

had a major increase in funding for that center, taking us now to \$30 million for the year. Of the total of the perhaps \$20 billion we spend on terrorism, maybe more in this country, it is very small. But that will allow us, if it becomes final law this year—and I hope it will, particularly after this tragic event—to train, instead of 5,000 first responders a year, 10,000 first responders a year. They will be able to deploy them around this country. In fact, many have already been trained. We have received great references from the people who have completed the training. The chiefs of police and firemen who sent their members to the school have bragged about the training they received. Indeed, New York has sent a lot of people there; 146 of New York police and firefighters have been trained as first responders and 226 in the Washington, DC, metro area have been so trained. We are making progress. I believe it is the right thing to do.

At a time like this, we don't need to overreact. We don't need to do things that are not appropriate. But we need to coalesce all the information we have been gathering for a number of years that relates to the kind of attacks this Nation may face, take that information and make decisions about how to be better prepared. One of the most critical things we can say is every first responder, every fireman, every policeman, every emergency medical technician in the country needs to have been given by his or her Federal Government the best information we can give them when they are asked to put their lives on the line and respond to an attack.

We have equipment and we need to make sure we can use the equipment to determine if it is a biological agent or chemical agent that may be distressing people in a certain area of town. We need to know that before we go in there. This is a matter about which I feel strongly.

It is appropriate, as so many have, to pay the highest tribute to those people, particularly in New York City, who are at great risk of their lives, and many of whom lost their lives, responded to the care and protection of American citizens. We give great tribute to them. We also must give them the tools, the information, the training and equipment so they can be even better at protecting our citizens' lives and even better at protecting their own lives.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

#### TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001—Continued

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, one of our colleagues, Senator McConnell, today offered an amendment. I believe that amendment dealing with the issuance of war bonds is now pending. Another of our colleagues has a proposal in the form of an amendment dealing with what are called unity bonds. That is Senator Johnson from South Dakota. He asked that this be introduced on his behalf, and as manager I will do so.

I ask unanimous consent that we set aside the McConnell amendment.

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

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1574

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk offered by Senator Johnson.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], for Mr. JOHNSON, proposes an amendment numbered 1574.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Unity Bonds Act of 2001".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) a national tragedy occurred on September 11, 2001, whereby certain individuals tried to steal America's freedom;

(2) Americans stand together to resist all attempts to steal their freedom;

(3) united, Americans will be victorious over their enemies, whether known or unknown; and

(4) Americans must respond to this tragedy in a spirit not of revenge, but of justice.

#### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR THE ISSUANCE OF UNITY BONDS.

Section 3102 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) ISSUANCE OF UNITY BONDS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue bonds under this section, to be known as 'Unity Bonds', in response to the acts of terrorism perpetrated against the United States on September 11, 2001.

"(2) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Proceeds from the issuance of Unity Bonds shall be used to raise funds to assist in recovery and relief operations following the terrorist acts referred to in paragraph (1), including humanitarian assistance, and to combat terrorism.

"(3) FORM.—The bonds authorized by paragraph (1) shall be in such form and denominations, and shall be subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturation, payment, and rate of interest as the Secretary may prescribe."

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to offer a bill to unite our citizens in this time of great crisis. As Americans, we feel many emotions, from anger to sadness, because of the tragedy of the terrorist attacks this past week.

The American people have responded with incredible acts of heroism, kindness, and generosity. The outpouring of volunteers, blood donors, and contribu-

tions of food and money demonstrates that America will unite to provide relief to the victims of these cowardly terrorist acts. This response is the true American spirit our country has always known.

So many of my constituents in South Dakota have called my office this week to ask what they can possibly do to help their fellow Americans who are suffering today. Many have given blood, others have donated to aid organizations, and most have offered prayers for the victims and their families. One woman asked whether she could buy the equivalent of the old war bonds that allowed our citizens to contribute to the war effort back in World War II.

Based on my constituent's idea, today I am introducing legislation that directs the United States Treasury to issue Unity Bonds. Americans who purchase these savings bonds will be contributing to disaster relief to the victims of Tuesday's attack and to our Nation's war against terrorism.

We will recover from this week's attacks. We will rebuild our Nation's infrastructure, and we will rebuild our Nation's spirit. But it will take a sustained, long-term effort to stamp out terrorism against the United States and all other liberty-loving nations.

Unity Bonds will allow Americans who want to show their support for this great country to participate in a meaningful way. I urge you to join me in helping to unite our citizens.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I think both of my colleagues, Senator McConnell and Senator Johnson, have offered constructive ideas. They come at it in a slightly different way, but their amendments are very similar. It is my hope that perhaps they can get together and bring their amendments together, and together offer it today as well.

I don't know whether we will finish this bill today. My hope is that we can find a way to actually finish this legislation today. I don't know that we have any requirement for a recorded vote on our side. I don't know whether they have a requirement on the Republican side.

But my hope is that perhaps if we can finish this bill today, we can have a vote and perhaps seek a rollcall vote on the conference when the conference report comes back. But that is up to the members of both caucuses. We will not make that request at this moment.

I hope that perhaps other people will consider that. We have a number of amendments that have been discussed. We are now in the process of trying to determine what the list of amendments will be, and we hope to have that at some point. I would like to believe that we can, if we work hard, deal with the amendments we know of on our side and the other side, and try to complete this bill pretty much this evening.

Mr. President, I will wait for a bit. I have a managers' amendment, a managers' package that I will send to the desk in a few minutes. It has been

cleared by my colleague from Colorado. I know he is working on some other business relating to this bill off the Senate Chamber.

Let me, for a moment, while I am waiting for my colleague to come, and before I offer the managers' package, speak as in morning business, if I might, for 5 minutes. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JEFFORDS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE AGENDA OF THE SENATE

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, let me talk, just for a moment, about the agenda in the Senate. Part of that agenda is, of course, what we are doing in this Senate Chamber today; that is, as President Bush is indicating to the American people, we are getting back to work. It is what we want to have happen in this country.

What happened last week was an unspeakable horror visited upon us by terrorists. It took so many thousands of lives of innocent Americans. We grieve for them. But the President said: We must go back to work. And so we must, in the Senate as well.

Our work largely remains the appropriations bills that we must complete. We are required to complete them by October 1. It is almost certain we will not be able to do that with all the appropriations bills, but we need to work hard to make that happen.

Today we bring one appropriations bill to the floor of the Senate; and that is the Treasury, Post Office, general government bill. It is a very important piece of legislation because, as I indicated, it contains money for counterterrorism, it contains money for about one-half of the Federal law enforcement system, including the Customs Service, the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Secret Service, and so many other vital functions.

I think if we could pass this legislation today, or no later than Friday morning—but perhaps this afternoon—it would send a wonderful signal to the American people that when the President said, let's all get back to work, the Senate took that seriously, and we have gotten back to work, and we have moved a piece of legislation today that represents one very important subcommittee on the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I know my colleague, the chairman of the full committee, Senator BYRD, and the ranking member, Senator STEVENS, have worked very hard. I am so proud to serve with them on the Appropriations Committee. They work very hard to try to get these appropriations bills moving and get them through the Senate. If we can get this piece of legislation done today, I think it will be a great signal to send to the American people.

Part of the agenda, and the immediate part for us, is to pass appropri-

tions bills. But there are, it seems to me, three significant issues that the Senate and the Congress and the American people must grapple with in a very serious way, with perhaps more determination than we have had for a long while as a nation.

One is the issue of terrorism. We now know that terror visits this land in a fashion that we have never before thought possible. The result is that we must not only recover from the acts of terrorism that occurred last week, we must work very hard to prevent those kinds of acts of terrorism from being committed in the future.

We know there are cells of terrorists that operate in this country. We know there are training camps for terrorists in other countries. We know there are people who very much would like to strike right at the heart of this country. So we must wage a war against terrorism, as President Bush has indicated. We must do so thoughtfully, not recklessly. We must do so in a vigilant way, every day, in every way, to try to be sure, as an American people, that we retain our freedoms but, at the same time, we try to reduce the risk of terrorist acts.

It is going to cost some money to do so. If we are, for example, going to put sky marshals on commercial airplanes flying in the country, that takes manpower, it takes money, it takes resources, yet we do not have much of a choice. If we are going to beef up security at airports so that people who are flying on commercial airplanes in this country have a feeling of safety and that we have substantially tightened security, that is going to require some money, but we do not have much choice.

If we are going to give the opportunity to our intelligence community, and the FBI, the CIA, and the law enforcement community—if we are going to give them the tools they need to try to take down these terrorist cells, and to try to track down the terrorists who committed these acts, and to track down terrorists who might commit future acts and prevent those acts from occurring, it is going to require some money and some resources.

I think all of us in Congress have to be willing to do that. I know there are some recommendations that will be controversial with respect to this war that we wage on terrorism.

The Attorney General made a recommendation the other day that I know will be controversial, and yet I do not think we have much choice in this matter. He talked about the circumstance that now exists when you get a wiretap order from the Federal court that allows you to wiretap only with respect to one telephone instrument the conversations of a suspected terrorist.

It seems to me, as the Attorney General has suggested, that if you have someone who is a suspected terrorist, and you have been able to make that case to a Federal court and are able to

get a Federal court order, it ought not just apply to one telephone, it ought to apply to the phone calls made by that suspected terrorist from whatever telephone that suspected terrorist uses.

That is an example of the kind of policy changes we are going to have to consider, some of which will be controversial, but we do not have much choice if we are going to protect this country.

I do not want America to have to give up a lot of civil liberties in order to meet these protections that we now need, but we also need to understand that we need, as Americans, to be vigilant—all of us. It is not just about law enforcement, it is about all of us being vigilant and understanding that if we see something that is unusual, if we see something that we think should offer us concern, that it be reported.

So this war on terrorism is a very serious—a deadly serious—war that will be waged by all of us to try to prevent future terrorist acts in this country.

Even as we focus on that issue—terrorism, counterterrorism, rooting out the terrorists, finding out who did what was done last week with such madness in our country, and punishing them, and trying to prevent future acts—even as we do that, we have a couple of other things that are of paramount importance; and that is, we need to provide some additional vibrancy and restore life to this country's economy.

Even before the deadly acts last week, our economy was softening, and that softening of the American economy was causing significant problems. What happened last week has caused significant shock to the American economy. As a result of that shock, many of us worry a great deal that the confidence in this country's economy will suffer, the American people will lose confidence, and that we will see a further spiraling of economic difficulties.

So it is very important for all of us—the President and the Congress, Republicans and Democrats—to work to see if we can begin to pump some life into this economy. That means that almost certainly we will have to consider some kind of economic stimulus program, some kind of fiscal policy that matches what the Federal Reserve will do in monetary policy that provides some life and some buoyancy to an economy that has been in trouble.

The most important thing we can do is offer hope to the American people that in the long term the American economy is one to invest in; this is an economy of hope, optimism, and economic growth in the long term. We go through periods of upturns and downturns. There are inevitable contractions and expansions in the American economy. That will never change.

But we were going through a contraction at about the same time we were hit with these disasters last week, and that spells real trouble. All of us need to catch this economy very quickly and try to provide some new life and vibrancy to it. I think the President