

to seek a cease-fire and progress toward a political settlement. Over and over again I was saying to Tony Zinni, for some time: We should be there. I think this was the right decision. We can go back and forth about whether it should have been done earlier, but I support the President. I think the President is pursuing a courageous approach which seeks both to meet the critical need of the Israeli people to be free from terrorism and violence and acknowledges the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people for their own state.

Even in this horrific time we must not lose sight of what is the ultimate goal: Israel and a new Palestinian state living side by side, in peace, with secure borders.

Secretary Powell is now in Madrid and he will return to the region later today. On Friday he will arrive in Jerusalem. He has the unenviable task of seeking to persuade leaders in the Middle East to take very painful but very necessary steps.

He has been traveling to Arab capitals to persuade Arab leaders to condemn Palestinian suicide bombings and other acts of violence. This was a step they inexcusably refused to take last month in Beirut. Palestinian leaders will only be able to establish their credibility as legitimate diplomatic partners by condemning violence and doing all in their power to combat it.

Secretary Powell is also simultaneously pressing Prime Minister Sharon to immediately withdraw his military from cities in the West Bank and to link a political solution to a cease-fire. This is all so complicated and hard.

Further, I also believe he will and should urge the Prime Minister to respect the dignity and human rights of ordinary, innocent Palestinian civilians, and to address the emerging humanitarian crisis in the West Bank.

Secretary Powell's mission involves great risk, and he himself has said he is unsure he will return to Washington with a cease-fire in hand. This process is not going to be easy and it is not going to be fast. In fact, it will require enormous patience and work by all parties, including a sustained effort by the Bush administration for many months, if not years.

I am grateful for Secretary Powell's efforts. I said to Dick Armitage, in a number of conversations last week, that I support this effort, and I pray for the success of his mission and for a prompt end to the violence which has wracked this region and threatens its future, and I am not at all sure that I am being melodramatic when I say perhaps the future of the world.

I apologize to my colleague from New Mexico. I now will speak to the amendment, but I really believe—as a Senator, as a first-generation American, as the son of a Jewish immigrant who fled persecution from Ukraine—that it was important to speak on this matter.

I think when we speak, you are not going to hear any acrimonious debate.

There are different ideas about what needs to be done. It is not as if we can take what is happening in the Middle East and put it in parentheses.

I also will tell you that I was impressed—I hope people do not mind my saying this—at Israel Temple. I was relieved there was very little shrillness. People are feeling tremendous anguish and pain and are wanting to come together as a community.

Recently, I met with an Israeli man and a Palestinian father—two fathers, both of whom lost children. They came here, and I want them to come back. Rabbi Sapperstein called the office and said: I would like for you to meet with them. They have formed a parent organization—parents who have lost their loved ones and who are saying we have to somehow figure out how to move from where we are to some kind of a framework for peace. How wide of a river of blood has to be spilled before we do that? I believe as long as there are “leaders” like that, there is hope.

#### MINNESOTA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I am here today with my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Minnesota. It is a very special and exciting occasion for us to talk about three national championship teams in Minnesota: the University of Minnesota Golden Gophers hockey team won the men's national championship for the first time in 23 years last Saturday night. It was one in which over 19,000 fans in St. Paul's Excel Center were able to enjoy. I think about 19,002 of them were Minnesota fans. But the University of Maine put on a spirited contest.

We are very fortunate that the one North Dakotan on the team, a non-Minnesotan man, scored the winning goal in overtime to lead Minnesota to the national championship.

Also, we are delighted that the University of Minnesota Duluth women's hockey team was also in the national championship for the second consecutive year—the only winner of that tournament—which has now been held for 2 years—in the history of this country. We are very proud of their accomplishment as well.

We are ideally constituted because I am a hockey player from high school and college, and my distinguished colleague is a member of the Wrestling Hall of Fame in the United States. So he is going to carry on the honors for the next resolution. I yield the floor.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I will be very brief. Senator DAYTON talked about the men's hockey team, the University of Minnesota, the Gophers winning the NCAA championship which, as my colleague said, I think was the first time in 23 years; then the University of Minnesota Duluth, second straight year; and then the University of Minnesota wrestling team also won the NCAA championship for the second straight year as well.

Senator DAYTON and I will have a chance to send those resolutions back home. We want to congratulate everybody. I think everybody in Minnesota is very proud of these three teams. In one winter, there were three NCAA championships: men's hockey, women's hockey, and wrestling.

I say to Senator DAYTON, I actually do have a 5-hour speech I want to give about the importance of wrestling, but I will not do it tonight.

#### REVIVAL OF THE ANCIENT LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, on April 23, in Alexandria, Egypt, the Library of Alexandria (Bibliotheca Alexandrina) will be formally and joyfully inaugurated. This is a signal event in the history of world culture. The new library has been built on the site of the ancient Library of Alexandria, not in imitation of its renowned predecessor but rather, as its first Chief Librarian, Dr. Ismail Serageldin, has observed, to recapture the spirit and emulate the ideals, scholarship and research of the Ancient Library. It is also, significantly, the first major library to open anywhere in the world in the third millennium.

From the time of its establishment in the 4th century B.C.E. until its destruction by fire some 1,600 years ago, the Ancient Library stood as a preeminent center of learning. It brought together the Pharaonic and Hellenistic cultures, reflecting and reinforcing Egypt's pivotal role as a cradle of civilization. Alexandria was a magnificent city, a great center of both commerce and intellectual endeavor, and the library was its anchor indeed, the library was emblematic of the city. With its collection of some 700,000 manuscripts and its phalanx of scholars, Euclid and Archimedes among them, it was also, effectively, the world's first university. And although the library was lost many centuries ago, it has remained a lustrous symbol of scholarship and intellectual inquiry.

A clear and steady vision, intense dedication, and many years of planning and hard work have brought the new library into being. In 1990, under the leadership of Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak, a group of distinguished men and women from many different countries came together to sign the Aswan Declaration for the Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria, which proclaimed the Library's mission to be, in part, to “bear witness to an original undertaking that, in embracing the totality and diversity of human experience, became the matrix for a new spirit of critical inquiry, for a heightened perception of knowledge as a collaborative process.” Now, 12 years after the signing of the Aswan Declaration, the modern Bibliotheca Alexandrina is a reality. It will provide scholars and researchers with unique collections and facilities focusing on the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Alexandria as well as on contemporary subjects. It will

house resource materials in science and technology to assist in studies of Egypt and the Mediterranean region, and it will sponsor studies of the region's historical and cultural heritage. At the same time, it will serve as a major depository library, and it will take its place alongside the world's major scholarly institutions, like the Library of Congress, in using technology to make available to scholars the whole range of information resources, wherever they may be found.

The stunning architectural design of the building that houses the library is congruent with the library's mission. It is, as Mrs. Mubarak has put it, "a great dazzling building," "a fourth pyramid," its "inclined round shape similar to the sun rising at dawn." Yet it is simple in concept: a circle sloping toward the Mediterranean Sea, partly submerged in water. A wall of Aswan granite, with calligraphy representing inscriptions from the world's civilizations, surrounds the building, which is connected to Alexandria's famous Corniche by an elevated passageway.

This magnificent project could not have been completed without the generous support and leadership of President Hosni Mubarak, Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak, and the Egyptian people, and it has benefited enormously from the support of UNESCO, of many governments and non-governmental organizations, and of committed men and women around the world. I am especially pleased that the sister-city partnership joining Baltimore and Alexandria has contributed to the library through a committee called the Baltimore Friends of Bibliotheca Alexandrina; under the chairmanship of Dr. Raouf Boules, who came to this country from Alexandria and who serves as Assistant Dean of the College of Science and Mathematics at Towson University in Maryland, the committee has been very successful in collecting books and raising funds for the Library.

The Ancient Library of Alexandria "was and is one of the greatest and most inspiring creations of the human intellect," as Mrs. Mubarak has observed. The New Library of Alexandria will surely carry forward that tradition. On the day of its inauguration we celebrate the New Library, we pay tribute to those who have made its establishment possible, and we express deep gratitude for the contributions it will surely make to greater knowledge and understanding worldwide.

#### IRAQ'S MISSILES

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the danger of Iraq's development of medium range ballistic missiles in violation of United Nations Resolution 687. I recently chaired a hearing of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs. Two of our witnesses were weapon inspectors in Iraq during

the 1990s as part of United National Special Commission, UNSCOM, Inspection Teams. Their candid statements painted a dark picture and outlined some difficult decisions we have to make.

When the gulf war ended, and the United National Security Council passed Resolution 687, Iraq agreed to destroy, remove or render harmless all ballistic missiles, related parts, and repair and production facilities with a range greater than 150 kilometers. Further, Iraq agreed to not develop or acquire them in the future. The dedicated men and women of UNSCOM and the International Atomic Energy Agency ferreted out and destroyed a large share of Iraq's prohibited weapons and related infrastructure in the 1990s. Despite the remarkable job they did, significant disarmament tasks and compliance issues continued through UNSCOM's departure from Iraq in December 1998.

Before the gulf war, Iraq had a variety of missile programs. These programs were more than missile components and hardware. Iraq had a trained team of missile experts, capable of reverse engineering a Soviet SCUD missile and moving into indigenous production of an Iraqi version 2 years after initial acquisition. Their indigenous production capability depended upon low reliability, low technology, low safety, and a sophisticated foreign assistance and supplier network.

Iraq has retained a great deal of this knowledge. Its team remains largely intact working on permitted U.N. missile programs, which provide cover for proscribed missile development. The liquid-fueled Al-Samoud missile most likely is capable of exceeding the range threshold set by U.N. resolutions and is widely believed to be a precursor for longer-range missiles. The short-range Abhail-100 missile program is providing Iraq with a solid-propellant infrastructure and other important technologies that could be applied to a longer-range missile in the future.

At what point do allowed programs fall under the heading of related parts or production capability for longer-range missiles? I think the answer in Iraq's case is, now.

Likewise, Iraq maintains expertise in converting aircraft to unmanned aerial vehicles, lately demonstrated in modifications to L-29 trainer aircraft. These unmanned aerial vehicles could be used to attack Israel or American forces in the region.

Iraq has persistently deceived, evaded, and concealed its weapon programs. In spite of this, UNSCOM believed that it had accounted for the elimination of all but a handful of Iraq's SCUD missiles. So why are we faced with this on-going threat to American security? It is true that Iraq was able to hide some assets. More importantly, though, Iraq was able to maintain its technical expertise and industrial base under the guise of U.N. permitted missile programs.

Iraq built its missile programs over a number of years with assistance from companies in many countries. We must work with our allies and international partners to contain the missile program. We must get inspectors back into Iraq and re-establish the U.N. monitoring program, and we must keep Saddam Hussein bottled up and force him to confront obstacles in every direction. An U.N. inspection team with full international support and access can complicate, constrain, and slow Iraq's clandestine efforts and give us a better understanding of what Iraq can do. But an inspection team, at its best, can contain or manage, not eliminate, the threat.

We are now faced with the possibility that Saddam Hussein could deploy weapons of mass destruction against his neighbors. We also must consider under what conditions would Hussein give a biological or chemical agent or short-range ballistic missile to a terrorist group? This January marked the 11th anniversary since the start of the gulf war. As the war on terrorism evolves, we cannot forget our past attempts, successes, and failures in Iraq.

President Bush is right to continue to make Iraq an issue for the international community. We will need international support if we are going to have an effective strategy for eliminating Saddam Hussein as a threat to world peace.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last 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 in November 1997 in Asheville, NC. A gay man was assaulted with a deadly weapon. The assailant, Jeremi Dwayne Milling, 16, was sentenced to five years in prison for conspiracy to commit armed robbery, assault with a deadly weapon inflicting serious injury, and attempted armed robbery. Mr. Milling said that he targeted the victim because he was gay.

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 and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### U.S. ARMY STRYKER COMBAT VEHICLE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to address the importance of the Army's Stryker