

administration is strongly opposed to both of these titles.

On October 8, 2001, following the tragic events of September 11, President Bush formed the Office of Homeland Security in the Executive Office of the White House to oversee immediate homeland security concerns and to propose long-term solutions. Governor Ridge and others have worked hard under the President's guidance to produce a comprehensive plan that now deserves our serious consideration and support.

To now mandate the establishment of a national Office for Combating Terrorism within the Executive Office of the President would be redundant to the structure currently in place, particularly since the President has already stated his intention to retain the position of Assistant to the President for Homeland Security.

Additionally, I have serious concerns about the budget review and certification authority provided by this legislation to the proposed Director of the National Office for Combating Terrorism. In my view, such authorities would undercut the ability of several Cabinet-level officials, including the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Director of Central Intelligence, as well as the new Secretary of Homeland Security, to carry out their primary responsibilities.

In the case of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense has wide-ranging responsibilities to protect vital U.S. interests and to prevent threats from reaching our shores. The Department, under the leadership of Secretary Rumsfeld, is currently engaged in an all-out global war against terrorism—designed to bring to justice those responsible for the September 11 attacks on our Nation and to deter would-be terrorists and those who harbor them from further attacks.

The Secretary of Defense must ensure that the Department is adequately and properly funded to carry out its many missions. It would be unwise to subject portions of the budget carefully prepared by the Secretary of Defense to a “decertification”—in essence, a veto—by an official who does not have to balance the many competing needs of the Department of Defense and the men and women of the Armed Forces.

Title III of the pending legislation requires the development of a national strategy for combating terrorism and the homeland security response. When the President established the Office of Homeland Security, he directed Governor Ridge to develop a comprehensive strategy to protect the United States from terrorist attacks.

In July of this year, President Bush unveiled his Homeland Security Strategy, precluding the need for Title III of the pending legislation. Legislating anything other than a periodic review and update of this strategy in conjunction with normal updates of our overall national security strategy would be

burdensome and would divert attention and resources away from the administration's focus on homeland defense and the global war on terrorism.

As the President stated in releasing the homeland security strategy on July 16, “The U.S. Government has no more important mission than protecting the homeland from future terrorist attacks.” We in the Congress should do all we can to help our President achieve this goal.

I urge my colleagues to support the Thompson amendment.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CANTWELL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PAUL SCHNEIDER

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, I would like to recognize the professional dedication, vision, and public service of Mr. Paul Schneider, who is leaving his position as the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition. It is an honor for me to recognize the many outstanding achievements he has provided to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition, the Navy, and our great Nation.

Mr. Schneider has spent almost four decades ensuring our Nation and its naval forces are equipped with the technological supremacy to ensure victory over America's enemies. As our Nation enters the 21st century and faces new and unsettling changes, the leadership and technological achievements Mr. Schneider has nurtured will continue to ensure our strength and freedom.

Mr. Schneider began his public service career over 37 years ago at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard as a project engineer to the Submarine Propulsion and Auxiliary Machinery Branch and Waterfront Design Liaison Office. Throughout the 1970s Mr. Schneider was a key member of the Navy's Trident submarine program, where he provided leadership, expertise, and vision in design, engineering, program management, and advanced technology development.

The Navy, recognizing Mr. Schneider's leadership and engineering expertise, brought him to the Naval Sea Systems Command in 1981 to be a Deputy Director in the Engineering Directorate where he was responsible for design and engineering of ship and submarine mechanical and electrical support systems and auxiliary machinery. In his next assignment, Mr. Schneider became executive director of the Amphibious, Auxiliary, Mine and Sealift Ships Directorate.

Throughout the 1990s, Mr. Schneider continued to be one of the Navy's leading engineers, becoming Executive Director of the Surface Ship Directorate. In October 1994, he became Executive Director and Senior Civilian of the Naval Sea Systems Command where he led efforts to revamp the Navy business process by adopting commercial cost processes and practices in the acquisition of major systems. He also implemented training and education programs to retool the Navy's acquisition workforce for the 21st century. In 1998, Mr. Schneider became Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition.

Mr. Schneider has earned numerous awards, including the Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the Department of the Navy Distinguished and Superior Civilian Service Awards, and Presidential Distinguished and Meritorious Executive Rank Awards.

I could go on and on about the many significant contributions made by Paul Schneider throughout his long and distinguished career. There are almost too many to recount. Despite his many professional, technical, and engineering achievements, perhaps his most noteworthy trait is his genuine concern for those around him. He regards as his family the entire community of military personnel, civilian employees, contractors, and industry who faithfully serve the Navy throughout the world. His memberships in the American Society of Naval Engineers, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Association of Scientists and Engineers, Navy League and the Naval Institute attest to his dedication to be a friend, counselor, and mentor to many hundreds of junior personnel who have had the pleasure to serve under him during his tenure.

I ask my colleagues to join me today as I wish Mr. Paul Schneider all the best in his future as he continues his successful career as Senior Acquisition Executive for the National Security Agency. On behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I wish Paul and his loving wife Leslie fair winds and following seas.

REMEMBERING ALAN BEAVEN

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I come to the floor today to honor the heroism of Alan Beaven—a Californian aboard Flight 93 who helped prevent the terrorists from crashing another airplane into its intended target on September 11, 2001.

As we approach the one-year anniversary of that horrible day, our thoughts turn to the heroes like Alan who gave their lives to save others.

To honor the courageous passengers of Flight 93, I joined Senator SPECTER to co-sponsor the “Flight 93 National Memorial Act,” which I believe the Senate will pass today to establish a

memorial at the crash site in Pennsylvania. This legislation will also establish a Flight 93 Advisory Commission to recommend planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the memorial.

I believe it is important to pass this legislation before the anniversary of September 11 to appropriately recognize the heroism of Alan Beaven and the other Flight 93 passengers.

I would like to take a few moments to tell the world about Alan and his family.

Alan Beaven wasn't supposed to be on Flight 93 that tragic day. On Monday, September 10, Alan and his wife Kimberly were in New York planning for a year long sabbatical in India to work for a humanitarian foundation. Alan was a top environmental lawyer in San Francisco who planned to volunteer his services in India.

Alan was headed east, not west, but there was one last case involving pollution in the American River near Sacramento and settlement talks had broken down that Monday. Alan had to head back.

Tuesday morning Alan drove to Newark, New Jersey to catch a flight to the West Coast. Flight 93 was 40 minutes late that day—giving passengers on-board time to learn about the planes that had crashed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. A few called home on cell phones to express their love and say that a group of passengers were determined to fight back against the hijackers—Alan Beaven was one of those brave men.

No one knows for sure what happened aboard that airplane, but we do know countless lives were saved when that plane was diverted from its intended target.

Even though Alan's seat was in the back of the airplane, his remains were found in the cockpit at the crash site in Pennsylvania. The Beaven family has also heard Alan on the cockpit voice recorder, so it is clear that Alan, standing 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighing over 200 pounds, fought with the hijackers.

I will enter two letters I have received from the Beaven family into the RECORD. Alan's wife, Kimberly, and his son, Chris, wrote to me about what they heard on the cockpit voice recorder in April when the families of the passengers of Flight 93 were allowed to listen to the struggle aboard the aircraft.

My heart goes out to Alan's wife, Kimberly, and his three children John, Chris, and Sonali. John earned a biology degree at UC San Diego where he was captain of the baseball team and an Olympic torch bearer when the torch went through Sacramento on its way to Salt Lake City this past winter. John's brother Chris attends Loyola Marymount University and sister Sonali is 5-years-old.

Alan's great joy was his family. He spent hours reading to Sonali, scuba diving with Chris, and playing catch with John.

In fact, John's early memories of his father were of the two of them playing catch for hours on end. When John was 5, the family moved from London to New York and before they could drop off their luggage, young John made Alan play catch in Central Park.

In a tribute to Alan, the Beaven family decided not to have a funeral, but instead a "Thanksgiving for the life of Alan Anthony Beaven."

And what a life it was.

Alan was born in New Zealand on October 15, 1952. He worked as an attorney in New Zealand, England, New York, and California. As a top environmental lawyer, Alan worked on over 100 clean water cases in just 10 years in California.

Friends and family of Alan say they are not surprised that Alan risked his own life so selflessly to save others.

The day after the terrorist attacks on our nation, Alan's secretary went into his office and found a single piece of paper tacked up at eye level on the wall in front of his desk. It was a quote he heard that week which summed up how he lived his life, and how he ended it when he joined others to fight back against the terrorists. Alan wrote, "Fear, who cares?" And these words adequately describe his actions aboard Flight 93.

I did not know Alan Beaven, but this quote tells me all I need to know about him—that he was a fearless, loving, and devoted man.

One year later, it is clear that our Nation has lost a superstar environmental lawyer, a loving father and husband, and a true hero—Alan Beaven.

I ask unanimous consent to print the two letters to which I referred in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 9, 2002.

HON. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
U.S. Senator, Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: My father, Alan Beaven, was among those 33 passengers of United Airlines Flight 93. Their hurried steps toward the cockpit were the first in an international campaign against the threat of fanatical hostility. For this they should be celebrated.

My dad played a central role in the depositing of his flight's assailants. Not only did he cooperate in an organized effort but he commanded it as well. For this effort he should be particularly acknowledged.

The cockpit recorder (C.V.R.) substantiates my claim of his exceptional heroism. At a private listening in Princeton, New Jersey I twice heard his accented words. His final phrase, "Turn up!" was shouted at 10:02:17.3 on the official C.V.R. transcript. Given the range of sensitivity of the cockpit microphones and my father's seating placement in the rear of the plane I reasonably believe that these findings indicate my dad's extraordinary actions.

Secondly, my father's remains were recovered in the front of the aircraft. Authorities confirmed that D.N.A. testing placed him in the cockpit at the time of impact. Again, given his seating placement, this evidence undoubtedly proves his centrality in the effort to regain custody of United's Flight 93.

Though my father did not place a telephone call in his final hour, other such correspondences indicate his exceptional involvement. Reports were made of great men well above the height of six feet leading the passengers toward the captured cockpit. My dad, 6'3" and 215 lbs., was one of few men who met this description.

Finally, the assumption of his extraordinary bravery in death is founded on the thematic valiance of his life. Whether in his professional or personal activities he met opposition with strength and spirit. It is understood by all who knew him that he continued this trend in passing.

In conclusion, I concede that assumptions based on the thematic valiance of his life do not warrant superlative public recognition. However, his stature and his physical placement at impact beg it. Finally, the cockpit voice recording demands it. I ask you to do all in your power to issue due credit to my father. He led a group that led a nation that led an international campaign against the threat of fanatical hostility. My father is a hero.

Sincerely,

CHRIS BEAVEN.

AUGUST 1, 2002.

HON. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: On April 18, 2002 in Princeton, NJ, I heard the voice of my husband, Alan Beaven, on the cockpit voice recorder of United Airlines Flight 93 that crashed in Shanksville, Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001.

I know without a doubt that I heard Alan's voice shout "Turn up!" at the time on the tape's clock of 10:02:17.3. My stepson, Chris Beaven, who was listening to the VCR at the same time, independently made note of the exact same words and time.

There are at least two other occasions that I am very confident that Alan's voice was recorded. These additional times were of shouting and "aargh" noises, familiar to us as Alan often "wrestled" playfully with his sons. The distinct sounds were very similar. The times I noted for these sounds were 9:38:36.3 and 9:40:17.7.

As you know, Alan's physical remains were found in the cockpit area of the plane. Alan was a 6 foot 3 inch, 205 lb powerful man. A brilliant litigator who made his life's work fighting for justice. I, and all who knew Alan, know he was an active participant that fateful day.

Please ensure that Alan Beaven and all the passengers of Flight 93 are duly honored for their heroic actions in preventing the terrorists from destroying their intended target in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,

MRS. KIMBERLY BEAVEN.

JOHN E. COLLINGWOOD OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the service of my good friend John E. Collingwood, upon his retirement as the Assistant Director for the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Collingwood will retire after 27 years of exemplary service as a Special Agent of the FBI. As Mr. Collingwood enters the private sector, he leaves behind an irreplaceable legacy of dedication, integrity, and success.