

credit with another pilot for the first victory but a subsequent review indicated that he deserved full credit and the coveted status of "Ace." He received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with 18 Oak Leaf Clusters and numerous other awards over the course of his Active Duty career, which lasted 29 years.

These tremendous accomplishments would probably satisfy most people. But Colonel Archer has since gone on to have an equally successful business career. After retiring from the Air Force, he joined the General Foods Corporation in 1970 and became a director just 1 year later. In 1975, he was elected corporate vice president of General Foods. Over the years, he also served as president, chairman, and chief executive officer, CEO, of Vanguard Capital Corporation; chairman and CEO of Hudson Commercial Corporation; and Chairman and CEO of Archer Associates, LTF, a venture capital holding corporation. This is just a partial listing, and doesn't include his numerous civic activities and board memberships.

Colonel Archer, along with his fellow Tuskegee Airmen, and the other members of the "Greatest Generation" who fought in the Second World War have earned our Nation's enduring respect and gratitude for their heroic and selfless deeds in defense of our country, our freedoms, and our way of life.

Regrettably, the Tuskegee Airmen faced rigid segregation and a prevailing prejudice that questioned their ability to serve as Airmen and prevented them from training and working with their white counterparts. But they certainly proved their mettle. Led by the recently departed General Benjamin O. Davis, the first black general in the Air Force; Colonel Archer; and so many other valiant men, the Tuskegee Airmen flew over 15,500 sorties, completed over 1,500 combat missions, and downed over 260 enemy aircraft. They even sank a German destroyer in the harbor of Trieste, Italy. Amazingly, no bomber escorted by the Tuskegee Airmen was ever downed by enemy aircraft.

All in all, 992 men graduated from pilot training at Tuskegee during World War II, 450 of whom were sent overseas for combat assignment. One hundred and fifty men made the supreme sacrifice for our Nation and were killed while in training or on combat missions. Thirty-two downed Airmen were taken as prisoners of war.

Collectively, the Tuskegee Airmen received 3 Presidential Citations, 95 distinguished flying crosses, 8 purple hearts and 14 bronze stars.

Upon returning home from war, these Airmen found a society still deeply segregated. The Tuskegee Airmen themselves remained segregated from the larger military and were unable to provide their skills and aptitude to other units that were in dire need of qualified airmen. It was not until President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 that segregation was ended

in the United States Armed Services. This Executive Order played a vital role in the subsequent integration of our Nation. The valor and dedication of the Tuskegee Airmen played a vital role in changing our Nation's attitude toward integration and racial diversity.

The author and historian Edith Hamilton, commenting on the works of the ancient Greek dramatist Aeschylus, said, "Life for him was an adventure; perilous indeed, but men are not made for safe havens." Certainly, life for Lee Archer has been an adventure, perilous indeed. Certainly, Lee Archer was not made for safe havens; nor has he ever sought them. All Americans are the better for it.

CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, S. 2182

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to comment on the passage of H.R. 3394, the Cyber Security and Research Development Act. I want to specifically congratulate and thank Senators ALLEN and WYDEN for proposing this measure and for working with me to address a few concerns I had relating to ensuring appropriate national security protections.

This important legislation authorizes computer and network security research and development and research fellowships through the National Science Foundation and the Secretary of Commerce for the National Institute of Standards and Technology. This legislation is an important step in protecting our country's computer infrastructure, and will quickly bear fruit by increasing research and development in this critical area.

Our country's computer infrastructure is critical to our nation's homeland defense. This measure is a much needed effort to improve our research and development efforts in this area by enlisting and bolstering research by our universities, colleges, and research entities. At the same time, I wanted to ensure that access to such critical cyber-research information is appropriately tailored to ensure that our national security interests are protected.

Mr. President, I want to highlight the modifications that I proposed and were included in the bill. These include: (1) expanding the purposes for such grants to include research to enhance law enforcement efforts to detect, investigate and prosecute cyber-crimes, including those that involve piracy of intellectual property, and (2) ensuring compliance with the immigration laws by requiring that those who receive funds comply with United States immigration laws and are not from countries that sponsor international terrorism terrorism, unless the Attorney General and Secretary of States make an individualized determination that the individual is not a threat to our national security. Theft of intellectual property on the internet is becoming a serious threat to many

in our creative community and one of our most important exports.

Again, I am grateful that the authors of this legislation were willing to work with me to include these modifications and I strongly support enactment of this legislation into law.

AMERICA'S STRENGTHENED RESOLVE

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, this year, we did not wait passively for September to arrive; we began preparing weeks ago to greet this month with offerings of memorial in hand. At services across the Commonwealth and in remembrances around the country, last fall's attacks have again drawn the focus of our Nation. There is a new sentiment this time around, though, one that is hopeful, grateful, more determined, and less confused.

For all of us, it has been a week of reflection on the losses and lessons of the attack that changed our history and our lives. The destruction wrought by a hateful few was intended to unravel America's strength, but it has only made us stronger. And from this strength, we have come to understand that the tragedy of last September 11 has in fact blessed us with an opportunity. The attacks are still tangible in Pennsylvania, and so we take this opportunity very seriously, proud to have a part in creating a positive legacy for 9/11. It was aboard the plane that crashed in Shanksville that America's response to terrorism first began.

Somerset County, for this reason, will be a symbol of the heroism and sacrifice that a few brave, ordinary citizens chose to exhibit when faced with the most difficult and dangerous situation of their lives. Shanksville, the World Trade Towers, and the Pentagon can all be reminders of what the American spirit is capable of overcoming, of what Todd Beamer meant when he said, "Let's roll," if we as a Nation choose to make it so. The anniversary of September 11 should, therefore, be about the resolve to honor the memories of all those lost to the terrorist attacks by living to make ourselves, our communities, and our country better.

Looking back over the past twelve months, the most inspiring aspect of the national recovery effort was the compassion, cooperation, and concern that citizens across the country shared with one another. Through the charity of time, prayer, blood, consolation, money, and other expressions of support, Americans exhibited a goodwill that is rarely seen so universally, but comes so naturally to us all at times of crisis. As we settle back into our normal, peaceful lives, however, this goodwill tends to steal away from us. As a result, our collective awareness of a common humanity and a world view larger than our own back yards also begins to fade. In the aftermath of 9/11 and the years to follow the shock of terrorism on our soil, we must renew

the commitment we have to our neighbors, our communities, and our Nation. Across the country, we can make the courage and responsibility displayed by the heroes at Ground Zero endure. In this way, we will triumph over evil and devastation, and we can try to make sense out of all that we have suffered.

When I first visited the cratered field in Shanksville, and when I returned to that crash site this week, I was struck by the importance of our continued hope. I was also inspired by the strength of those Flight 93 family members, now carrying the torches of their loved ones who gave their last measure of bravery for our nation. I have resolved to make every day a memorial to September 11th by working to keep the bigger picture in mind and a better world in sight. I hope you will find your own way to keep and exhibit this renewed American spirit in your lives. May God bless you and our great country.

USDA TESTING FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to urge Secretary Veneman to provide more details on the United States Department of Agriculture's recent announcement regarding chronic wasting disease, CWD, testing, and urge her to provide hunters with more testing opportunities for CWD.

On Tuesday of this week, USDA announced an increase of up to 200,000 more Government-approved tests for chronic wasting disease this deer hunting season. Prior to the announcement, USDA officials have said labs certified to test for the disease would only accommodate the needs of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, DNR, and not provide testing opportunities for hunters.

I appreciate USDA's recent decision to allow Government laboratories certified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, USDA, to offer an additional 200,000 chronic wasting disease or CWD tests to Wisconsin hunters. As I noted in my September 24, 2002, letter to Secretary Veneman, given hunters' concerns in my state, it is appropriate for USDA to offer any excess test processing capacity in the Government system to Wisconsin on a priority basis. This assistance from USDA allows Wisconsin to be able to offer testing to our hunters on request, and gives Wisconsin hunters access to the "gold standard" immunohistochemistry, IHC, test.

While I commend USDA for these efforts, I will be closely monitoring the implementation of the new testing program in the State, and in particular the Department's stated commitment of providing 200,000 more tests to Wisconsin hunters. It is important to note that nine of the Government laboratories that will be processing Wisconsin tests this fall have not previously conducted such tests. Given the time it took to get the Wisconsin State

Veterinary Laboratory in a position to be able to process CWD tests, USDA must be vigilant in ensuring that these Government labs are ready in the next month. In addition, I also urge USDA to assist the State of Wisconsin in ensuring that the labs that will process Wisconsin's CWD tests provide accurate and prompt information regarding the test processing costs.

I commend the USDA for finally taking steps to provide more testing opportunities through Government labs. But the USDA must do more, including continuing efforts to certify private labs, like the Marshfield Clinic, and to approve rapid test kits for this fall's hunt. I want to ensure that USDA meets, and I hope exceeds, its commitment of providing 200,000 additional tests to Wisconsin's hunters for this year's hunt.

To that end, I hope that the administration will endorse my legislation, S. 3090, the Comprehensive Wildlife Disease Testing Acceleration Act of 2002. This legislation would provide hunters with more testing opportunities for chronic wasting disease by requiring USDA to develop appropriate testing protocols and to certify private labs to conduct CWD tests.

My legislation will remove bureaucratic roadblocks by requiring the USDA to expand the number of labs that can provide CWD testing to hunters. Until I am satisfied that USDA has done everything possible to bring this disease under control, I will continue to press this legislation forward.

Our 2001 deer hunt involved more than 400,000 deer. With only 250,000 tests total for Wisconsin, some hunters may still lack the ability to have their deer tested. USDA must continue efforts to provide more testing opportunities for hunters. By certifying private labs like the Marshfield Clinic and approving a rapid test this fall, USDA can ensure that Wisconsin hunters have the information they deserve.

Action on this problem is urgently needed. I am glad that the Secretary has finally begun to take a step in the right direction, and I urge her to undertake all the necessary measures to bring these diseases under control.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, we have been debating important issues in the Senate these past few weeks, Homeland Security, and the possibility of war in Iraq, and other issues that have resulted from 9/11. While these important debates take place here on the Senate floor and in the kitchens and living rooms across America, there is still another long-standing issue that affects the health and livelihood of our senior citizens, that of prescription drug coverage for our nation's seniors.

As the end of the legislative year looms closer, I am angry to say that we are no closer to having a prescription drug program for our seniors. When the

Senate debated the addition of a prescription drug benefit to the Medicare program in July, there was clear agreement that such a benefit was badly needed and that time was of the essence for delivering such a benefit to America's seniors. Over several weeks of debate on prescription drugs, progress was made toward agreement, but unfortunately, the discussion was cut short by the August recess.

I believe this issue is so important, and so urgent for seniors, that I stand before you today to say that this Congress should stay in session until we are able to pass a prescription drug benefit for our seniors. It is not too late to pass a prescription drug bill this year.

With the help of new treatments and therapies, it is now possible for seniors to live longer and better than at any other time in history. Every day that Medicare excludes prescription drugs from coverage is a day that countless seniors will not have access to medications that could improve their health—or save their lives. In addition, every year that passes without adding a prescription drug benefit to Medicare, the cost of adding such a benefit increases substantially.

In recent weeks, there has been a lot of talk about adjusting Medicare payments to reimburse health care providers fairly for treating seniors. My home state of Oregon ranks 46th in the country for Medicare spending per beneficiary. These incredibly low Medicare reimbursement rates have made it impossible for some health care providers to continue serving Medicare beneficiaries. This means that many seniors in Oregon are now having difficulty even finding a health care provider to see them. Therefore, I am very supportive of the Medicare provider payment components of the package proposed by Senators BAUCUS and GRASSLEY, and I urge passage of this legislation before this Congress adjourns. However, I also believe there must be renewed interest in reaching a consensus on how to add an affordable, universal, voluntary prescription drug benefit to Medicare this year.

I know we have a lot of work to do this year. Urgent work, important work. But I can think of no more important issue than ensuring that our parents, our neighbors, our friends, our Nation's seniors, never have to lose their homes when they lose their health. We can pass a prescription drug bill this year, and we must. I urge my colleagues to stay in Washington until we are able to pass a prescription drug benefit for our Nation's seniors, and have it signed into law.

FDA APPROVAL OF BUPRENORPHINE/NALOXONE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last week, the fight against heroin addiction took a major leap forward after a decade of struggle. On October 8, 2002, the Food