

extraordinary experiences one would otherwise never have. Getting to spend time with the men and women who have made law enforcement their life's work—the officers, the sheriffs, and others—is one such extraordinary experience, and it always humbles me to witness their courage and dedication up close. They work long hours away from their families, often at great personal risk, and endure low salaries and years of stress at work and at home to make our lives safer and easier. And I, for one, wish to acknowledge the men and women of the Memphis Police Department, and all law enforcement personnel in Tennessee and across America, for the selfless work they do.

We who work every day in this symbol of democracy are fortunate, because we get to know the men and women of the U.S. Capitol Police on a personal basis. We greet them every day, we witness their dedication to duty, they inquire after us and our families, they become our friends. Long after Officers Gibson and Chestnut were laid to rest, we remember still their warmth and their many kindnesses, their lives and their heroic sacrifice. Unfortunately, other officers with just as much courage and dedication to duty are not known by the people they protect. But that does not mean they should be appreciated any less.

And it is not just the people of their communities who should appreciate them. As the representatives of those people in Washington, we also must recognize America's police men and women for what they are—American heroes—and do whatever we can to support their efforts on our behalf.

GLOBAL DISASTER INFORMATION NETWORK

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to commend employees of the many Federal departments and agencies responsible for the impressive preliminary work on establishing a Global Disaster Information Network, GDIN.

As a member of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, I take a keen interest in the way in which institutions in the federal government respond to disasters. I am struck by the tremendous potential advanced technologies, including satellite imaging, the Worldwide Web, and computer data systems can play in improving our responsiveness to natural disasters.

Much of the credit is due to the visionary leadership of Vice President GORE for directing GDIN's development and for recognizing the potential for harnessing current day technologies in an unprecedented and innovative way.

GDIN represents a coordinated effort among the Nation's federal disaster agencies, intelligence agencies, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, academia, and industry, and their international counterparts, to

utilize existing and emerging information technology more effectively to provide key decision makers with information critical for reducing loss from natural disasters. As a result of GDIN, the availability of critical disaster response, recovery, mitigation and preparedness information is now greater than ever before.

Domestic disasters are estimated to cost an average of \$54.3 billion, causing 510 deaths per year. International disasters kill more than 133,000 people and cost more than \$440 billion in property damage. The added costs of widespread human suffering and political instability are incalculable.

The current capabilities of GDIN are impressive, but future capabilities and possibilities hold even greater promise. GDIN's development exemplifies the best international collaborative efforts between government and industry and illustrates the innovation possible only in this great technological age. Surprisingly, GDIN has received scant attention by the American public or the media.

Prior to GDIN, there was no common approach to accessing a single source for the broad range of information needed for natural disaster reduction or aids to help integrate information from many diverse sources. Relevant information was difficult to locate or use effectively. Disaster managers worldwide were consistently frustrated by poor telecommunications and inadequate infrastructure.

In February 1997, Vice President GORE wrote to key Federal departments and agencies requesting a feasibility study for establishing a global disaster information network, through the integration of the Internet and other emerging technologies, to improve preparedness and responsiveness to natural or environmental disasters. A Federal task force was formed to explore public/private partnerships to make the concept a reality. In April 2000, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13151, formally creating GDIN and setting operational objectives.

A key objective of GDIN is to promote the United States as an example and leader in the development and dissemination of disaster information, both domestically and abroad, and to seek cooperation with foreign governments and international organizations. Continued Federal leadership is essential to its continued success. The creation of a highly sophisticated and widely distributed knowledge base, encompassing common systems of measurements, methods of data visualization and exploitation, information analysis, event forecasting, knowledge modeling, and data and information management, remains key to successful future development.

For example, in 1997, the region of Grand Forks, North Dakota suffered losses greater than \$400 million when the Red River rose. In order to predict flood areas accurately, we need a sys-

tem that can overlay information not only on water levels and rates but also the surrounding infrastructure of levees and roads, which affect the flow of water.

A positive example of data integration was in the 1996 fire in Mendocino, California, in which data from the Landsat Thematic Mapper, Digital Elevation Models, infrared scanners, information from National Technical Means, and field reports were used to assess fire damage, as well as the potential for erosion and new growth. Additional information on rangeland, wildlife habitats, and recreational needs were included to build a comprehensive plan for re-vegetation resulting in a plan by the U.S. Forest Service, which is estimated to have saved \$250 million by more efficient planting.

These are isolated examples. The program, both nationally and internationally, is still in its infancy. The information is there but the way to access it is still a work in progress. Unfortunately, on the domestic front there has been a lack of support in some circles for this program. Such lack of support is deplorable. The need to find more effective ways to respond to disasters in the United States must be above partisan politics.

We live in truly amazing times. Rapid improvements in communications, the Internet, space imagery, remote sensing, global positioning technologies, and early warning forecasting hold promise to continue to revolutionize disaster management and therefore save lives and reduce human suffering in very significant ways.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND PNTR—NOT A MONOLITHIC APPROACH

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, a week ago I met with a national workforce coalition of unions that came out in support of establishing Permanent Normal Trading Relations with China. I had encountered some of the labor leaders who belong to this coalition on several other occasions, including at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in August. I simply rise today to note for my colleagues that organized labor in this country is not monolithic in their views on such matters as trade and protectionism.

The members of the coalition I met with last week came primarily from the aerospace industry in the Pacific Northwest, building the jet airplanes, engines, and other aerospace subsystems that are competing globally with the likes of Europe's Airbus. However, I have previously met members of this coalition that extend beyond the aerospace industry and the Pacific Northwest. They represent such traditional manufacturing industries as steel, aluminum, diesel engines, farm equipment, and rail locomotives. They

represent a diverse array of the American workforce—everything from production workers on the line to engineers and scientists. And they are from across this great nation.

The message these union officials had was that they understood that China was a burgeoning market for U.S. exports. They understood that if the U.S. did not approve PNTR for China that we would not only lose the trade concessions they have made to us under this agreement, but we would also lose our ability to gain greater market access and share. And they understood that the largest beneficiary of such an outcome would be our trade competitors in the European Community, in the rest of Asia, and in South America. They understood that one of the best ways to guarantee that American firms remain in the United States—employing American workers and bolstering our economic growth—was to eliminate the existing trade barriers that have served to up until now to freeze out our products or force U.S. companies to move facilities over to China.

Without removing these barriers and liberalizing trade between the U.S. and China, American firms seeking to compete with their foreign competitors would have every incentive to move their factories and operations over to China. With PNTR and China's entry into the World Trading Organization we increase the likelihood that American companies will continue to remain located in the United States. And that is good news for the union workers and households in the state of Michigan which will continue to produce a wide array of goods that will be exported to China.

As I pointed out in a statement I made on the floor supporting PNTR, exports from Michigan to China increased 25 percent between 1993 and 1998, and they have undoubtedly grown significantly greater since 1998. Exports to China from businesses located in the Flint and Lansing areas grew by 84 percent during that period. Meanwhile, exports to China from Kalamazoo and Battle Creek grew by an extraordinary 353 percent! Not all of that business is going to union shops, but certainly a significant portion of it is, and that sort of expansion in trade with China is going to benefit all workers and businesses in Michigan—union and non-union.

Clearly the majority of unions and union members in this country opposed PNTR for China. I heard from and spoke with many, many such workers from Michigan—both back in Michigan and when the unions have come out to Washington, DC, to meet with their representatives in Congress. I come from a union background and grew up in a union household. I took their concerns very seriously in weighing the many issues that went into my ultimate decision to vote for PNTR. And I have pledged to hold China accountable for their future behavior and to fulfill their trade obligations under the

WTO's rules and the agreement we have negotiated with them.

But there are indeed unions—rank-and-file members and leadership alike—who see the opportunity presented by PNTR and allowing China into the WTO as a tremendous opportunity for the United States to continue to lead the world in productivity and in our economic strength. They are prepared to answer the challenge posed by the global economy and the opening of China's markets, and they recognize the benefits which will result if we are leading the way into opening China to greater trade instead of sitting on the sidelines allowing our trade competitors to reap all the benefits.

We should not forget that the U.S. is a very diverse country and that no institution—including organized labor—is a monolithic force. There are folks on both sides of the issue, each feeling very strongly and very sincerely that they are doing what is best for them and their brethren.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of Senator HATCH's resolution commemorating our Olympic athletes for the spirit, enthusiasm and patriotism they displayed in Sydney at the XXVII Summer Games. I am proud to represent a state that sent to Sydney two of the nation's most recognizable athletes, Marion Jones and Mia Hamm, as well as numerous other athletes who valiantly competed in these Olympic games.

The nation's eyes were on Marion Jones as she set out to win an unprecedented five gold medals in Sydney. While Marion didn't win five golds, she made us all proud with her commanding performance. She set a track and field record by winning more medals in a single Olympics than any other woman in history. Her three gold and two bronze medals have put Marion atop the track and field world. More important than winning her events, Marion accepted each of her medals with grace and style, epitomizing what Olympic competition is all about.

Mia Hamm has captivated children and adults alike with her charisma and passion for the game of soccer. Thousands of girls across North Carolina take to the soccer fields in hopes of being the next Mia Hamm. Watching Mia play in Sydney, I understand why. In the women's soccer semifinals against Brazil, Mia was pushed, shoved and thrown to the ground time and time again. She did not once complain, letting her actions speak louder than words by scoring the only goal of the match. The United States Women's Soccer team went on to claim the silver medal, led by other Tar Heels such as goal keeper Siri Mullinix of Greensboro and Carla Overbeck of Chapel Hill.

I am also extremely proud of other North Carolinians who competed in Sydney. While these athletes haven't received the attention Mia Hamm and Marion Jones have, they are equally important and should be commended for their accomplishments. Robert

Costello of Southern Pines competed in equestrian events. Tim Montgomery and Jerome Young, both of Raleigh, Lynda Blutreich of Chapel Hill and Melissa Morrison of Kannapolis competed in track and field. Charlie Ogletree of Columbia competed in sailing. Rich DeSelm of Charlotte swam in Sydney. Calvin Brock of Charlotte represented the United States in boxing. George Hincapie and Fred Rodriguez both of Charlotte competed in cycling. Hunter Kemper of Charlotte competed in the triathlon and Henry Nuzum of Chapel Hill competed in rowing.

The United States should be proud of every athlete who competed in the Olympics. I am especially proud of the North Carolinians who represented the United States in Sydney, and I am pleased to support this resolution with them in mind.

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for the strong partnership between localities and the federal government in preventing crime across the United States. As my colleagues may know, October is recognized as "National Crime Prevention Month."

Earlier this year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that serious crime had declined nationally for the eighth consecutive year. Although many reasons for this promising news can be cited, I believe the efforts of state and local governments have caused a reduction in crime rates. To ensure continued success, the federal government should not impose additional mandates upon local communities that will only prevent the development of effective crime prevention programs.

During this session of the 106th Congress, I am pleased to have worked with Minnesota's public safety officials on a number of crime and drug abuse prevention initiatives. Most importantly, I am pleased that the Fiscal Year 2001 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill includes \$4 million for the State of Minnesota to develop a statewide computer network that will provide judicial and law enforcement agencies with universal access to critical information about criminal offenders at the time of their arrest, prosecution, sentencing, and during other important proceedings. Information is the key to an effective and accountable criminal justice system. The Minnesota Legislature recently enacted legislation, known as "Katie's Law," that provides state funding for the development of this initiative.

I also believe it is essential that Congress do more to ensure that anti-drug resources reach the areas of our country where drug abuse and crime is on the rise and the anti-drug resources of state and local law enforcement have been seriously strained. That is the situation facing law enforcement agencies