

THE SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to express my gratitude to the two leaders for the order that has been entered with respect to the supplemental appropriations bill. That bill is a good bill. It was reported out of the Senate Appropriations Committee on yesterday by a vote of 29 to 0. It had unanimous support in the reporting of it on yesterday. That unanimous vote could not have been possible without the cooperation and support and leadership of the distinguished Senator from Alaska and the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. TED STEVENS.

The committee held extensive hearings, and the Senator from Alaska and I joined in issuing the request for witnesses. Every witness that came before the committee had been agreed upon jointly by the Senator from Alaska and myself. Those hearings were important, they were productive, and they brought forth exceedingly valuable information to the members of the committee. And that information is reflected in the makeup of the appropriations bill.

We had the local responders, the firemen, the police, the emergency health employees. We had seven Cabinet officers from the administration, and we also had the Director of FEMA. We had mayors. We had Governors. I was pleased with the hearings. I am very grateful and appreciative of the efforts that were made by Senator STEVENS and the Members on both sides of the aisle. The hearings were very well attended. So it is a good bill.

The war on terrorism proceeds. The Congress is receiving top secret briefings from the Secretary of Defense and the FBI Director almost weekly. The country is on a heightened state of alert.

On March 21, 2002, the President submitted a supplemental budget request to prosecute that war.

The principal components of the President's budget request included \$14 billion for the Department of Defense; \$5.3 billion for homeland defense, including \$4.4 billion for the recently established Transportation Security Administration, \$5.5 billion for New York in response to the September 11 attacks, \$1.6 billion for international emergencies.

This supplemental bill provides for those emergencies, as requested by the President.

Just today, President Bush said, "We've still got threats to the homeland that we've got to deal with, and it's very important for us not to hamper our ability to wage that war. . . ."

That is exactly what the supplemental appropriations deals with—homeland security.

The supplemental bill includes \$8.35 billion for homeland defense, and increase of \$3 billion over the budget request. This \$3 billion focuses on problems that were identified during our homeland defense hearings.

Our committee held very extensive hearings. We heard from the first responders, the state and local law enforcement personnel, the fire and medical personnel, individuals representing the ports, and those who had concerns about cyber security and the security of our nuclear weapons facilities and nuclear labs. We heard from those who are concerned about border security, airport security, food and agricultural safety, nuclear non-proliferation programs, and the vulnerability of our water systems. We heard from seven cabinet secretaries and the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

All of this information led us to formulate a supplemental appropriations bill which cleared the Senate Appropriations Committee by a recorded vote of twenty-nine to zero.

Highlights include: \$1.0 billion, \$646 million above the request for first responder programs such as firefighting grants, State and local law enforcement grants, grants to State and local governments to fix the interoperability problem between State and local police, fire and medical personnel, emergency planning grants, funds to increase the number of FEMA search and rescue teams that have the training and equipment to combat biological, chemical and nuclear attacks and funds to make sure that we have standards for interoperable equipment; \$970 million, \$716 million above the request for port security including grants to improve security at ports, for increased Coast Guard surveillance, for increased Customs funding to improve container inspections overseas and to improve our technology on inspecting containers; \$387 million of unrequested funds for bioterrorism, including funds to improve our toxicology and infectious disease lab capacity at the Centers for Disease Control; \$200 million, \$174 million above the request for security at our nuclear weapons facilities and nuclear labs; \$154 million, \$135 million above the request for cyber security, with a special emphasis on helping the private sector defend itself from attack; \$125 million, \$84 million above the request for border security, including resources for INS facilities on the borders and for deploying the system for rapid response criminal background checks to 30 more ports; \$100 million of unrequested funds for nuclear nonproliferation programs; \$265 million of unrequested funds for airport security, including \$100 million to help airports meet the new Federal standards for airport security; \$200 million for USDA for food safety labs, additional food inspectors, and for vulnerability assessments for rural water systems; \$100 million for EPA to complete vulnerability assessments on the security of our water systems; and \$286 million is provided for other homeland defense items such as Secret Service efforts to combat electronic crime, FBI counterterrorism efforts and funds for the Justice Department to develop an integrated information system.

The bill fully funds the President's \$4.4 billion request for the new Transportation Security Administration, unlike the House which cuts the request by \$550 million.

Just within the past few days, Vice President CHENEY warned that a terrorist strike within our shores is "almost certain." Defense Secretary Rumsfeld stated that it is inevitable that terrorists will acquire weapons of mass destruction. Secretary of State Colin Powell warned that "terrorists are trying every way they can" to get nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. Security has been tightened around New York City landmarks. And Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge said that, "While we prepare for another terrorist attack, we need to understand that it is not a question of if, but a question of when."

The warnings are clear. The danger is real. We should act, not delay. We should protect lives, not play politics. I urge Senators to move forward with this supplemental bill and to do so quickly.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of our Appropriations Committee for his kind remarks and join him in recommending the bill to the Senate that we will debate when we return.

DUTCH HARBOR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today because, on Sunday, I will travel to the Island of Unalaska and attend the first in a series of meetings that will take place to commemorate and to honor those who died in the attack by the Japanese in June of 1942 against what was then known as Dutch Harbor.

Dutch Harbor is a harbor within the Bay of Alaska. It is an area not quite 2,000 miles out from Anchorage. It is a very interesting place. It is a wonderful place to be.

The people of Dutch Harbor will start a weeklong series of events to honor the people who served in our military during the time of the Japanese attack against Dutch Harbor.

I am indebted to the University of North Carolina online library for its Aleutians Campaign Web site which we researched today to make certain I would properly report this attack to the Senate today.

On June 3, 1942, the Japanese, having come into Alaska at Attu and Kiska, where they invaded our islands and occupied them, moved on up the Aleutian chain and attacked Dutch Harbor. There was located near Dutch Harbor an Army fort known as Fort Mears.

This attack, by the way, to give it some historical reference, was about the same time as the attack on Midway Island. It was about 6 a.m. when four bombers approached Dutch Harbor and released 16 bombs on the fort and into

the area of Fort Mears. Fourteen actually fell into the congested area of Fort Mears occupied by Army personnel. Two barracks and three Quonset huts were destroyed, and several buildings were damaged by the hits and resulting fire. About 25 men were killed and about the same number wounded that day.

About 15 fighters and 13 horizontal bombers participated in the raid. There were fighters from Fort Glenn that tried to intercept the bombers, but to no avail.

At 6 p.m. on the next day, June 4, fire was opened again as 10 fighters attacked the naval air station at Dutch Harbor. Then 11 bombers delivered a dive-bombing attack through a series of openings in the overcast, which is almost a normal situation in the Aleutians. The chief damage was to four new 6,666-barrel fuel tanks to supply our military in the Aleutian chain. An old station ship, the *Northwestern*, was set afire and partly destroyed. The Japanese also scored hits on a warehouse and an empty aircraft hangar.

The final attack on Dutch Harbor came about 25 minutes later when five planes dropped 10 bombs near a magazine area that was on the south slope of Mount Ballyhoo.

The air raids on Dutch Harbor killed 33 U.S. servicemen, 10 civilians, and wounded 50. Japanese troops, arriving with a task force of 2 aircraft carriers, 12 destroyers, 5 cruisers, 6 submarines, 4 troop transports, and other vessels, subsequently occupied these Islands of Kiska and Attu for over a year.

If anyone wishes to pursue the history of this war in the Aleutians, I recommend the "1000 Mile War" written by Brian Garfield. It is a very interesting book. His thesis is that by splitting their military, particularly their navy, the Japanese lost the war because they lost the Battle of the Coral Sea due to the fact their vessels were in the Aleutian Islands and split off from the regular navy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after my remarks an article from the Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Historical Timeline be printed in the RECORD. It is entitled "Where does the Name 'Unalaska' Come From?"

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

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I shall enjoy being at Dutch Harbor on Sunday, and I commend to the Senate the memory of the fact that there is another harbor that was attacked. Pearl Harbor was attacked, as we know, in December of 1941. Dutch Harbor in our State was attacked 6 months later in June.

I thank the Chair.

EXHIBIT 1

WHERE DOES THE NAME "UNALASKA" COME FROM?

(By Ray Hudson)

The name "Unalaska" does not reflect a thwarted attempt to secede from the 49th State, nor does it imply that the residents of

Unalaska view their community as one that runs counter to the majority of the State, although some might. Either of those explanations would be more interesting over the last two hundred years.

Between 1890 and 1899 the United States Board on Geographic Names standardized the spelling of this town and the Aleutian island on which it is located by selecting "Unalaska" from several names that had been in use up to that time. Variations included "Ounalashka," "Ounalaska," "Oonalaska," and "Oonalashka." These spellings all derived from the Russian spelling of a word which was itself a shortened version of an original Aleut word: "Agunalaksh." Unalaska island may have derived its name from its proximity to the Alaska Peninsula. The Aleuts called the Alaska Peninsula "Alaxsxa" or "Alaxsxix"—the "mainland." The Russians adopted this as "Alyaska" from which "Alaska" is derived. "Popular belief has it, incorrectly, that the name means 'The Great Land', with almost sacred connotations."

Thus "Unalaska" does not mean not-Alaska, nor not-the-Great-Land. If anything, the name defines its geographical location in terms of the Alaska Peninsula.

In fact, to compound confusion, this town has three names. First, there is "Unalaska." Before "Unalaska," however, this community was known as "Iliuliuk" in Russian or in Aleut as "Iluulux" or "Iluulax." This early word referred to the curved approach one took in a skin boat when approaching the village. The word may also have had connotations of "Harmony." (In 1806 after almost 30 years of sporadic fighting with the local Aleuts, Nikolai Rezanov of the Russian-American Company named the community "Dobroye Soglasii"—the Harbor of Good Accord. [Ignoring the Russian presence, the Spanish laid a surreptitious claim to Unalaska on August 5, 1788, and called it "Puerto de Dona Maria Luisa Teresa de Parma, Princesa de Asturias."] The third name which is frequently applied to this community is "Dutch Harbor." This specific harbor is one of many within the greater Unalaska Bay and is said to have been given its name because a Dutch vessel was the first to anchor there. The name dates from the late 18th Century. In the 1880's a dock was built at Dutch Harbor and people sailing to Unalaska booked passage for Dutch Harbor. During WWII the military constructed a runway at Dutch Harbor, not far from the dock. After the war private airplanes took over the airstrip, and so people flying into Unalaska were ticketed for Dutch Harbor.

Consequently, new-comers often refer to this city as "Dutch Harbor" while more permanent residents use "Unalaska" and really old-time Aleut speakers say "Ounalashka."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on this last Monday in May, Americans observe Memorial Day. On this day, we honor the fallen heroes of past and present wars, the mighty who have fallen in battle, by flying flags, laying wreaths at soldiers' graves, and other appropriate forms of tribute.

On Monday, the mournful sound of taps will echo across the rows of headstones in quiet veterans' cemeteries and other cemeteries across the land. These will be followed by the sharp report of a 21-gun salute.

Families across America may leaf through old boxes of photographs and

remember their own losses—the dough-boy uncle who fell in France in 1918; the Marine Corps cousin lost on Tarawa in World War II; the Army nephew cut down in Korea; or the Navy pilot brother shot down over Binh Hoa in Vietnam; the sons lost so recently in Afghanistan. They will worry about family members on duty in farflung corners of the globe in Bosnia, Saudi Arabia, Korea, Afghanistan, Colombia, and in other distant places.

Memorial Day is a time of public patriotism leavened by private grief.

In my own State of West Virginia, that undercurrent of private grief is sharpened by recent loss. Last Sunday, Sgt. Gene Arden Vance of Morgantown was killed in Afghanistan while carrying out a surveillance patrol with other coalition forces. He was 38 years old. He leaves behind his wife Lisa, a young daughter, and many family members and friends.

Sergeant Vance's sacrifice and the pride and suffering of his family remind us all of the human costs of war.

Sergeant Vance's name now joins a long honor roll of West Virginia's patriots who have given their all whenever and wherever duty has called. He will be remembered in our hearts and honored each Memorial Day by all who loved him and all who love the Nation he served so well.

Originally May 30, the Memorial Day holiday was moved for convenience sake to make a welcome 3-day weekend. Many people know Memorial Day only as a marker for the end of the school year, the beginning of summer, the opening of the neighborhood pool or the start of the barbecue season. Few recall its roots in the civil war, or its gradual evolution from "Decoration Day" as it was called when I was a boy, to honor fallen civil war soldiers to a day to honor the dead from all wars. But this year, as fresh graves scar the landscape, the grim reminder of the human costs of this strange new war on terrorism, I think perhaps more people will hang an American flag by their door or wear a red poppy on their lapel. The wave of visible patriotism that blossomed in the aftermath of September 11 has faded somewhat. The flags may be tattered and torn, the signs and banners mostly gone, but the powerful emotion still surges in our veins. In Memorial Day, I suspect that the red, white, and blue will reemerge with vigor.

It is reassuring to me to see Americans so proud of their flag, their Nation, the men and women in uniform. It is reassuring to see how dearly we hold the rights and liberties that are the legacy of our Founding Fathers. Our collective outrage, and then defiance, toward those who would attack our freedom is all the proof we need of the continuing strength of the American revolutionary spirit that created this great Nation. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln made a brief address at Gettysburg, PA. He said, in part:

We are met to dedicate a portion of it [the battlefield] as the final resting place of those