

the history of the land to which they pledge allegiance. They should be taught about the Founding Fathers of this Nation, the battles that they fought, the ideals that they championed, and the enduring effects of their accomplishments. They should be taught about our Nation's failures, our mistakes, and the inequities of our past. Without this knowledge, they cannot appreciate the hard won freedoms that are our birthright.

Our failure to insist that the words and actions of our forefathers be handed down from generation to generation will ultimately mean a failure to perpetuate this wonderful experiment in representative democracy. Without the lessons learned from the past, how can we ensure that our Nation's core ideals—life, liberty, equality, and freedom—will survive? As Marcus Tullius Cicero stated, "to be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to remain always a child. For what is the worth of human life, unless it is woven into the life of our ancestors by the records of history?"

Last session, fearing that our children were being denied any sense of their own history, I added an amendment to an appropriations act that I believe will be a starting point for a partial solution to this egregious failure of the American educational system. This amendment appropriated \$50 million to be distributed as competitive grants to schools across the Nation that teach American history as a separate subject within school curricula—no lumping of history into social studies. Schools that have previously sought to teach American history should be commended, and schools that wish to add this critical area of learning to their curriculae should be helped to do so. It is my hope that this money will serve as seed corn, and that future funding will be dedicated to the improvement and expansion of courses dedicated to teaching American history on its own, unencumbered by the lump sum approaches of "social studies" or "civics."

The history of our Nation is too important to be swept under the bed, locked in the closet or distorted beyond all recognition. The corridors of time are lined with the mistakes of societies that lost their way, cultures that forgot their purpose, and Nations that took no heed of the lessons of their past. I hope that this Nation, having studied the failures of those before it, would not endeavor to test fate's nerve.

Thucydides, the Greek historian, understood that the future can sometimes best be seen through the prism of the past. The following is an excerpt from the funeral oration of Pericles as reported by Thucydides in his "History of the Peloponnesian War."

Fix your eyes on the greatness of Athens as you have it before you day by day, fall in love with her, and when you feel her great, remember that this greatness was won by men with courage, with knowledge of their

duty, and with a sense of honor in action . . . So they gave their bodies to the commonwealth and received, each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchers, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by. For the whole earth is the sepulcher of famous men; and their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives. For you now it remains to rival what they have done and, knowing the secret of happiness to be freedom and the secret of freedom a brave heart, not idly to stand aside from the enemy's onset.

STELLERS SEA LION CRISIS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Steller sea lion crisis continues to be a serious issue for Alaska fishermen and the families and communities that depend on them. A recent guest columnist piece in the Seattle Post Intelligencer contains a good description of the flawed regulatory process that led us to this point. I ask unanimous consent that this piece be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Feb. 8, 2001]

LET'S DO RIGHT BY STELLERS SEA LION AND FISHERMEN

(By Glenn Reed)

In mid-December Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, was able to pass legislation that places requirements on the federal government's latest Biological Opinion dealing with interaction between fishing activity and the Stellers sea lion. Two of these requirements are that the government's opinion will undergo the legally required public review process as well as an independent scientific review. The legislation also requires the placement of protection measure for the Stellers sea lions, which the National Marine Fisheries Service has said will eliminate any negative impacts that might be caused to the sea lions by fishing activity.

This legislation also avoids a virtual shutdown of the fisheries and the resulting negative impact to the Washington-based fleet and Alaskan communities.

The senator's action also provides \$30 million in new research money to the NMFS so that it can conduct the research necessary to determine if Alaska's fisheries are having an impact on Stellers—something that government scientists theorize, but that they have failed to even test after the industry has suffered through 10 years of increasingly severe harvest restrictions.

How did we get to this point? In 1990 the western population of Stellers sea lions was listed as a threatened species. In 1997 the western population of Stellers were listed as endangered. The cause of the Stellers' decline has never been determined. In the case of Stellers, the only regulatory steps available to the National Marine Fisheries Service were to progressively move commercial fisheries further and further out of their traditional areas. In the past decade the amount of fishing in the areas adjacent to sea lion rookeries and haulouts has been reduced to a fraction of historic levels (from 60

percent of the harvest in 1997 to under 15 percent in 2000). Fishing seasons have also been drastically altered in an attempt to help Stellers.

With all the costly restrictions that have been placed on fishing it would be logical to ask, "What benefits have sea lions realized over the past decade as a result of the redesigned fishery?"

Unfortunately, NMFS has conducted no studies to determine if any of the restrictions have had a positive effect, a negative effect or no effect. And it is worth noting that there is a body of opinion in the scientific community that argues that the government's actions over the past 10 years have been just as likely to cause more harm to Stellers than to have helped.

The basis for the government's placement of restrictions on fishing is a theory known as "localized depletion." The theory surmises that fishing activity is competing with sea lions for prey and is making it more difficult for Stellers to catch the fish they need. The theory has been rejected by the scientific advisers to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Scientific arguments that run counter to the government's theory have been peer-reviewed and published, but largely ignored.

So why has the estimated sea lion population decreased so dramatically? Some things that leading marine mammal scientists outside the government consider most likely are listed below.

First, the stocks of those fish species which have historically provided Stellers with their greatest dietary benefit are far lower now than in the 1950s and 1960s when Stellers populations were very high. It could be that Stellers populations have declined because the ecosystem cannot support as large a population as it once did.

Also, the greatest population decline of sea lions occurred between the mid-1970s and the late '80s. During much of this time the taking (killing) of sea lions was commonplace and was at times encouraged by the government. Killer whales also prey on sea lions, and mariners have noted that killer-whale populations have increased sharply. Estimates of the impact of these activities in the period of the decline are able to account for a large portion of the overall decline.

NMFS admits in its Nov. 30 Biological Opinion that Alaska's fisheries aren't posing imminent harm to Stellers. There is time to study the effects of the actions that have been taken since 1990 to determine if they are helping sea lions or harming them. NMFS also admits that there is no threat of extinction for the next 100 years, and the agency is receiving more than \$30 million this year alone to work on better understanding the situation. It would be particularly encouraging if the conservation community would participate in the support of scientific research designed to better understand and help the Stellers sea lion.

The legislation passed in December will provide an opportunity for public and scientific review to ensure the right decisions are made. NMFS does not need to take the "ready-shoot-aim" approach. We have time to find the right answers.

How will history judge us if in an attempt to save the Stellers sea lion we take actions that are ultimately responsible for causing them further harm?

ONE YEAR LATER

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, over the course of the next few weeks, the people of my home state of Michigan will memorialize the death of a little girl named Kayla Rolland.

Kayla Rolland was killed by a classmate in their own first-grade classroom at Buell Elementary School near Flint, Michigan almost one year ago. This well publicized school shooting sparked outrage across our state and nation and helped lead hundreds of thousands of mothers to march in Washington for safer gun laws.

Over the course of the year, we have learned more details about the shooting of the young girl. Police reports released just a few months ago reveal that the six-year-old boy who shot and killed Kayla had concealed the handgun in his pants pocket. He pulled the gun out of his pocket and pointed it at Kayla, who told the boy, "Jesus doesn't like you to point guns at someone." The young boy responded, "So? I don't like you" and fired the gun that killed the young girl. Just before she collapsed, she turned to her classmate and said, "I'm going to die."

For Kayla's mother and family, the pain from those few moments will last forever. At the Million Mom March, Kayla's mother spoke just a few days after what would have been Kayla's seventh birthday. She said:

These are hard times for me and Kayla's brothers, sisters, and her father, and for the rest of my family. Kayla's death was devastating. There is not a day that goes by that I do not cry as I go on with my life without my daughter. A part of my heart went with her. It is so hard for me to think that I will never see her smile, laugh or play again. I can never hold her and kiss her again. Or see her grow up, get married, and have a happy life. The gun that killed my daughter in her first grade classroom was a gun that could be loaded by a 6-year-old child, concealed by a 6-year-old child, and held and fired by a 6-year-old child. Please, don't ever forget that. This is proof that there is need for gun safety devices and gun control. I come here today, two days after what would have been her seventh birthday. I am a Mom with a terrible tragedy, and I hope it never, ever happens again.

One year after the death of Kayla Rolland, after hundreds of thousands of families marched in Washington at the Million Mom March, and after countless other shooting tragedies, Congress cannot guarantee that it never happens again because one year later Congress has not worked seriously to reduce youth access to guns or to pass legislation that will make our nation's children safer.

CONFIRMATION OF JOE ALLBAUGH

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, Mr. Joe Allbaugh is fully qualified to serve as the next FEMA Director, and I will vote to confirm his nomination.

Most recently, Mr. Allbaugh served as the national campaign manager for President Bush. Prior to that Mr. Allbaugh was then-Governor Bush's chief of staff. In that capacity, he was responsible for management of crises and emergency response. On many occasions, he worked closely with FEMA and the related state agencies. Clearly, Mr. Allbaugh has the management experience needed to run this important federal agency.

The position of FEMA Director is very important to me and the people of New Mexico. Nine months ago the Los Alamos community was devastated by fires accidentally started by the U.S. Park Service. More than 400 homes were destroyed and many businesses were affected. Last summer, we worked hard to pass legislation to compensate the victims.

FEMA was charged with the task of processing the victims' claims, and in part they have tackled this undertaking admirably. However, the number of complaints has been mounting as the February 26 deadline for some final settlements fast approaches. Frankly, I am greatly concerned about the delays and mishandling of some of the claims—a concern shared by Mr. Allbaugh.

Mr. Allbaugh assured me that this issue would be addressed expeditiously. I am confident that he will make it a top priority to resolve these complaints and carry out FEMA's duties under the legislation. I look forward to working with him, and I believe he will be a superb FEMA Director.

THE CTBT AND A NATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION POLICY

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and how it fits into an integrated national non-proliferation policy. We all agree that proliferation of nuclear weapons is a bad thing. Slowing or halting new countries from acquiring nuclear weapons, or keeping current nuclear states from developing new, more powerful weapons is not a Democrat or Republican—it is a necessity. It also is not a new idea.

Since the end of World War II, every president has worked on ways to reduce other countries' access to nuclear weapons and their reasons for trying to acquire them. By mutual security alliances and numerous international agreements, we have succeeded in slowing the development of nuclear weapons. But, the game has changed. A number of smaller states may see nuclear weapons, and other weapons of mass destruction, as the only way to counter the unparalleled superiority of American conventional military power. Therefore, the United States has more reason than ever to lead global efforts to stop proliferation.

A national non-proliferation program needs to include diplomatic, economic, scientific and military tools, all honed and accessible for particular proliferation problems. One such tool should be the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, CTBT. It is time for a responsible, calm reconsideration of the CTBT. Former Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman General Shalikashvili's recent report addresses many of the questions and concerns raised in objection to the CTBT. I urge any of my colleagues who have not had a chance to read his report to do so. General Shalikashvili states that the CTBT "... is a very important part of

global non-proliferation efforts and is compatible with keeping a safe, reliable U.S. nuclear deterrent . . . an objective and thorough net assessment shows convincingly that U.S. interests, as well as those of friends and allies, will be served by the Treaty's entry into force."

The CTBT does not mean an end to the threat of nuclear war or nuclear terrorism or nuclear proliferation. It is, however, a step in the right direction of containing these threats. Of course there are risks, but they exist with or without the CTBT. These risks can be better managed with the treaty than without it. An integrated and comprehensive non-proliferation strategy is required, of which the CTBT is a crucial part. In his report, General Shalikashvili outlines recommendations to make such a strategy.

Is the CTBT verifiable? With or without the CTBT, we will always need reliable information about nuclear testing activity. The CTBT gives us new sources of information and creates greater political clout for uncovering and addressing suspected violations. There is more to the verification regime than the International Monitoring System, which by itself will be an impressive network of 321 stations and 16 laboratories. There are also stations and satellites owned and operated by governments, research institutions, universities, and commercial companies.

A report by the Independent Commission on the Verifiability of the CTBT concludes that when all the resources are put into place, they will be able to detect, locate and identify all relevant events. Monitoring and verification will involve a complex and constantly evolving network, which any potential violator will have to confront. A treaty evader would need to muffle the seismic signal, ensure that no signature particles or gas escape the cavity, as well as avoid the creation of surface evidence, such as a crater. And, all test preparations, such as making a cavity or buying materials, would have to be done without causing suspicion. Only the United States and the former Soviet Union have ever been able to carry off such a test. How likely could an emerging nuclear weapon state do so? Some have argued that advancing technology would make hiding such a test easier, but that assumes all monitoring and detection technology will stand still. New technologies and the expansion of a global monitoring regime will make it more difficult to conceal such tests.

What about the safety and reliability of our nuclear weapon stockpile? General Shalikashvili, former Secretary of Defense Cohen, former Secretary of Energy Richardson, the Commander in Chief of U.S. Strategic Command, the directors of the three nuclear weapon laboratories, and numerous experts agree that the nation's nuclear stockpile is safe and reliable and that nuclear testing is not needed at this time.