

billion; to increase the amount for the community development block grant by \$1.8 billion; to put some money into workers compensation, which is desperately needed, of \$175 million; and then creating an emergency employment clearinghouse to help all of the dislocated workers who have, through no fault of their own, lost their jobs in the aftermath of September 11.

The total is \$11.2 billion, far short of the \$20 billion that New York was promised and that many of my colleagues and colleagues in the House and people in the administration certainly committed.

Let's look at what is left out. New York City agency costs, MTA infrastructure damages, Port Authority costs, the utilities and exchange costs, hospital costs, university facilities that were impacted, unemployment assistance, health care coverage for our displaced residents and businesses—all of those are zero.

If you look at where New York's \$20 billion should be for ground zero, unfortunately, too many of our needs are on zero ground. All of these needs that have been specified are not being taken into account by either the administration or the House appropriations process.

I commend my House colleagues from New York who fought hard, especially the five members of the Appropriations Committee. They waged a valiant battle, which actually resulted in increasing what the administration was going to give us this year by \$8 billion. It was against a tremendous amount of pressure that was placed on them.

There was lobbying against New York getting this necessary money from the highest places in the administration, which I just for the life of me don't understand. I do not recall there being any argument for any lobbying against the needs of our residents and citizens who were impacted by Oklahoma City or by the Northridge earthquake or by the hurricanes or floods or tornados that we have suffered. Yet the damage here is so much greater.

People say, well, you know you can't use that money right now. That is just not true. We have specific requests that have been backed up by each of these particular items. We know we can sure use the unemployment assistance and the COBRA premium assistance because of all of our unemployed workers. We know the utilities have already spent over \$1 billion getting telephone service and electricity reconnected. We could go down each of these.

We are particularly concerned about our hospitals because so many of them spent millions and millions of dollars and turned away revenues in order to be ready for injured victims who never came.

The Senate will begin its work on the appropriations for New York as well as the stimulus package which includes some incentives that will help us to

keep businesses and provide some assistance for residents so they will go back downtown despite the fact that the fires are still burning. The air quality is subject to question. We will be able to provide some additional help to our hospitals, we hope, as well as to businesses to stay in Manhattan and New York City.

The Senate is about to begin our process. But I wanted to take a few minutes on this day of commemoration as to what happened to New York and America 11 weeks ago to remind all of us about the cost of these attacks. New York City is a place noted for resilience. I think the country and the world have certainly seen that. It is a place that bounces back and keeps going. But one only has to be reminded of the tremendous damage that was inflicted to know we need some help. We are more than willing to pick ourselves up and rebuild and do what needs to be done to make this an even greater city in the 21st century than it has been for 400 years, but now New York needs America's help. For decade after decade after decade, New York has sent billions and billions and billions of dollars right here to Washington. We run a balance of payment deficit between New York and Washington that is \$15 to \$18 billion a year. But New York has a lot of wealthy people. Fifteen percent of the State's revenues came right out of Ground Zero. So we have paid for a lot of what needed to be paid for in our country that did not directly affect New York.

We pay for commodities support systems so we have a good, safe food supply, and our farmers are well prepared to produce the food we need. We pay for our military even though we only have one major base left in our State. We pay for so many of the needs that people have all over America. So as far as we are concerned, that is one of the prices we pay for being so successful.

But now New York needs America's help. After having done so much for so long to make sure our country was strong and prepared for the future, we need some help to put New York back into business so that it will continue as the capital of the global markets, as the capital of the global entertainment and media world.

And so, Madam President, I ask that the administration reconsider its position and be willing to provide us with the additional money that so many of our people need and so many of our agencies require to get back on their feet. I hope that everyone will remember that disparity of damage and economic cost compared to the amount that has been provided for us and make good on the President's promise of \$20 billion. That was one of the most emotional moments that I can certainly remember. To have such a quick, open response from the President to meet the needs of New York was a shot in the arm and a great confidence booster when we needed to hear it. What a shame it would be if that promise isn't

fulfilled and if it isn't fulfilled in a timely manner this year so people can put that money to work to rebuild their lives, to reclaim their jobs, to keep their businesses going, to repair the infrastructure, and to make clear that New York is back and better than ever.

I appreciate the opportunity to take a few minutes to talk about where we are 11 weeks after this attack and to remind all of us that it was an attack on America, and New York is counting on America's help.

Thank you very much.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes each.

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

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, our Armed Forces have again been called upon to preserve our National Security. The Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff previously assured us that the military was ready for this latest endeavor. As demonstrated by the ongoing actions in Afghanistan, they were right on target. As the senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a retired Major General, I heartily concur that the world has never seen a finer fighting force. However, as President Bush cautioned in his September 20 address to Congress, "Americans should not expect one battle, but a lengthy campaign, unlike any other we have ever seen."

International terrorism is an enemy different than any we have faced before. President Bush has made it clear that ridding the world of this evil is of the utmost importance. He stated "terror, unanswered, can not only bring down buildings, it can threaten the stability of legitimate governments." As we continue to wage "civilization's fight" we must ensure our National Security structure is prepared for an unpredictable future.

Providing for our Nation's security is the most important responsibility of the United States Congress. The Constitution instructs the Congress "To

raise and support Armies. . . ." and "To provide and maintain a Navy." Since it is possible that we may be facing a lengthy campaign which potentially includes casualties, Senators and Representatives must be prepared to take whatever actions are required to meet this sacred Constitutional directive. Although the Armed Forces have succeeded in meeting this year's recruiting goals, there are no guarantees that tomorrow's youth will volunteer to the degree required to maintain the end strength goals of our Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

Like all of you, I pray that we are able to swiftly bring to justice those who perpetrated these heinous crimes of September 11. I hope this can be done without incurring further loss of American lives and that diplomacy and international law will succeed in eliminating the threat of terrorism in the future. Developments around the world following the attacks give us hope that some good may come from this tragedy. For example, in Ireland officials have reported important progress in their negotiations for arms decommissioning. Unfortunately, history illustrates that terrorism has existed for over two thousand years. Certain cowardly groups will inevitably resort to terror against innocent people to compensate for their weakness and attempt to achieve their objectives. Accordingly, the President has rightly turned to our men and women in uniform.

Several years ago, I argued that: "we need to take a hard look to see if it is time to reinstate compulsory national service." I believed then, as I do now, that the positive benefits to the Nation from compulsory service outweigh any of the conceivable drawbacks. However, the reality is that even today as we face the most serious threat to our Nation since the Second World War, a national draft of some sort is not being actively considered. The military is not eager to return to a conscript force, and others have not recognized the opportunity and value of asking Americans to provide public service as a responsibility of citizenship.

Moreover, some have argued against the practicality of maintaining the Selective Service System at all, claiming that its application is now merely a part of the past. On the contrary, I believe that Selective Service is a national security insurance policy in place for the scenarios we are facing today or may potentially face in the future. If, as the President has said, defeating the evil of international terrorism will require a substantial National effort, the United States must be prepared. In this case, the Selective Service System will be needed as an integral element for assuring our Nation's Security.

The recent attacks in New York and Washington, DC, and the subsequent anthrax cases have forever changed the way our leaders consider National Security. In response, we must take appropriate actions. I agree with and sup-

port President Bush's assertion that nothing is to be ruled out of consideration. Furthermore, I believe that operational readiness or response to a major crisis may require the resources of the Selective Service System. For this reason we must make absolutely certain that this organization is at the highest level of readiness and ability. Sadly, this is currently not the case.

Here are the facts. In 1985, the budget for the Selective Service System was \$27.8 million. Today, the budget is \$24.4 million, which in constant dollars equals roughly \$11 million. Today there are 150 fewer civilians and 300 fewer military personnel associated with the Selective Service to carry out its missions. Finally, in 1985, if called upon to respond to a crisis, the Selective Service was capable of delivering personnel in 13 days. Today, we would have to wait 193 days for the first person.

Some believe that 193 days is an acceptable amount of time. They argue that the likelihood of a crisis of significant magnitude to require a draft is simply too remote. Unfortunately, such thinking is naive. Recently, the Senate Armed Service Committee held a hearing to examine the results of an exercise called "Dark Winter." The exercise, which took place at Andrews Air Force Base in June of this year, simulated a possible United States reaction to the deliberate introduction of smallpox in three states during the winter of 2002. The exercise highlighted a number of potential problems. Foremost among those was that the medical system was quickly overwhelmed and that public health is now a major national security issue.

We now know that bioterrorism is not merely a concept for a war game. The Anthrax cases have highlighted the need to have a rapid and substantial response to medical crisis. In 1987, Congress correctly tasked the Selective Service System to develop a system to draft health care personnel during a crisis. Driving Congressional concerns at that time were the unpredictability of future threats and the availability of weapons of mass destruction, specifically, biological, chemical or nuclear. However, no additional resources have been provided since then and this program remains incomplete. No database exists to quickly mobilize health care practitioners in a crisis. Furthermore, we do not have a validated centralized database of health care skills.

Again, there are those who believe if there were a crisis of the "Dark Winter" type, the existing resources of the Federal government would suffice. This is absolutely not the case. This past February, the head of the Joint Task Force for Civil Support, Major General Bruce Lawlor, expressed concern about the existing military medical system responding to a homeland crisis. Specifically, he pointed out that the Army medical system has been downsized by as much as 40 percent and "what remains is not organized for domestic support." Further, he cautioned that

the current organization "is not designed to deal with a large number of civilian casualties that could occur in case of a domestic terrorist event. Consequently, he recommended that the active duty military medical system be considered the "last resort."

I believe the Selective Service System is precisely the right tool to respond to such a crisis. I envision an extremely capable and flexible Selective Service System. A system that can, when called upon, deliver medical personnel for homeland defense in a matter of days and deliver these professionals where they are needed in order to save lives. A truly capable Selective Service System would be able to identify whatever specific skill was required in order to guarantee the security of our Nation and quickly deliver appropriate individuals to where they were needed. Such a system should require more than simply filling out one card at age 18. In order to keep records current and databases useful, one might be required to update information periodically. I am confident that all Americans would be pleased and honored to do this small part for their Country.

Congress would also have to make some difficult decisions. First, women would also have to be considered eligible for the draft. One could not envision a draft of Doctors and Nurses without calling upon the many women who make up the majority of the health care profession. Also, Congressional language prohibits any allocation of resources or implementation of plans for a special skills draft such as I have just described. Finally, an enhanced Selective Service System would clearly require greater funding and manpower.

I have previously asked my colleagues to debate this issue, and now is the time for action. I plan to introduce legislation which will strike those provisions of the law which prohibit the Selective Service System from implementing a special skills draft. Additionally, I have asked the General Accounting Office to conduct a study to determine the costs of a Selective Service System capable of performing the myriad of tasks I envision. Finally, in the next Session of this Congress, I will introduce legislation which will require the registration of all Americans for Selective Service at age 18.

The 21st Century is upon us and we must recognize that all Americans share the responsibility to protect our homeland. I am confident that all Americans are eager to do their part.

DEATH OF SAMUEL L. WOODRING

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I rise today in remembrance of Mr. Samuel L. Woodring, a dedicated member of the community of North Augusta, SC, who passed away Thursday, November 15, 2001, at the age of 75.

Sam Woodring will be remembered as one of North Augusta's most visible