

IRAQ

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following statement on Iraq, which I released following the President's remarks to the United Nations one week ago today. I ask unanimous consent that my statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. VOINOVICH. President Bush's speech today before the United Nations outlined well Saddam Hussein's sustained history of defiance of UN resolutions and the will of the international community. He left no doubt in any reasonable person's mind that Iraq is a threat to the stability of the Middle East, is a danger to his own people, and is fundamentally hostile to the basic human rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness upon which our nation is founded. Saddam Hussein is a threat to peace and his defiance of the world community and his continued pursuit of weapons of mass destruction show that he has no intention of changing his ways.

The President's simple recitation of Iraq's defiance and broken promises was convincing and persuasive. No interpretation was required. The President said it best: "By breaking every pledge by his deceptions and his cruelties, Saddam Hussein has made the case against himself."

The President's challenge, therefore, isn't making the case against Iraq, but building the support for action to force Iraqi compliance with UN resolutions calling for it to cease its support of terrorist groups, cease the production of weapons of mass destruction and allow international weapons inspections. Generating this support among the American people, Congress and our international partners is critical if any effort to deal with the Iraqi threat is to be successful.

As governor of Ohio and commander-in-chief of the Ohio National Guard during the Persian Gulf War, I saw firsthand how the unequivocal support that existed for our campaign to evict Saddam Hussein from Kuwait made it so much easier for our soldiers to leave home for an overseas mission. Ohioans supported our military mission and they supported our troops. There was no doubt about Saddam Hussein's guilt or his need to be stopped. This type of support is important if we are to ultimately succeed in stopping the Iraqi threat.

With his speech today, President Bush has started to build this base of support. I applaud his decision to go before the world community at the United Nations and to challenge the body to stand behind its resolutions, live up to its charter and be a force for peace and the preservation of human rights. The President's meeting with British Prime Minister Tony Blair last weekend and his recent series of conversations with world leaders are the right beginning. It must be built upon and strengthened. Our allies must be consulted, probed for advice, and engaged in the process, not just lectured, if we are to succeed. The President also must reach out to our emerging allies in the Middle East who, since 9-11, have begun to cooperate in the war on terrorism.

There is still much work to do as we consider options for confronting the looming threat presented by Iraq's ongoing programs to develop weapons of mass destruction. It is clear that we cannot sit idly by and allow Saddam Hussein to move forward in his work to acquire these deadly capabilities. As we examine possible courses of action I'm confident the President is going to take every

necessary step to continue to make his case to Congress and to the American people, and to consult with our allies as well as the countries in the region with whom we have emerging, important relationships. We owe it to those at home and abroad that we seek to protect from Saddam Hussein and his weapons to be diligent in the building of consensus so that our efforts to handle the Iraqi threat can be successful and conclusive.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO NORMA DICKSON

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate Norma Eudora Cronk Dickson. On October 16th, 2002 she will celebrate her 100th birthday. Norma is a resident of Chinook, MT.

Norma Dickson was born October 16, 1902. She was the eldest of four children born to John Colburn Cronk and Anna Rogers Cronk. John and Anna Cronk moved to Montana in 1898, and settled in the Milk River Valley in Coburg, MT. Her parents were ranchers and prominent members of the community. Her father John was elected State representative in Montana in 1923. Her parents raised cattle and prize winning Percheron horses. The livestock pavilion at the Blaine County Fairgrounds was dedicated to her father's memory.

Norma attended college and taught for a few years prior to her marriage in 1928 to Dr. Joseph Robert Dickson, another Montana native who practiced dentistry in Chinook, MT.

Norma and Dr. Dickson had four children, Joseph Robert Dickson Jr., Marilyn Dickson Gregg, James Cronk Dickson, and George William Hunt Dickson. They also have thirteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

In addition to Norma's dedication to her family, she has been very active in her community of Chinook, MT. Her involvements include the Eastern Star, Chinook Presbyterian Church, and High School Girl's State. She has also worked at the Chinook Senior Center as a volunteer from its inception until she was 97 years old. Finally, she was named Senior of the Year in Chinook. She is a treasure to her community, her State, and of course, to her family. •

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 February 11, 2001 in Rifle, CO. Kyle Skyock, 16, was found unconscious on the side of a road after being beaten by four teenage boys

who believed he was gay. Skyock's injuries included a fractured skull, burns, three broken ribs, and a bruise described by doctors as being in the shape of a two-by-four. During the beating, the assailants made derogatory comments about the victim's perceived sexual orientation.

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. •

OREGON'S TECHNOLOGY LEADERS

• Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, a little more than a year ago, the terrible events of September 11 forced the awakening and mobilization of a critical resource in this country. In response to that tremendous tragedy, America's technology innovators, skilled workers in all walks of life, have stepped forward to help America address the numerous threats our enemies pose.

One of these threats is cybersecurity. As computer networks have become increasingly central to this Nation's infrastructure and businesses, that the importance of securing our information and information technologies has grown. Today I wish to draw the Senate's attention to emerging technologies for dealing with these new threats. I also want to discuss how this country can maximize a uniquely American resource: that is, the skilled innovation of our tech sector.

Technology workers and managers from my home State of Oregon have inspired me with their technical skills and their passion to put their talents to work serving America. The Portland area is home to one of the Nation's largest concentration of cybersecurity vendors in the country. Portland now boasts a remarkable cluster of small and large companies actively working to make America's portion of cyberspace a safer place.

Just a few examples: Tripwire is the world leader in data integrity assurance, providing software that establishes the foundation for IT security and reliability. Tripwire is used to protect some of the world's most sensitive data, and that includes some of the most important systems right here in Washington.

Digimarc provides digitally watermarked drivers licenses for 37 States, and supplies official identification documents for governments around the world. Its technology enables authentication with a greater level of assurance than has historically been possible.

Swan Island Networks is building software platforms that enable secure communications of sensitive information to trusted users across organizational boundaries. It is helping Federal

and local agencies and first responders to communicate effectively to audiences inside and outside the firewall.

Intel Corporation, which has its largest base of employment in Oregon, is leading the National Emergency Messaging Systems initiative from the Portland area. Intel is helping local, State and Federal officials respond to emergencies.

WireX has won international recognition for its Immunix Network Security Solutions. The company was founded by a grant from DARPA in 1998.

Galois Connections designs and develops high confidence software for critical and demanding applications. Its clientele includes the National Security Agency.

Kryptiq builds secure email systems that are built to preserve privacy, as well as the integrity of documents.

Oregon is home to many, many more, including Flatrock, Infotects, Network Associates, Rulespace, TechTracker and True Disk. Some of these companies have persevered and become successful selling products and services that government is using to defend its infrastructure. Many others have developed products, launched companies, and knocked on doors in Washington, trying to find an entry point. Their efforts must be sustained and encouraged.

There are numerous ways to provide that encouragement, and not all of them originate in Washington. It is vital to look at what is working on the local level and nurture it there. It is time to lower the speedbumps. Straighten the curves. Shorten the straightaways. Bring our technological talent quickly to the front lines of this new kind of war.

In Oregon, a coalition of these cybersecurity companies has come together in the wake of 9/11. The Oregon Regional Alliance for Information and Network Security, or Oregon RAINS, is banding together to offer products and services America needs now. These companies are working together to find new ways of navigating the Federal bureaucracy to get their products on the ground.

In my view, the Federal Government should do all it can to be responsive to organizations like Oregon RAINS. Currently, our sluggish bureaucracy often discriminates against small, young and distant vendors. America's enemies won't be defeated solely by the ideas of huge corporations or entrenched government contractors. This country needs the help of smaller, nimble players who are long on passion and talent, but short on expertise about dealing with their Federal Government.

It is essential to eliminate the roadblocks American innovators face. A 20-person company in Beaverton, OR shouldn't have to devote precious resources to hiring lobbyists, making multiple trips to see different people in different agencies, and pursuing expensive and, frankly, frequently obsolete certifications.

Earlier this year I was proud to author the Science and Technology Emergency Mobilization Act, along with my colleague Senator ALLEN, and to see it passed by this Senate. That legislation mandated the creation of a clearinghouse, or single entry point, for technology innovators offering new products for the war on terrorism. I am gratified to see that concept echoed in the Homeland Security legislation sponsored by Senator LIEBERMAN.

My legislation, as well as Senator LIEBERMAN's homeland security bill, also directs the executive branch to establish a national test bed to evaluate new technologies.

In my view, this national test bed could eventually serve as a model for regional test beds. If that little company in Beaverton, OR, could run pilot programs in its backyard, the company could more easily answer questions, deal with challenges and monitor results.

Regional efforts to test new technologies would also increase our likelihood of finding unexpected solutions in unexpected places. Some technology or technique that we couldn't have foreseen might pop up and help us win this war. The beauty of American innovation is that it could just as easily come from a suburban basement, a sparsely furnished loft, or a coalition of small companies as it could from the business-as-usual landscape.

There are other ways the Federal Government can be a better partner to small technology innovators like those in my home State. Accelerating research and public-private technology partnerships through Federal grants. Deepening our cyber-security bench by funding IT education and channeling bright students into those areas. Raising awareness in the general public so that everyone sees the importance of securing this country's infrastructure.

I can assure you that in my home state alone there are a plethora of skilled software engineers and managers who are eager to see their technologies deployed to serve America. The Federal Government needs to partner with them and help them help their neighbors. American lives are at stake.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:39 pm., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 337. Concurrent resolution recognizing the teams and players of the Negro Baseball Leagues for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to baseball and the Nation.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The following enrolled bills, previously signed by the Speaker of the House, were signed on September 19, 2002, by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD):

S. 1834. An act for the relief of retired Sergeant First Class James D. Benoit and Wan Sook Benoit.

H.R. 4687. An act to provide for the establishment of investigative teams to assess building performance and emergency response and evacuation procedures in the wake of any building failure that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential of substantial loss of life.

H.R. 5157. An act to amend section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, to allow transit systems in urbanized areas that, for the first time, exceeded 200,000 in population according to the 2000 census to retain flexibility in the use of Federal transit formula grants in fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 337. Concurrent resolution recognizing the teams and players of the Negro Baseball Leagues for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to baseball and the Nation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 20, 2002, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1834. An act for the relief of retired Sergeant First Class James D. Benoit and Wan Sook Benoit.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 2984. A bill to authorize a project for environmental restoration at Smith Island, Maryland; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida:

S. 2985. A bill to direct the Environmental Protection Agency to provide technical assistance for the cleanup at the site of the first anthrax attack; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.