

and the remaining 23,043,439 acres of trust land were established by executive order.

Federally-recognized Indian tribes in South Dakota signed the Treaty of Fort Laramie with the desire to declare peace and thereby perpetuate a Nation-to-Nation relationship with the Federal Government. The common misperception that most Tribes have entered into treaties with the United States serves as a great injustice to Tribes who have entered into such formal and solemn agreements. In 1890 there were 162 established Tribes; 56 of those were established by executive order, 6 by executive order under the authority of Congress, 28 by acts of Congress, 15 by treaty and executive order, 5 by treaty or agreement and an act of Congress, 1 by unratified treaty and 51 by treaty or agreement. The treaty establishing the South Dakota Tribes is a contract negotiated between sovereign nations, relating to peace and alliance formally acknowledged by the signatories of the nations. The United States entered into such agreement because they desired peace and cessions of land from the Sioux Tribes, and in return they made promises that must be upheld. In conclusion, it is appropriate to recognize the special status of the treaty tribes located in South Dakota.●

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President I rise today to congratulate the staff and supporters of Guadalupe Mountains National Park as we mark the 30th anniversary of this great natural treasure. Thirty years ago, the National Park Service established the Guadalupe Mountains National Park along the southeastern border of New Mexico and west Texas.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park treasures and protects desert lowlands, canyons, and a relic forest of pines and firs. It also includes one of the world's greatest examples of a non-coral fossil reef. In addition, the rich cultural history and economic opportunities it provides to the region is part of the park's significance.

Throughout my time in the Senate I have worked to protect our natural, cultural, and historical resources. The Guadalupe Mountains National Park is a prime example of the natural beauty of the Southwest. I hope this refuge will provide enjoyment for many future generations.●

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 June 20, 2001 in Albany, NY. A gay man was beaten while sitting on a bench next to a bike path. The assailants, three teens, approached the victim, used anti-gay slurs, and repeatedly punched him in the head with

their fists. Investigators believe the victim was targeted because of his 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.●

WELCOMING TAIWAN'S FIRST LADY, WU SUE-JEN

● Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I want to welcome Madame Chen Wu Sue-jen, First Lady of Taiwan, to the United States.

Madame Chen is a great champion of democracy, both at home and abroad. I applaud her efforts to learn from America's experiences so that she can take those lessons back to Taiwan and its evolving democracy.

During her stay in the United States, Madame Chen has met with many of our nation's finest scholars and statesmen. She has brought with her a wonderful example of leadership, charity and devotion to the American people and continues to strive for human rights and justice at home.

I congratulate Madame Chen on her accomplishments and welcome her to the United States. We look forward to continued friendship with Madame Chen and the Taiwanese people.●

PEACEFUL END TO A TENSE BASEBALL SEASON

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, yesterday marked the end of the Major League Baseball regular season. Fans everywhere have enjoyed a season with Barry Bonds leading the league in hitting, Alex Rodriguez hitting 57 home runs, and Randy Johnson and Curt Schilling combining as perhaps the greatest pitching duo ever. It has been a tremendous season of achievement for many teams. The Minnesota Twins, a team Commissioner Selig wanted to disband last off-season, won the American League Central Division. The Oakland A's set an American League record with a 20-game winning streak and won the American League's Western Division.

Eight teams, and fans from across the country and around the world, are now gearing up for an exciting playoff season. The Twins and the A's, as well as the Anaheim Angels, the St. Louis Cardinals and the San Francisco Giants, have earned the opportunity to continue into the playoffs, to compete for a pennant and even the World Series championship along with last year's champion Arizona Diamondbacks, the New York Yankees and the Atlanta Braves. They are not the eight teams with the highest payrolls or biggest markets. They do share a few things in common: talented players having outstanding seasons, great

team play and exceptional management both on and off the field.

We are fortunate that this baseball season is being played to its rightful conclusion and that crisis was avoided on August 30, when negotiators for team owners and the Major League Baseball Players Union reached a new collective bargaining agreement. Announced just two hours before another work stoppage, this agreement saved professional baseball from a disastrous screeching halt to yet another baseball season.

With this agreement baseball can now go about the business of assessing the future of the sport in Montreal. It is unfortunate that this fine city, its team with a number of outstanding players, and its fans have been left in limbo for the past year over the future of the franchise. For a large number of Vermonters, Montreal provides the closest major league venue. This franchise is the major league affiliate for our own minor league Vermont Expos. There are many dedicated Expos fans in my State. Several local towns are doing their best to show their support for keeping the Expos in Montreal. I ask that a letter recently sent by the St. Albans Town Selectboard to the Mayor of Montreal be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

AUGUST 12, 2002.

MAYOR GERALD TREMBLAY,
Montreal, Quebec.

MAYOR TREMBLAY, the St. Albans Town Selectboard wishes to express our utmost hope that the city of Montreal tries everything possible to help retain the Montreal Expos.

Montreal is a beautiful international city with much diversity and many different types of cultures. We believe the Expos are a large part of the city and it serves to bring many people from Northern Vermont to your city every year.

With a downtown stadium, we believe the Expos can flourish once again and help attract many more tourists to your wonderful city. We hope that you and your government are trying everything possible to work with new-interested buyers.

If the Town of St. Albans can be of assistance please feel free to contact us.

Cordially Yours,

TAYT R. BROOKS,
Vice-Chair.

Mr. President, through repeated hearings in the Judiciary Committee, Congress has tried to help the major league baseball owners and players find common ground. After the last work stoppage, we culminated almost a decade of hearings examining labor strife and other problems in major league baseball, when we enacted the Curt Flood Act in 1998. Senator HATCH was the lead sponsor of that measure, and I was his principal cosponsor. It was a bipartisan effort to clarify the law. By that effort we hoped to promote labor peace in Major League Baseball.

The principle purpose of the law was to make clear that federal antitrust laws apply to the relationships

between major league team owners and players. Clarifying the law was intended to contribute to an atmosphere in which management and labor, owners and players would resolve their differences through collective bargaining rather than through work stoppages. I hope that the Curt Flood Act and our efforts over the last several years, including the hearing we held this Congress at the requests of Senators WELLSTONE, DAYTON, DORGAN and JOHNSON, contributed in some small way to creating a legal framework and atmosphere in which the parties could resolve their differences through agreement.

Fortunately, baseball has avoided its ninth work stoppage since 1972. During the previous eight work stoppages, 1,736 games were lost—including 938 that were wiped out because of the 1994–95 labor war. Clearly, another work stoppage would have had serious consequences for the professional game. I congratulate Commissioner Selig, Bob Dupuy and their team and Don Fehr and his team on reaching an accord.

Earlier this year Forbes Magazine estimated that the New York Yankees were worth \$730 million. The New York Mets were the next-highest valued franchise at \$482 million, followed by the Los Angeles Dodgers (\$435 million) and the Boston Red Sox (\$426 million). Even, the Montreal Expos franchise was valued at over \$100 million. The average annual salary for major league players this season reportedly is \$2.8 million.

We all hope the recent labor agreement marks a new era of cooperation in Major League Baseball. I remind both the owners and the players that the responsibility for preserving the best of our national pastime—and for restoring the faith and enthusiasm of the fans across the United States—is their opportunity in the coming months and years.

May all of the fans of professional baseball enjoy an exciting post-season, and I wish each of the playoffs teams well.●

RONALD REAGAN

● Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize one of our greatest American Presidents and one of the most important world leaders of the 20th century, the 40th President of the United States, Ronald Reagan.

One year ago, Kyung Hee University in Korea awarded President Reagan the Great World Peace Award for his commitment to world peace.

President Reagan was a steadfast and true friend of South Korea. Former Secretary of State George Shultz wrote that “To Ronald Reagan, South Korea was a stalwart ally and a valiant symbol of resistance to communism.” The Soviet downing of the Korean Airlines flight 007 in September 1983, and the terrorist bombing the next month that killed 16 South Koreans, including Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk and 3 Cabinet ministers, only reinforced President Reagan’s determination to visit the Republic of Korea that November.

President Reagan addressed the Korean National Assembly on November 12, 1983, and said to the people of South Korea: “In these days of turmoil and testing, the American people are very thankful for such a constant and devoted ally. Today, America is grateful to you.”

President Reagan and his administration stood by South Korea during a volatile and historic period, including the North Korean terrorist bombing of Korean Airlines flight 858 in November 1987, which killed 115 South Korean citizens; the first peaceful transfer of power from President Chun Doo Hwan to President Roh Tae Woo in February 1988; and the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

As we see both opportunity and risk on the Korean Peninsula, including the recent ground breaking visit of Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to Pyongyang, the commitment of President Reagan and the United States to peace through strength on the Korean peninsula and throughout Asia and the world remains strong.

Mr. President, I ask that the statement of Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, who last year accepted the Great World Peace Award on behalf of President Reagan, be printed in the RECORD. The statement follows.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED ON THE OCCASION OF THE AWARDED TO PRESIDENT RONALD W. REAGAN THE GREAT WORLD PEACE AWARD, KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SEPTEMBER 27, 2001

AMERICA

“One flag,
one land,
one heart,
one hand,
one Nation,
evermore.”

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Chancellor YOUNG SEEK CHOU, E.

DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS: It is a signal honor for me to be in Seoul, the noble nation of the Republic of Korea to represent President Ronald W. Reagan and to accept on the President’s behalf the Great World Peace Award from Kyung Hee University.

I have the highest regard for Chancellor Choue. I stand with great respect for the Chancellor’s extraordinary achievements in the world of education and in his untiring quest to seek peace on our troubled planet. As the godfather of the International Day of Peace his legacy is assured by leaders around the globe. As a spirited leader in education in this great country of Korea his fame and presence in modern day Korean history is already set in granite. I salute the Chancellor.

President Reagan is a most deserving leader to receive this Award. The President’s close friend and colleague Charles Z. Wick, who was a senior official in both Reagan Administrations, was to have journeyed to Seoul to accept the Award. The Day of Terror precluded that.

I stand humbly before you to accept the Award for the President. Having served in President Reagan’s two Administrations—first as envoy to the Kingdom of Morocco and then as envoy to the United Nations, I appreciate and applaud what the President did in searching for peace—the President’s vision brought stability to the globe. President Reagan defined and symbolized Peace—peace among mankind.

I stand before you as an American.

THE WAR AGAINST THE TERRORIST

September 11.—I was on my way to the United Nations to participate in the opening

of the General Assembly on the very day when we should have been celebrating the International Day of Peace at the Parliament of Man.

8:48 a.m.—And the world as we knew it changed forever in a millisecond. The Day of Terror and the aftermath was, is and continues to be a shock for the world. Americans and friends around the globe are reeling from the attack on America’s sovereignty.

As a diplomat working for you at your United Nations I have a perspective on the catastrophe. I am going to place my citizen of the United States hat on with these few observations—observations that I sincerely regret to make on an occasion when we should all be in celebration of Peace.

This war will be won or lost by the American citizens, not diplomats, politicians or soldiers.

In spite of what the media is telling us, this act was not committed by a group of mentally deranged fanatics. To dismiss them as such would be among the gravest of mistakes. This attack was committed by a ferocious, intelligent and dedicated adversary. Don’t take this the wrong way. I don’t admire these men and I deplore their tactics, but I respect their capabilities. The many parallels that have been made with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor are apropos. It was a brilliant sneak attack against a complacent America.

These men hate the United States with all of their being, and we must not underestimate the power of their moral commitment. Napoleon, perhaps the world’s greatest combination of soldier and statesman, stated “the moral is the physical as three is to one.” Our enemies are willing—better said, anxious—to give their lives for their cause.

In addition to the demonstration of great moral conviction, the recent attack demonstrated a mastery of some of the basic fundamentals of warfare namely: simplicity, security and surprise.

This was not a random act of violence, and we can expect the same sort of military competence to be displayed in the battle to come.

This war will escalate, and a good portion of it may happen right in the United States.

These men will not go easily into the night. They do not fear us. We must not fear them. In spite of our overwhelming conventional strength as the world’s only “superpower”, we are the underdog in this fight. As you listen to the carefully scripted rhetoric designed to prepare us for the march for war, please realize that America is not equipped or seriously trained for the battle ahead. To be certain, our soldiers are much better than the enemy, and we have some excellent “counter-terrorist” organizations, but they are mostly trained for hostage rescues, airfield seizures, or the occasional “body snatch.” (Which may come in handy). We will be fighting a war of annihilation, because if their early efforts are any indication, our enemies are ready and willing to die to the last man. Eradicating the enemy will be costly and time consuming. They have already deployed their forces in as many as 20 countries. They are likely living the lives of everyday citizens as “next door.” Simply put, our soldiers will be tasked with a search and destroy mission on multiple foreign landscapes, and the public must be patient and supportive until the strategy and tactics can be worked out.

For the most part, our military is still in the process of redefining itself and presided over by men and women who grew up with, and were promoted because they excelled in—“The Cold War—doctrine, strategy and tactics. This will not be linear warfare, there will be no clear “centers of gravity” to strike with high technology weapons.

America’s vast technological edge will certainly be helpful, but it will not be decisive. Perhaps the perfect metaphor for the coming battle was introduced by the terrorists themselves aboard the hijacked aircraft—this will be “a knife fight”, it will be won or