president who was the first southerner elected to the office in 120 years . . . elected, in part, because a southerner could finally champion civil rights and bring our Nation closer together.

It all came together for more at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Civil rights laws had knocked down the barriers to black and Hispanic participation in sports. And we had recently passed title nine, over huge objections, which required schools receiving public money to provide equal athletic opportunities for young women.

When I watched American athletes of all colors, men and women, winning one gold medal after another and astounding the world, I saw our Nation's long march toward openness and justice being justified right before our eyes. America was the best because we had tapped all of our talent.

The wonderful American historian, Stephen Ambrose, spoke in Minneapolis the other day about the long-term prospects for America versus Bin Laden and his fellow extremists.

America has a great advantage, Ambrose said. In today's world the trained mind is the most valuable of all assets. In America, we tap all of our talent, while the Taliban and other medievalists shut it off—by closing the door to women, by requiring you men to spend all of their time repeating extremists doctrines by rote, and by suppressing science and debate.

By wasting their good minds, they will fail, Ambrose said.

Just as we saw America prevail at the '84 Olympics by tapping all our talent, we will see our openness and freedom give us the edge in this newer, grimmer challenge.

And we have another advantage.

Roger Cohen, a senior New York Times European correspondent, recently wrote that "Hitler promised the 1,000 year Reich; Communism promised equality; Milosovich promised glory. All the West Offers is the rule of law, but that's enough."

Under our constitution, the rule of law has meant that our public officers must be accountable to the law: this idea runs through our system.

The House and the Senate account to each other; the Congress to the President, the President to the Congress, both to the courts, and to the American people; a prosecutor to the judge (appointed for life) and jury and all of it subject to appeal. It is one of the great paradoxes of that document: on the one hand, the constitution reveals our founders' abiding faith in democracy—in the people, while on the other hand, the framers were very suspicious of human nature when clothed with unaccountable power. This principle is not a detail; it is crucial to America's phenomenal success.

Our founders made this very clear in the remarkable federalist papers. In them, Madison, and Hamilton famously observed: "What is government itself, but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary, but in framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself . . . a dependence on the people, is no doubt, the primary control on government; but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions."

Maintaining the rule of law takes a lot of nerve. And over our history we have occasionally lost it during moments of great threat.

In 1798, Congress passed the notorious alien and sedition acts. David McCullough in his marvelous new history of John Adams, wrote that President Adams' signatures on the those bills were "the most reprehensible acts of his presidency." During the Civil War, President Lincoln abolished the writ of habeas corpus. In World War I, Minnesota established the shameful public safety commission, which held public hearings all over the state to test the loyalty of German-American Minnesotans and remove the doubtful from office. At the beginning of World War II, Federal officials arrested thousands of Japanese-Americans and herded them into "relocation" camps without any credible evidence of disloyalty. during the worst of the Cold War, Joe McCarthy panicked our Nation and during the turbulent days of the civil rights struggle, F.B.I. Directors, Hoover, decided that Martin Luther King was a dangerous man who needed to be hounded daily and destroyed as a public leader—even though King's message of non-violence may have saved our Nation.

In all of these cases, after we had regained our confidence, we could see that we had allowed our fear to get the better of us, and that we had hurt innocent people, compromised our ideals and shamed ourselves.

Today we again have much to fear.

These are tough times and they require decisive action. We must find and punish our attackers, and make clear that aggression against our country will not be tolerated. We must also try to prevent future terrorism, by learning much more about the threats around and among us. We must give our intelligence and law enforcement agencies the resources and authority they need to do these difficult jobs.

But we can be vigilant and deceive without giving in to fear. We can do everything we need to do to protect ourselves within our constitution, and we will be stronger if we do so. For history has taught us over and over again that the rule of law, openness and tolerance will prevail over injustice, oppression and hate.

It is our great advantage.

Thank you.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### HONORING ROBERT STILLER AND GREEN MOUNTAIN COFFEE ROASTERS

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Robert Stiller, Founder and Chief of Green Mountain Coffee Roasters, who has been awarded the "Entrepreneur of the Year Award" by Forbes Magazine.

Before establishing success on the national level, Bob owned several retail coffee stores in Vermont and Maine. Unable to afford advertising, he gave away free samples at wine and food festivals and to organizations like the Cub Scouts and Ronald McDonald House. Always in search of new customers, Bob began selling his coffee to high-end restaurants and to gas stations with a goal of serving the same high-quality of coffee at both. That strategy and innovation contributed to his company's growing success.

Stiller's success stems from his willingness to take risks within the business world and his knowledge of modern technological advantages. By investing in innovative packaging tools that extended the shelf-life of their coffee, Green Mountain Coffee Roasters has made significant breakthroughs in modern brewing. They pioneered efforts to do what few coffee vendors have been able to master: keeping convenience store coffee fresh.

Green Mountain Coffee Roasters ranks 16th on the "Forbes 200 Best Small Companies" list, and sales have continued to grow an average of 24 percent over the last five years. New roasters they recently purchased will allow them to package and sell over 40 million pounds of coffee a year, available at convenience stores, gas stations, supermarkets, offices, and restaurants nationwide. And their stock has more than doubled in the past 12 months, outperforming competitors like Starbucks, and Peet's Coffee & Tea.

Again, I congratulate Bob Stiller and all his employees at Green Mountain Coffee Roasters for receipt of the Forbes award. I ask that the Forbes Magazine article, "Entrepreneur Of The Year: Java Man," and a Rutland Daily Herald article, "Coffee Company, Founder Grab The Spotlight," be made a part of the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From Forbes Magazine, Oct. 29, 2001]

ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR: JAVA MAN

(By Luisa Kroll)

Bob Stiller's long-shot bets have turned Green Mountain Coffee Roasters into one of the smartest small companies in America.

Don't let his look of blissful relaxation fool you. Robert Stiller's head is constantly boiling with new ideas, many of them at odds with those of almost everyone around him. Some of the ideas lose money. Every now and then one makes a bundle.

Stiller's first big hit was selling rolling paper on the drug-sodden campus of Columbia University in the early 1970s. His brand, E-Z Wider (a little jab at the cult film), had

double the width of competing brands. The paper wouldn't feed into the machine properly, causing tearing. It was scientifically processed; Stiller discovered that storing a bobbin of paper for three weeks in a humidified room prevented the raw material from ripping. "People expected to see potheads, but we were more efficient at paper conversion than any manufacturer at the time," he recalls. E-Z stoked its sales to \$11 million before Stiller and a partner sold out in 1980, each pocketing \$3.1 million.

Twenty years later he still has a knack for experimentation—in the humble business of selling coffee beans. Founder and chief executive of Green Mountain Coffee Roasters (nasdaq: GMCR—news—people), 58-year-old Stiller is constantly trying out new technologies, backing other entrepreneurs with untested ideas and taking risks with suppliers that, on the face of it, appear slightly crazy. "Bob has that sense of not what is, but what could be," says Nick G. Lazaris, chief executive of Keurig, which makes coffee-brewing machines and is a partner of Green Mountain.

The road less traveled is strewn with riches. Green Mountain ranks 16th on the Forbes 200 Best Small Companies ranking, its second year on the list. Sales have grown an average 24% over the last five years to \$84 million for the year ended Sept. 30, 2000; earnings per share have been growing at 43%. In the quarter ended July 7, net income rose 67%. Its stock has more than doubled in the past 12 months, outperforming those of both Starbucks and a closer rival, Peet's Coffee & Tea. Stiller's 48.5% stake is worth \$89 million.

Green Mountain has put down deep roots near its headquarters in bucolic Waterbury, Vt. Three of every 10 pounds of roasted beans are sold in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. But this is a national company, deriving 95% of its revenue from 6,700 wholesale customers that include convenience stores, gas stations, supermarkets, offices and restaurants.

Lesson: Don't forsake marketing. if you can't afford it, try giving away your product.

A born tinkerer, Stiller spent weekends and holidays during his youth toiling at Stillman Manufacturing, his dad's Bronx, N.Y. company that made one of the first tubular heating coils for electric stoves. While still in high school, Stiller designed one machine that handled milling, cleaning and threading of a heating element. College was a chore; he couldn't maintain a C average—or what the college called a proper attitude—to remain at Syracuse University and ended up with a degree in business from Parsons College in Fairfield, Iowa in 1967. He landed at Columbia as a data-processing manager.

After cashing out of the rolling paper business, Stiller found himself at his ski condo in Sugarbush, Vt. wondering what to do next. One night, as he enjoyed a rare cup of coffee at a restaurant, he woke up and smelled the opportunity. A couple of days later he visited the small roaster in Waitsfield, Vt., where the restaurant bought its beans. For the next few months he roasted his own beans, using a hot-air popcorn popper at one point, a cookie sheet at another, brewing batches of coffee for friends. Stiller ended up buying the Waitsfield store with a partner and giving the store owner an equal one-third stake in Green Mountain. Within two years he became the sole proprietor, buying out both partners for \$100,000.

The business seemed doomed from the start. Holed up in an office over a movie theater, Stiller lent the company \$1 million, but still had to pay salaries with credit cards. His \$30,000 line of credit was snatched from him after he went to the main branch of the bank in search of more money. What loan officer dared believe in this venture? This was